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U.S. Military Participation in World War II



Part II

Supply and Support

COMPILED BY TIMOTHY P. MULLIGAN



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Part II

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COVER: Stars over Berlin and Tokyo will soon replace these factory lights reflected in the noses of planes at Douglas Aircraft's Long Beach, Calif., plant. Women workers groom lines of transparent noses for deadly A-20 attack bombers. October 1942. Alfred Palmer. (OWI) (208-AA-352QQ-5)

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PREFACE

he public's ability to assert a personal right, evaluate a Federal activity, or trace a national historical development is important, especially from a time of national crisis. Such is the focus of this *Guide to Records Relating to U.S. Military Participation in World War II*. The guide is part of a program that helps people inspect for themselves the records of what government has done by making it easier to locate and use essential documentary evidence.

The descriptive program of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) comprises a variety of information products. These include inventories, lists, guides, and reference information papers that, increasingly, are being made available to researchers in electronic as well as paper-based formats. Information products of particular interest to users of this guide include: World War II on Film: A Catalog of Select Motion Pictures in the National Archives (1994); Audiovisual Records in the National Archives of the United States Relating to World War II (Reference Information Paper 70, Revised 1992); World War II Records in the Cartographic and Archivectural Branch of the National Archives (Reference Information Paper 79, 1992); Records Relating to Personal Participation in World War II: "The American Soldier" Surveys (Reference Information Paper 78, revised 1997); Records Relating to Personal Participation in World War II: American Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees (Reference Information Paper 80, 1992); and Records Relating to Personal Participation in World War II: American Military Casualties and Burials (Reference Information Paper 82, 1993). A comprehensive source of information about the archival holdings of NARA is the Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States. The text of this guide and many other NARA information products can be browsed electronically by accessing NARA's Web site at http://www.nara.gov.

NARA's mission is to ensure ready access to the essential evidence that documents the rights of American citizens, the actions of federal officials, and the national experience. We hope that all of our information products will help citizens to more easily use the resources held in trust for them, and we welcome suggestions for ways to enhance our services.

John W. Carlin

Archivist of the United States



INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this guide is to assist the researcher in locating within the National Archives of the United States those records that document American military (including naval) participation in World War II. These include records of combined Allied staffs and organizations; U.S. Army and Navy administrative and operational headquarters, logistical and technical services, and field commands (including Army Air Forces headquarters and commands); and some civilian agencies involved in war production, scientific research and development, and intelligence collection and evaluation. Although these materials emphasize the period December 1941-September 1945, extensive documentation of the interwar and pre-Pearl Harbor period is also included. The guide also identifies, where such information is available, pertinent Federal records still in agency custody, and locations of other closely related materials (for example, personal papers of key figures). The guide is not, however, a comprehensive listing of every document pertaining to the subject.

The National Archives comprises permanently valuable records of the Federal Government. They are housed in facilities in the Washington, DC, area, in 14 Regional Records Services facilities, and in Presidential libraries. Most of the records described in this guide are in the custody of the National Archives at College Park, MD.

This guide supplements the two-volume guide published by the National Archives in 1950: Federal Records of World War II, especially Volume II: Military Agencies. The latter's administrative histories remain the most comprehensive, although those provided here reflect the most recently available information. Where Federal Records of World War II emphasized the functions and activities of specific agencies and subordinate offices to describe records created during the war, this guide focuses on the permanently valuable records that have been transferred to the National Archives. The total volume of material described amounts to approximately 200,000 cubic feet.

The archives are administered by the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), which assigns each document to a numerical record group (RG), NARA's basic unit of arrangement. A record group most frequently consists of the records of a single agency, such as the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, RG 218. The records of the head of an executive department and units with department-wide responsibilities may be assigned to a general record group, such as the General Records of the Department of the Navy, 1798–1947, RG 80, or Records of the Office of the Secretary of War, RG 107. Records of a number of agencies are sometimes brought together on the basis of similar function or other relationship.

Examples of such collective record groups are Records of Allied Operational and Occupation Headquarters, RG 331, and Records of U.S. Army Commands, 1942–, RG 338. Records collected by an agency, rather than created in the course of business, form another type of record group, such as the National Archives Collection of Foreign Records Seized, RG 242.

Because archivists sometimes adjust the boundaries of record groups to facilitate administration of records, record group allocations may change. This guide describes records in approximately 60 of the more than 500 record groups in NARA custody.

NARA endeavors to keep records in the order in which they were maintained by the creating agency, in the belief that this best preserves their integrity and interrelationships. The agency filing systems were designed for administrative purposes and not for the benefit of future researchers. This guide seeks to assist subject-oriented researchers in understanding the complexities of the record-keeping systems and in locating relevant material among the vast quantities of records.

The information is organized in parts that comprise topical chapters reflecting aspects of the U.S. wartime effort. Part 2 consists of chapters IV ("Armaments Production and Procurement"), V ("Guarding the Home Base"), and VI ("Support and Services"). Pertinent segments of a record group are described together within a chapter. Most record groups are described in their entirety in a single chapter, but there are notable exceptions. For example, chapter I includes subsections that describe wartime records of the War Department's Chief of Staff, War Plans Division, Operations and Plans Division, and Civil Affairs Division, all of which are located among the Records of the War Department General and Special Staffs, RG 165. Other records in RG 165 are described in chapters II and III in part 1 as well as in chapters V ("Guarding the Home Base"), VII ("Scientific and Technological Development"), VIII ("Intelligence"), X ("War in the Air"), XI ("Ground War in Europe"), and XIII ("Ground War in Asiatic/Pacific Theaters") in subsequent parts of the guide.

Within each chapter, record groups are arranged according to hierarchy of authority. Thus the records of combined (Allied) and joint (Army-Navy) organizations and headquarters take precedence over War or Navy Department records, records of the Secretary of War precede records of the War Department General Staff, and records of an army group headquarters precede those of subordinate armies and corps. Descriptions of related records appear either at the end of a chapter or are integrated within the chapter's record descriptions. Each chapter includes an introduction.

The subject and functional arrangement of record groups and

record group segments within chapters inevitably involves some subjectivity. For example, the Records of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, RG 156, include information on the procurement of weapons (the subject of chapter IV), weapons research and development (chapter VII), and intelligence assessments of enemy ordnance (chapter VIII), but as all these activities are subordinated to the Office's chief function as a technical support service, all of RG 156 is described in chapter VI (Support and Services). For the same reason, all of the Records of Army Air Forces, RG 18, are described in chapter X (War in the Air), although the records also document aircraft production and procurement, airplane research and development, selection and training of pilots and aircrewmen, and intelligence on enemy aircraft and tactics.

Within record groups, the basic archival unit of control for records is the series, which is a body of records arranged in some serial order or logically grouped together for some other reason. In this guide, the series constitutes the most common level of description, and always appears in boldface type (e.g., formerly security-classified correspondence, 1942–45). Each series is identified by title, date span, volume, arrangement pattern, and general contents. Representative and specific examples of subject matter documentation are provided for every major series. In some cases of extensive documentation, the basic unit of description is the subgroup; i.e., several series of related records, usually those of a subordinate administrative unit. Records not yet declassified are noted. Wherever a record group has been divided among two or more chapters for description, each segment includes one or more complete series not described elsewhere.

The volume statements for specific series and subgroups are given in linear or cubic feet (approximately 2,500 pages = 1 cubic foot). The volume statements for some series reflect precise measurements; for many large series, volume statements represent estimates. The figures provided in this guide are consistent with the measurements recorded in the NARA finding aids for each particular record group. The volume statements therefore indicate the relative size of a series or subgroup, rather than a specific measurement.

A focus of this guide is the interrelationship of the many records remaining from the wartime period. Descriptions of some records series, or collections of series, are supplemented by references to other directly related records that either are in other record groups in the National Archives or are in other repositories, and, where pertinent, to records described elsewhere in the guide. Documentation of damage suffered by American battleships during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, for example, is divided

among Records of the Bureau of Ships, RG 19, described in chapter IV, the Records of Naval Districts and Shore Establishments, RG 181, chapter V, and the Records of the Bureau of Ordnance, RG 74, chapter VI.

This guide covers records that have been fully processed. Every effort has been made to identify pertinent materials, but it is possible that future processing will reveal documents hidden from this review. Many wartime records still in agency custody when guide descriptions were prepared will be accessioned by NARA over the next ten years. Some of the larger collective record groups (for example, Records of U.S. Army Commands, 1942–, RG 338), may also be reorganized by NARA to facilitate intellectual control of their contents.

The guide also includes references to records that were security-classified at the time the record item descriptions were prepared. Many of these records have since been declassified. Researchers should consult with the appropriate custodial unit regarding the current status of records identified as security-classified in guide. During the war, most War Department (including Army Air Forces) recordkeeping offices employed a decimal classification scheme for organizing their records. Most Navy organizations relied on a complex alpha-numeric classification system known as the *Navy Filing Manual*. Explanations of both systems are provided in Appendix A.

The descriptions in this guide reflect a mixture of stylistic conventions and terminology used during the World War II period with those in use today. For example, the use of the designation "top secret" has been retained in place of the more current form "top-secret," but the more common abbreviation POWs (prisoners of war) is used in place of the World War II abbreviation P/Ws. The guide also reflects the Army's use of both the "Women's Auxiliary Army Corps" (WAAC) and "Women's Army Corps" (WAC, formally acknowledged as the successor to the WAAC in July 1943).

Most of the records described in the guide are readily available, and researchers are not required to make arrangements in advance to consult them. Some records, however, remain subject to national security restrictions or warrant withholding for reasons of personal privacy. Access to other records may be interrupted temporarily while they are being microfilmed or copied electrostatically. It is suggested, therefore, that before traveling to visit a repository, researchers write and describe as specifically as possible the subject of their interest and the records they wish to consult.

Citations are given for published finding aids. A number of the

records described are available as NARA microfilm publications, and citations are also provided to many of these publications by M or T number. See Appendix B. Often the microfilm publications are accompanied by descriptive pamphlets, which may give more detailed information about the records than this guide or the inventories. Most microfilm publications are listed in *National Archives Microfilm Resources for Research: A Comprehensive Catalog* (Washington, DC, 1996).

This guide is limited to descriptions of textual records, except where photographs, maps, and other audiovisual materials have been integrated within series of textual records. The principal collections of World War II nontextual records in NARA custody are separately described in NARA Reference Information Paper 70 (Revised), *Audiovisual Records in the National Archives of the United States Relating to World War II*, and NARA Reference Information Paper 79, *World War II Records in the Cartographic and Architectural Branch of the National Archives*.

More specialized in nature are several NARA reference information papers that describe Federal records relating to personal participation in World War II. These include 'The American Soldier' Surveys (RIP 78), American Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees (RIP 80), Casualties and Burials (RIP 82), and Awards and Decorations (RIP 92, forthcoming).

Several other publications furnish additional or more detailed information pertinent to World War II topics: *Guide to American Women and the Armed Forces: A Guide to the Records of Military Agencies in the National Archives Relating to American Women* (Washington, DC, 1992), *Black History: A Guide to Civilian Records in the National Archives* (Washington, DC, 1984), *Guide to Records of*

the United States Senate at the National Archives (Washington, DC, 1989), and Guide to the Records of the House of Representatives at the National Archives (Washington, DC, 1989). As a general source of information on National Archives records, particularly for those wartime civilian agencies not described in this guide, researchers should consult the comprehensive Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States (Washington, DC, 1996).

Several publications document the proceedings of pertinent historical conferences hosted by the National Archives, including Robert Wolfe, ed., *Captured German and Related Records* (Athens, OH, 1974); James E. O'Neill and Robert W. Krauskopf, eds., *World War II: An Account of Its Documents* (Washington, DC, 1976); and George C. Chalou, ed., *The Secrets War: The Office of Strategic Services in World War II* (Washington, DC, 1992). Captured German military and political records from the World War II period, located in the National Archives Collection of Foreign Records Seized, RG 242, are systematically described in *Guides to German Records Microfilmed at Alexandria*, VA (Washington, DC, 1956–present); German diplomatic records for this period are described in A Catalog of Files and Microfilms of the German Foreign Ministry Archives 1920–1945 (Stanford, CA, 1962–72).

At different times during the preparation of this guide NARA staff members Patrice Brown and Michael Lewandowski provided valuable assistance. The staff members of the Military and General Reference Branches, particularly Richard Boylan and his associates, greatly assisted in the identification and description of pertinent records. The Records Declassification Division contributed both information and specific actions regarding declassification of pertinent records.



Chapter IV

ARMAMENTS PRODUCTION AND PROCUREMENT

INTRODUCTION

IV.1 This chapter pertains to the production and procurement of weapons, ships, supplies, and equipment for the U.S. Army and Navy prior to and during World War II. Included are the formulation of plans for the mobilization of the American economy; awards and review of contracts to private companies for specific products and services; availability, stockpiling, and consumption of strategic and conventional industrial materials; construction of warships; provision of supplies and material aid to other Allied powers under lend-lease; and the disposition of surplus property at war's end. Although the records also provide general information regarding the production of military and naval aircraft, this topic is more thoroughly covered in Chapter X.

IV.2 The records described in this chapter furnish information on such varied subjects as working conditions and labor issues affecting civilian employees at facilities under defense contracts; Army and Navy public relations activities to boost productivity; relations among the Allied powers in coordinating armaments production and exchanging technical information; and intelligence data on economic and armaments production and capabilities of the Axis powers. The extensive documentation of U.S. Navy warships and naval technology, accompanied by similar information on the British, German, and Japanese Navies, particularly supplement the records described in chapter IX. Budgetary and other financial records described in chapter II complement the production and procurement records described here.

IV.3 The chapter is arranged in three segments: (1) Allied, U.S. civilian, and combined Army-Navy organizations; (2) U.S. Army organizations; and (3) U.S. Navy organizations. Within each record group described, the series remains the basic unit of description. A number of series identified in this chapter are not described in any other NARA finding aid.

IV.4 Omitted from this chapter are descriptions of records of most civilian agencies involved in the mobilization of the American economy during World War II. Records of these agencies in National Archives custody include: Records of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, RG 250; Records of the Foreign Economic Administration, which include records of the Office of Lend-Lease Administration and the Board of Economic Warfare, RG 169; Records of the Petroleum Administration for War, RG 253; Records of the War Manpower Commission, RG 211; Records of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, RG 240; Records of the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee, RG 254; Records of the Office of Price Administration, RG 188; Records of the Solid Fuels Administration for War, RG 245; and Records of the Office of Contract Settlement, RG 246.

RG 333, Records of International Military Agencies

IV.5 Records of International Military Agencies, RG 333, includes documentation of the Munitions Assignments Board, Washington (alternately designated as MAB or MBW). This organization, together with the London Munitions Assignments Board, was chartered by the Combined Chiefs of Staff (CCS) in February 1942 to (1) provide the CCS with both current information on the munitions resources of Great Britain and the United States and estimates on how these resources translated into potential combat forces, and (2) determine the allocation of supplies and war production to the members of the Allied Powers. In practice, the MAB coordinated American production with the requirements of American forces and lend-lease supplies to other countries, while the London Munitions Assignments Board occupied itself with allocations of British and American arms and equipment to the nations within the British Empire.

IV.6 The MAB worked through three subordinate committees, the Munitions Assignments Committee (Navy) (or MAC(N)), the Munitions Assignments Committee (Air) (MAC(A)), and the Munitions Assignments Committee (Ground) (MAC(G)). The MAB made determinations in those cases in which agreement could not be reached within the committees. Each committee in turn employed subcommittees to perform specific tasks; one of the most significant of these was the Aviation Petroleum Products Allocation Committee within MAC(A).

IV.7 The MAB, under the chairmanship of Presidential advisor Harry Hopkins, consisted of representatives of the U.S. Ground Forces, Air Forces, and Navy, with their British opposite numbers. This pattern of representation was repeated in the main committees. After November 1943, U.S. representatives serving on the Munitions Assignments Board simultaneously served as the Joint Munitions Allocations Committee (JMAC) to the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff. The Munitions Assignments Board, Washington, was abolished in November 1945 after the cessation of hostilities; the JMAC, however, continued to function within the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

IV.8 Records of the MAB are for the most part incorporated within RG 218, Records of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, described in the "Related Records" section below. RG 333 includes three series of records of MAB's executive office and seven series of records for one subcommittee.

IV.9 The three series of Executive Office records comprise correspondence, reports, and other materials received from the American representatives serving with the London Munitions Assignments Board (LMAB). These include extensive documentation of British supply policies during the war. The **decimal** file, 1941–46 (32 ft.), arranged according to the War Department

decimal scheme, documents the supply and allocation of specific categories of arms and equipment. Included are agenda and minutes of meetings of the LMAB's Army Assignments Subcommittee pertaining to production and supply of tanks and other armored fighting vehicles (file 400.018 AFV), production and supply of ammunition (400.030 COM/AMM), allocation of engineer stores (400.040 ESA), and the allocation of ordnance stores (400.070), all for the 1942–45 period. Also available are agenda and minutes of meetings of the U.S. Requirements and Supply Subcommittee, December 1942-February 1946 (files 334.8 DAR and 400.018 DAR); agenda and minutes of meetings of the Subcommittee on the Allocation of Small Arms, April 1942-December 1945 (400.060); minutes of meetings and reports of the Naval Assignments Subcommittee concerning the allocation of lend-lease equipment, August 1944-September 1945 (400.085); and weekly staff reports of the U.S. staff attached to the LMAB, August 1942-November 1945 (334.8 LMAB).

IV.10 Supplementing this series is the subject file, 1942–46 (13 ft.), arranged alphabetically by abbreviation or name of organization, by subject, or by type of record. Included are agenda and minutes of meetings of the Army Assignment Subcommittee regarding infantry matters, February 1944–September 1945 (file "Infantry Agenda"); reports and minutes of meetings of the Air Assignment Subcommittee, July 1944–September 1945 ("AASC"), and agenda and minutes of meetings of the Naval Assignment Subcommittee, August 1944–August 1945 ("NASC"). Agenda and minutes of meetings of the LMAB, April 1942–October 1945, are located in file "London Munitions Assignments Board," while organizational and historical data on the organization is separately filed as "LMAB."

IV.11 Considerable information on the exploitation and shared apportionment of captured German and other Axis material is scattered among several files ("Agenda and Minute to Signals Captured Intelligence Meeting," "Booty," "Captured German Equipment (Air)," "Collected Captured Enemy Material," and "Policy") File "International Division Letters" consists of correspondence exchanged between the LMAB and the International Division of U.S. Army Services of Supply (later Army Service Forces), July 1943–April 1946.

IV.12 The message file, 1942–45 (10 ft.), consists of numerous subseries of messages exchanged between specific offices and/or headquarters on matters of supply, each of which is thereunder arranged chronologically. The most significant of these comprise messages of the British War Office to the British Army Staff, Washington, February 1942–July 1945 (codenamed ALLOC), and of the British Army Staff in Washington to the War Office, February 1942–November 1945 (codenamed COLLA); incoming cables from the U.S. War Department received by U.S. staff officers attached to the LMAB, March 1942–September 1945, and outgoing cables dispatched by the latter to the War Department, February 1943–September 1945; and a collection of miscellaneous cables, March 1942–September 1945, primarily exchanged between the War Office and various British field headquarters on supply issues.

IV.13 RG 333 also includes records of the Aviation Petro-

leum Products Allocation Committee, a subcommittee of the Munitions Assignments Board's Munitions Assignments Committee (Air). Minutes of meetings, March 1942-July 1945 (2 ft.), document the committee's discussions on the requirements and allocation of aviation fuel to military and other needs; directives, March 1942-April 1945 (2 ft.), arranged numerically (nos. 1-1500) in chronological sequence, detail the committee's determinations on specific requests and questions of aviation fuel allocation. Supply administration file and allocation requests, 1942-45 (21 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject or by name of company, comprise the committee's correspondence with private oil companies and commercial airlines concerning their requests for aviation fuel. An alphabetically arranged project file, 1942-45 (3 ft.), details fuel consignments to other Allied Powers (including China, Russia, and the United Kingdom) and to specific areas (e.g., Alaska). A subject file, 1942–45 (4 ft.), also arranged alphabetically, documents fuel allocations according to specific economic sectors (e.g., civilian, Navy). Two additional series (totaling 3 ft.) further document the same type of information.

IV.14 Related Records. Most records of the Munitions Assignments Board, Washington, are incorporated within the records of the Combined Chiefs of Staff in RG 218, described in chapter I. Minutes of meetings of the MAB and its principal committees, 1942-45, for example, can be found in the CCS subject and geographic files, 1942-45 (particularly decimal files 334 MAB and 400.3). Additional records of both the Munitions Assignments Board, Washington, and the London Munitions Assignments Board are located among the records of the International Division of Headquarters Army Service Forces, RG 160, described in this chapter. The most extensive documentation of the London Munitions Assignments Board is located among the records of the War Cabinet, classifications CAB 92 and 109-111, in the custody of the Public Record Office, Kew, United Kingdom. Records of the Combined Production and Resources Board are included with those of the War Production Board in RG 179, described in this chapter.

IV.15 Closely related are records of the Joint Army-Navy Munitions Board, RG 225, the War Production Board, RG 179, and the Munitions Board, RG 330, all of which are described in this chapter. Records of the Petroleum Administration for War, RG 253, and other emergency civilian agencies are also in National Archives custody.

RG 179, Records of the War Production Board

IV.16 The War Production Board (WPB), established within the Office of Emergency Management in January 1942, was responsible for mobilizing and organizing the nation's economic resources to meet the needs of war production and procurement. The WPB directly inherited the functions, powers, personnel, and records of the Office of Production Management and the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board; the latter agencies had in turn succeeded the War Resources Board (August-November 1939) and the Advisory Commission to the Council

of National Defense (May 1940–January 1941) in the prewar performance of similar duties.

IV.17 The Chairman of the War Production Board nominally exercised general direction of the national war production and procurement program, determined the policies, plans, procedures, and methods of Government agencies with respect to war production and procurement, and issued to such agencies the necessary directives concerning purchasing, contracting, construction, requisitioning, and financing. The President delegated to the Chairman the authority to take over plants that refused to give priority consideration to Federal orders. The Joint Army and Navy Munitions Board reported to the President through the WPB Chairman.

IV.18 Despite this grant of authority, the War Production Board did not make full use of its powers in economic mobilization, generally delegating authority back to the War and Navy Departments. Before the end of 1942, some functions and responsibilities had been transferred to the War Manpower Commission and the Department of Agriculture. By 1943, frequent reorganizations within WPB and continued confusion over the Board's relationships with other Government agencies resulted in a Senate investigation (known as the Truman Committee); in May 1943, the newly established Office of War Mobilization was given authority over all functions previously exercised by the WPB. For the remainder of the war, the Board was principally involved in directing the flow of materials. The War Production Board was abolished in October 1945, and its residual functions were assumed by the newly established Civilian Production Administration. This office's powers gradually diminished until its absorption by the Department of Commerce in May 1947.

IV.19 Under the direction of a Chairman appointed by the President, the War Production Board consisted of 7 to 13 representatives of pertinent military and civilian agencies and offices. The administrative organization of the WPB varied considerably during the war, at one time including more than 35 major committees, offices, boards, divisions, and bureaus in its Washington headquarters and 13 regional offices. Among the more significant of these subordinate units were the Offices of the General Counsel, Rubber Director, War Utilities, Civilian Requirements, and Administrative Assistant to the Chairman; the Production Executive Committee; Aircraft Production Board; Management Consultant Division; Requirements Committee; Program Bureau; Production Controls Bureau; and Metals and Minerals Industry Divisions. (Detailed descriptions of the organization and activities of WPB component units can be found in the National Archives publication, Federal Records of World War II: Vol. I, Civilian Agencies (Washington, DC, 1950), pp. 331-471.) From an initial strength of about 6,600, the WPB employed over 22,000 personnel at the height of its activities in 1943. Serving as Chairman of the War Production Board were Donald M. Nelson (January 1942-August 1944) and Julius A. Krug (August 1944-October 1945).

IV.20 RG 179 comprises the records of the War Production Board, its predecessors, and its successor, as well as the records

of such closely related British-American organizations as the Combined Raw Materials Board and the Combined Production and Resources Board. This record group represents the most significant collection of economic mobilization documentation in National Archives holdings. The arrangement of records differs from that of most agencies. Confronted with a complex and constantly changing administrative structure, the WPB Historical Records Section established a special file, the Policy Documentation File, as a consolidated series for all significant records concerning policy, program, and organization of the Board and its predecessors. This series is roughly one-third of the record group. The same treatment was intended for all records of the Board and its successor, but with the termination of the Civilian Production Administration and the Historical Records Section, many documents intended for inclusion in the Policy Documentation File were not so treated and became a Select Documents File. Many other small series reflect the more common recordkeeping practice of working files maintained by specific offices and divisions. Additional subgroups of records document the activities of the Combined Raw Materials Board and the Combined Production and Resources Board.

IV.21 The organization, history, and activities of the War Production Board and related agencies are described in the general study prepared by the Civilian Production Administration, Industrial Mobilization For War: History of the War Production Board and Predecessor Agencies, 1940–1945 (Washington, DC, 1947). Only one of three projected volumes of this history was published before the agency's termination. Included as appendixes are descriptions of WPB records and listings of historical studies and reports prepared by the WPB and its successors.

IV.22 As noted, the **policy documentation file, 1939–47** (1,220 ft.), constitutes the most significant documentation of the policies, organization, and activities of the War Production Board, its predecessors, and its successor. The series is arranged according to a decimal classification scheme, which because of the scope and significance of this collection is listed here at some length. (A key to the scheme is located at the beginning of the series.) Bulky and oversized documents were separately filed as a subseries after classification 975; the oversized items duplicate the decimal classification scheme arrangement.

000 ORGANIZATION:

Predecessor agencies (010-017); War Production Board, general (020); Chairman (030); various Vice Chairmen (040-080); other committees, boards, and offices (090-096)

100 CONTROL OF MATERIALS:

Supply (110); procurement policies (excluding contracts) (120); requirements (130); distribution (140); compliance (150); redistribution (160); conservation (170)

200 Production:

Programs (210); facilities (220); scheduling (230); labor (240); concentration (250); contracts (260); commandeering of property (270); research and inventions (280); business and management (290)

300 WAR INDUSTRIES:

Aircraft (310); shipbuilding (320); radio and radar (330); ordnance (340)

400 CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT:

Construction (excluding plant and transportation facilities) (410); building materials (420); lumber and lumber products (430); plumbing and heating (440); farm machinery and equipment (450); general industrial equipment (460); safety and technical supplies (470); tools (480)

500 COMMODITIES:

Steel and ferro alloys (510); metals and minerals (520); chemicals and drugs (530); textiles, clothing, and leather (540); pulp and paper (550); containers (560); rubber (570); consumers' durable goods (580); food and agricultural products (590)

600 Utilities and Services:

Power (610); fuels (620); transportation (630); communications (640); printing, publishing, and industrial arts (650); wholesale and retail trades and business services (660); government and institutional services (670); warehouses and storage (680)

700 RELATIONS WITH GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, TERRITORIES, AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES:

Supervisory agencies (710); procurement agencies (720); agencies with functional (730) and commodity (740) responsibilities; other emergency agencies (750); permanent agencies (760); relations with foreign governments (770); U.S. Territories and possessions (780); State and local governments (790)

800 NATIONAL WAR ECONOMY:

Civilian economy (810); civilian defense (820); manpower (830); finance (840); morale (850); U.S. war mobilization (860); foreign war economy (870); conservation of natural resources (880); World War II (890)

900 Demobilization and Reconstruction:

Post war planning (910); demobilization of industry (920) and manpower (930); demobilization and reconstruction agencies (940); foreign relief and rehabilitation (950); reconversion to civilian economy (960); post war economic development (970)

IV.23 Within this arrangement, some subjects are scattered among several classifications. In addition to the documentation on contracts in classifications 260–67, for example, information on contracts for specific products can be found in classifications 313.5, 323.6, 333.6, 343.6, and 514.6, among others. Data on lend-lease aid to Great Britain is located under classifications 122, 123, 135.2, 140.251, and 771.1.

IV.24 For specific commodities and materials, most extensive data is generally filed within the "500" classifications, with additional information located under classifications pertaining to their industrial use. Most data regarding asbestos, for example, is located within classifications 527.2 through 527.2715, supplemented by 084.35 (documentation of the Cork, Asbestos and

Fibrous Glass Division Requirements Committee) and 425.4 (the use of asbestos as roofing material).

IV.25 The series provides extensive organizational data for the War Production Board and its predecessors within classification 000. This includes minutes of meetings of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense, June 1940-October 1941 (classification 012.5); Office of Production Management, December 1940-January 1942 (014.5); Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, September 1941-January 1942 (017.5); and War Production Board, January 1942-October 1945 (025). The organization and practices of the WPB and its subordinate units are detailed in classifications 020-090; these include historical reports and summaries of wartime activities. Historical and organizational data regarding the Civilian Production Administration, however, is filed under classification 960. Orders, directives, instructions, and other issuances are located in classification 028; information on recordkeeping practices and the Historical Records Section can be found in 024.5 and 033.32. Classification 027 contains a detailed organizational analysis conducted within the WPB from April to June 1942, including performance assessments of specific offices and a survey of employee attitudes.

IV.26 Within the category of war industries (classification 300), aircraft production (classifications 310-19) is much more extensively documented than other armaments industries; file 310.1 is particularly valuable concerning general aircraft production and policy. There is more data for merchant shipbuilding programs (324.1041) than for naval warship construction (324.2041); little material concerns the construction of individual types of warships. Intelligence data on the German and Japanese war economies can be found within classification 750.

IV.27 The series also provides source material on working and social conditions of workers engaged in war production. Classification 082, records of the WPB's Vice Chairman for Labor Production, includes documentation of the Labor Policy Committees established in several major cities, the Industry Health and Safety Service, and the Labor Relations Branch of the Industrial Relations Division. General labor policy is documented in 240; related files detail strikes and disputes (242), wages and hours (243), working conditions (244), labor relations (245), and training (246). Data regarding labor shortages and strikes in coal mines can be found in 621.104. The records also document the training and employment of women (241.11) and African Americans (016.466-467 and 241.13); the last file includes information on the Detroit race riots of June-July 1943. Reports on the British and Canadian labor situation are located in 240.5. Classification 413 furnishes data on housing for defense workers, extending to postwar urban planning.

IV.28 The bulky and oversized subseries is most important for its inclusion of minutes of meetings and policy papers of the Combined Production and Resources Board, June 1942–April 1945 (classification 083.105), and of several of its subordinate committees (e.g., Medical Supplies, Textiles, Combined Coal) (083.11 and 083.5). The subseries also includes regularly issued WPB reports on production, particularly the "Statistics of War

Production," November 1942–April 1945 (201.5), and the monthly "Official Munitions Production in the U.S.," May 1942–August 1945 (201.4).

IV.29 Access to the series is facilitated by the index to the policy documentation file, 1939–47 (300 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject or name of organization. Each index card identifies an individual document according to its general subject matter, a description of its contents, the name(s) of correspondent(s), date, and file designation. Included are general cross-reference cards to related subject categories elsewhere in the index. The cards often indicate the documents filed in the "oversized" subseries, but this provision is not consistently applied. The index has been microfilmed as National Archives Microfilm Publication M911.

IV.30 Of more limited significance is the card file of documents in the policy documentation file whose security classification was reviewed at the end of World War II, 1945–47 (2 ft.). Arranged into two subseries (for those items declassified and those whose security classifications were retained) and thereunder alphabetically by title, subject, or office of origin, the cards reveal something of declassification policy during this period.

IV.31 The select document file, 1939–47 (345 ft.), comprises the correspondence, reports, and other documents initially selected for inclusion in the policy documentation file but not yet inserted in that file when the Historical Records Section was discontinued. The records are roughly arranged alphabetically by subject categories, thereunder by subordinate subjects and/or chronologically. Although it includes materials dating back to 1939, the series emphasizes the 1944–47 period. The lack of any index or finding aid, however, greatly impairs the use of the series.

IV.32 At the beginning of the series is a collection of minutes of meetings, policy papers, and reports of the various WPB committees, boards, and divisions, arranged alphabetically by name of unit. This organizational data is supplemented by additional documentation filed under "Organizations" and "Organization of Divisions." The "Administration (Nelson-Krug)" subject category comprises the office correspondence files of Chairmen Nelson and Krug, 1942–47, arranged alphabetically by subject or type of record (e.g., "Contracts," "Labor," "Speeches"). "Combined Boards" provides additional documentation on those British-American organizations.

IV.33 Very significant are the roughly 40 ft. of records of "Industry Advisory Committee Meetings," thereunder arranged alphabetically by name of committee. These comprise summaries or minutes of meetings of these advisory groups (e.g., the Inorganic Acids Industry Advisory Committee, the Asbestos Textiles Industry Advisory Committee), composed of representatives from private enterprise, throughout the 1942–46 period; this series furnishes much more comprehensive documentation on these committees' activities than that found in the policy documentation file (classification 051.41).

IV.34 Some broad subject categories are fairly well organized; "Metals and Minerals," for example, consists of (1) miscellaneous correspondence, 1940–45; (2) specific commodities,

arranged alphabetically (aluminum through zinc); and (3) statistical data. Other categories are much more loosely arranged; "Leather Products Branch," for example, includes numerous subordinate headings (e.g., "leather working machinery," "field reports," "hides and skins," "shoe repair surveys") in no particular order.

IV.35 Within category "Foreign Countries," the entries for Germany and Great Britain contain useful data on the war economies of those powers. Additional information regarding social conditions of defense workers is located in categories "Housing," "Labor," and, to a lesser extent, "Reconversion."

IV.36 The third major collection of WPB records, the formerly security-classified records relating to the mobilization of industry during World War II ("Related Materials File" or "Mobilization Planning File"), 1940-47 (370 ft. and 419 rolls of 35mm microfilm), was intended to supplement the policy documentation file rather than be incorporated within it. Arranged numerically by document number (1–53884), the series concerns the problems and methods of industry and Government in wartime control and direction of industrial production and distribution. Much of the material consists of statistical tabulations and analyses of the requirements, production, and consumption of all manner of industrial materials, products, services, facilities, and manpower during World War II. Each numbered item represents a single document, varying in size from one to several hundred pages. Data for any specific topic is generally scattered throughout the numeric files.

IV.37 Document nos. 49580 through 49998 are available only on 419 rolls of 35mm microfilm. These consist of chronologically arranged monthly plant reports of operations (Form WPB-73), which detail the types and cash value of commodities produced, the number of employees, and the number of man-hours worked for each industrial plant engaged in the war effort, April 1942–May 1946. The form reports also note impediments to greater productivity (e.g., lack of skilled labor or machinery).

IV.38 At the end of the series are three small distinct subseries: (1) the War Production Board/Civilian Production Administration publication "Facts for Industry" (which duplicates the copies located in the policy documentation file, classification 201), arranged by publication series designation; (2) correspondence relating to the "Facts for Industry" reports, arranged generally by WPB form number; and (3) documents from the series formerly classified as secret, arranged numerically.

IV.39 Two indexes facilitate the use of the series. The subject card index to the "Related Materials File" or "Mobilization Planning File," 1940–47 (30 ft.), is easier to use as it is arranged alphabetically by subject; the subjects identified, however, relate primarily to products and commodities, and lack entries for such categories as "labor" or "manpower." The subject "code area" card index to the "Related Materials File" or "Mobilization Planning File," 1940–47 (50 ft.), is more difficult to use because of its arrangement into 37 numbered subject area codes, thereunder arranged by subject number (explained below) and thereunder numerically by document number. The 37 subject area codes include types of records (e.g., area no. 1

concerns "comprehensive studies, analyses, tabulations, and reports"; area no. 4 is "bills of material") and general topics. Among the latter are "manpower—shortages, utilization, employment, deferment" (area no. 24), "price and wage stabilization" (area no. 26) and "fuels" (area no. 20). Such index categories complement the categories found in the subject index. The names of individual companies and plants, however, including those associated with files 49580–49998, are not indexed.

IV.40 The same index cards are used in both series. Each card provides a reference to a single document in the series (located in the upper-right-hand corner), together with references to the general subject matter, the subject "code area" number(s), and a subject number apparently used only for the creation of the index (e.g., "3831—optical instruments and lenses") and not otherwise relevant. Complete lists of these subject numbers appear to be included within subject "code area" nos. 28 and 34.

IV.41 Additional RG 179 records of the War Production Board, its predecessors, and its successor total over 1,000 ft. of material, arranged in more than 110 series. These include orders and regulations, publicity materials, and reports and studies relating to all WPB activities, and reference and office files maintained by WPB's component organizations. A number of series, particularly the minutes of meetings of specific organizations, duplicate records incorporated within the three record collections already described. Only selected series are described at length below.

IV.42 Bound copies of minutes of meetings of the War Production Board, its predecessor agencies, and some of its most significant committees (e.g., Planning, Production Executive, Requirements) total approximately 3 ft. Two series (ca. 5 ft.) comprise transcripts of proceedings of the Civilian Production Administration's Clearance and Priorities Policy Committees, 1945–47.

IV.43 Orders, regulations, directives, and related papers of the War Production Board and the Civilian Production Administration ("Recording Secretary's Files"), 1941–47 (117 ft.), constitute the most comprehensive collection of WPB orders and regulations. Arranged by type of issuance and thereunder numbered in chronological order (except for consent orders, which are arranged alphabetically by name of manufacturer), the series includes equipment ("E") limitation ("L"), conservation ("M"), preference rating ("P"), rubber ("R"), and utilities ("U") orders, "controlled materials plan" ("CMP") and priority regulations, and directives issued to govern the production, allocation, and stockpiling of commodities and services. Included are supporting memorandums justifying the issuances and amendments of the orders and regulations. Separate series for each of these categories of issuances are also available.

IV.44 Press releases, June 1940–June 1947, reproduced on 53 rolls of 35mm microfilm, constitute the most comprehensive set of such items for the WPB, its predecessors, and successor. Arranged into 11 subseries that correspond to specific types of press releases by each successive agency (e.g., Advisory Com-

mission to the Council of National Defense, Office of Production Management, Supply Priorities and Allocation Board) and thereunder numerically by chronologically assigned release number, the records consist of mimeographed or processed copies of press releases concerning various aspects of economic mobilization and war production. The press releases represent significant source material, in that many WPB actions—announcements of issuance of industry orders, materials restrictions, personnel actions, and policy statements—are available only as press releases. Division Administration Order No. 1, which established the entire priorities system under the Office of Production Management, is one example of this. Two additional subseries provide summaries and digests of WPB press releases, 1941–45.

IV.45 The press release index, 1940–47, also reproduced on microfilm, provides access to the press releases. Arranged alphabetically by subject, the index applies to all of the press releases except the "NB" subseries (issued by the WPB and other Government agencies involved in war production, October 1942–September 1945). Each index card provides the topic of the press release, its subseries designation (e.g., "WPB-59"), and the date.

IV.46 The press releases and their index have been microfilmed as National Archives Microfilm Publication M1239 (53 rolls). The index is reproduced on the first eight rolls of the microfilm publication; rolls 9-50 reproduce the press releases, and rolls 50-53 reproduce summaries and digest of the press releases.

IV.47 Among the most significant remaining records of the WPB are numerous historical reports and studies prepared by the Civilian Production Administration's Policy Analysis Staff. Particularly valuable are historical reports relating to policies and operations of the War Production Board and predecessor agencies ("Special Studies Series"), 1946-47 (2 ft.). Arranged numerically by study number (4-30), these published monographs treat various aspects and processes of economic mobilization and war production (e.g., Study No. 14, "Concentration of Civilian Production by the War Production Board"; Study No. 26, "Shipbuilding Policies of the War Production Board"). Although a more complete set of the drafts of all 30 studies is located in the policy documentation file (classification 033.308), a separate collection of special studies, 1947 (4 ft.) comprises manuscript Special Study Nos. 31-41, which were not published due to the termination of the agency. (A complete listing of the titles, authors, issuance dates, and pagination for all 41 studies is provided in Industrial Mobilization for War (Washington, DC, 1947), pp. 989-91.)

IV.48 In addition, three series of records (3.5 ft.) constitute drafts of a three-volume study of the WPB during the war, only the first of which was subsequently published as *Industrial Mobilization for War*. Background data and correspondence for all the historical materials can be found in correspondence of the Policy Analysis and Records Branch relating to the compilation of the historical studies of the War Production Board and its predecessor agencies, 1941–47 (2 ft.), arranged alphabetically

by surname of correspondent and thereunder chronologically.

IV.49 Several series of reference files also provide valuable information on the WPB. Organizational and procedural data (Administrative Reference File), 1918–47 (22 ft.), arranged in subject-labeled notebooks, comprise organizational charts of the WPB and related organizations, operating and procedural manuals, forms and form letters, an executive personnel directory, biographical sketches of chief WPB officials, and some speeches delivered by WPB spokesmen. Library of Congress information bulletins, July 1940–February 1947 (3.5 ft.), arranged in nine subseries corresponding to either types of congressional records or subjects, provide references to congressional records and other Government publications or documents pertinent to economic mobilization and war production.

IV.50 Office of Procedures files, 1942–46 (212 ft.), document the development of administrative and procedural arrangements for the WPB's various control programs. Arranged generally by type of record, the series includes extensive correspondence, memorandums, and reports relating to operating procedures and the various types of instructions, orders, and regulations issued by the WPB. There are also minutes and transcripts of Clearance Committee meetings, December 1942–November 1946, and office files of various officials within the Office of Procedures. Over one-quarter of the series consists of revocations of delegations of authority to individual WPB officials at war's end. Given the loose arrangement and lack of an index, however, this series is very difficult to use.

IV.51 General budgetary records comprise (1) War Production Board manpower survey reports, 1943 (6 ft.), arranged by WPB unit, reviewing the staffing and manpower utilization practices within the WPB, and (2) budget estimates, fiscal year 1944 (5 ft.), also arranged by WPB unit, detailing the functions, number of personnel, and estimated funding for each unit.

IV.52 Extensive legal documentation, particularly regarding compliance of private firms with WPD orders, is located among general correspondence of the Office of the General Counsel, 1941–46 (104 ft.), arranged by subject. Of related interest are four series (120 ft.) relating to tax relief and protection applications by private businesses regarding expansion of their facilities for defense work, 1940–41.

IV.53 Business' requests for relief or exemption from WPB orders can be found among records of the Appeals Board, particularly the **Appeals Board files**, 1942–47 (129 ft.). The latter, arranged into numerous subseries according to type or subject of record, include chronologically arranged transcripts of proceedings and hearings of the Board (e.g., the appeal of the *Chicago Sun* and the *Chicago Herald-American* newspapers for additional paper, May 5, 1944). Other subseries consist of journal and docket files, correspondence, forms, and administrative records. Five additional series of reference cards (28 ft.) provide summaries of Appeals Board actions and decisions.

IV.54 Several series detail the activities of the Industry Advisory Committees, composed of representatives from private firms. Office of Industry Advisory Committees, Director's files, 1942–47 (7 ft.), arranged in part in a numeric-subject

file (1.1–4.9) and in part by subject, document administrative and policy matters pertaining to these committees during the war (e.g., numeric files 1.19a-e consist of monthly and annual reports of committee activities, 1941-45) and the postwar conversion of industry (subject file "Summary of Meetings" details meetings of committees during the 1946-47 period). The most complete collection of material on committee activities can be found in general files of the Office of Industry Advisory Committees, 1942–47 (63 ft.). Arranged into subject subseries, these include membership lists, summaries of conferences and meetings for specific task groups and committees, and the office file of the Director, Joseph G. Fort. Names of industry representatives who served with the committees are located in the card record of members of Industry Advisory Committees (6 ft.), arranged alphabetically by name of individual. Two additional series of reference cards (1 ft.) identify the names and dissolution dates of individual committees.

IV.55 Four series of records (23 ft.) detail activities of the WPB's Resources Protection Board, responsible for determining the most important plants, facilities, utilities, and resources that required protection against accident, sabotage, and other hazards. Formerly security-classified letters, studies, reports, lists, and related records pertaining to the protection of defense plants, installations, and material, 1942–45 (18 ft.), arranged by subject, provide the most significant documentation. (Many additional records of the Resources Protection Board, including minutes of its meetings, are located among the records of the Provost Division, Office of the Provost Marshal General, 1941–, RG 389, described in chapter V.)

IV.56 Numerous series make up the office files of staff officials of the Office of Production Management, the War Production Board, and the Civilian Production Administration. The most significant for general information are formerly securityclassified office files of G. Lyle Belsley, Executive Secretary of the War Production Board, 1941-46 (12 ft.), organized in subseries as follows: (1) "administrative correspondence file," arranged alphabetically by name or subject; (2) "official correspondence file," arranged alphabetically by name; and (3) "reference file," arranged alphabetically by subject. The "official correspondence file" is most important for correspondence exchanged within the WPB, with other Federal agencies, and with private firms. The "reference file" includes extensive statistical data and an incomplete set of policy documents and minutes of meetings of the Production Executive Committee, May 1943-August 1945. More general, but still useful, are correspondence, memoranda, minutes, reports, and other records of the Recording Secretary, 1942–47 (12 ft.), arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

IV.57 Among the remaining series of staff officials' office files, considerable information on lend-lease and other foreign aid to Allied powers can be found in the office file of Robert G. Turner, Director of the Foreign Division, 1944–46 (3 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject, and the formerly security-classified office file of Mose L. Harvey, Assistant and Deputy Director of the Foreign Division, relating to the program of

lend-lease supplies to Russia and other Allied countries, 1944–46 (4 ft.), arranged by subject.

IV.58 The microfilm copy of the reading file of T.P. Wright, Assistant Chief of the Aircraft Branch, Production Division, 1941 (3 rolls of 35mm microfilm), arranged chronologically, comprises letters, memorandums, telegrams, and records of telephone conversations regarding Army and Navy aircraft production for the United States and Great Britain prior to Pearl Harbor.

IV.59 Six series of WPB records (totaling 14 ft.) furnish information on the administration of personnel matters within the WPB. These consist of allocation standards, position descriptions, job classification, and correspondence related to these matters. Civilian personnel records of WPB employees are in the custody of National Personnel Records Center, St. Louis, MO.

COMBINED RAW MATERIALS BOARD/COMBINED PRODUCTION AND RESOURCES BOARD

IV.60 The Combined Raw Materials Board (CRMB) and the Combined Production and Resources Board (CPRB) were two Anglo-American organizations created to coordinate Allied efforts in the development of raw materials and industrial production. Each employed subordinate committees to perform certain functions, and the American representatives on each included War Production Board officials; neither committee, however, was subordinated to the War Production Board.

IV.61 The CRMB, established in January 1942, ensured the maximum output of strategic materials (e.g., rubber, lead, tin) in areas under Allied control, regulated the flow of available supplies to consuming countries in accordance with war needs, and supervised the conservation of critical materials in Allied countries. Until its termination in December 1945, the CRMB remained a British-American organization.

IV.62 The CPRB, constituted in June 1942, evolved into a more elaborate structure with the inclusion of Canada as a permanent member of the Board and an extensive network of committees, some of which included representatives of other Allied powers. Working closely with the Combined Chiefs of Staff, the CPRB coordinated British and American war production into an integrated program; eventually the Board extended its responsibility to include balancing munitions needs against the production of goods and services to meet civilian requirements. The Board was terminated in December 1945, although the work of several of its committees continued into the postwar period.

IV.63 Records of the Combined Raw Materials Board amount to approximately 160 ft., arranged in 48 series; records of the Combined Production and Resources Board total 228 ft., arranged in 139 series. Much of the most significant documentation of these organizations has been incorporated within the WPB policy documentation file, described in this section. In view of the likely duplication of significant records, and the number of series involved, descriptions of only selected series are provided below.

IV.64 Of the CRMB records, formerly security-classified

general correspondence, 1942–45 (67 ft.), represents the most comprehensive collection. The series is arranged alphabetically into 11 subject categories, thereunder in three time periods (1942–43, 1944, and 1945), and thereunder by subject (country, commodity, committee). Information on specific topics is scattered throughout these files; the wartime supply of rubber, for example, is documented in files "Combined Rubber Committee" (subject category "Committees"), "Rubber" (subject category "Commodities—Names"), and to a lesser extent "South America" (subject category "Commodities—Geographical"). There is no index or other finding aid to the general correspondence.

IV.65 The Board's actions are recorded in numerous series, particularly formerly security-classified minutes of meetings, 1942–45 (3 ft.), arranged chronologically; formerly security-classified Board summaries and recommendations, 1942–45 (3 ft.), arranged numerically; and decisions and supporting papers ("progress reporting system"), February 1942–December 1945 (2 ft.), arranged chronologically. Several other series comprise statistical data on commodity supplies and requirements.

IV.66 Information relating to specific commodities is most easily found among the office files of CRMB staff officials. Four series (totaling 7 ft.) of correspondence and office files of Enid Baird, for example, document Allied supplies and allocation of graphite, mica, and rubber. Other examples include the formerly security-classified office file of Shaw Livermore and Max Osias, and of their successors, relating to alloying elements for various kinds of steel, 1942–45 (8 ft.), and Alexis B. Tatistcheff's formerly security-classified office file relating to tin, 1942–44 (2 ft.).

IV.67 As the CRMB employed few subordinate committees, the most important documentation of these organizations consists of the Advisory Operating Committee's formerly security-classified agenda and minutes of meetings, 1942–45 (3 ft.), arranged chronologically.

IV.68 The more extensive materials of the Combined Production and Resources Board include three series of correspondence files, the most significant of which is **formerly security-classified general correspondence**, **1942–45** (41 ft.). The latter is arranged alphabetically according to subject categories, mostly commodities ("Agriculture and Food Machinery," "Medical Supplies," "Textiles") but also including organizations (e.g., "Coal Committee") and general topics (e.g., "Countries"); thereunder files are arranged alphabetically by subject or by type of record. Five series of correspondence and reports (totaling 16 ft.) detail decisions and recommendations of the Board concerning the allocation of materials in liberated areas of Europe and Asia, 1944–45.

IV.69 Numerous series document the basic decisions, meetings, and issuances of the CPRB and its subordinate committees; formerly security-classified correspondence, policy statements and procedures, reports, decisions, and minutes of and agenda for meetings of the Board and its committees, 1942–45 (16 ft.), constitute the most comprehensive collection. The series comprises most of the key documents originated by the Board's

subordinate committees, arranged by name of committee and thereunder by type of record (minutes, papers, reports). Also useful is a **formerly security-classified publications** file, 1942–45 (11 ft.), arranged alphabetically by name of agency, consisting of activity reports of the American Technical Mission to India, the Combined Production and Resources Board, the War Production Board, the British Ministry of Supply Commission, the London Coordinating Committee, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Munitions Board. Historical information on the CPRB can be found in **formerly security-classified drafts** and reference material prepared by Bernard Barton, historian, for CPRB history, 1944–45 (1 ft.), arranged by chapter heading.

IV.70 Office files of former CPRB staff officials appear less significant than those for the Combined Raw Materials Board. Records of committees, however, are more extensive. For each of the following committees, records include minutes and agenda of meetings, and regularly issued reports and statements ("papers"), sometimes accompanied by office files of committee chairmen or secretaries: Combined Agricultural and Food Machinery Committee, 1944-45; Combined Aluminum and Magnesium Committee, 1943–45; Combined Coal Committee, 1943-45; Combined Conservation Committee, 1943-45; Combined Copper Committee, 1943-45; Combined Footwear, Leather and Hides Committee, 1943-45; Machine Tools Committee, 1943-44; Medical Supplies Committee, 1944-45; Nonmilitary Supplies Committee, 1943; Combined Public Utilities Committee, 1944–45; Combined Pulp and Paper Committee, 1943-44; Combined Steel Committee, 1943-44; Textile Committee, 1943–45; Tire and Tubes Committee, 1943–45; Transportation Equipment Committee, 1943–45; Truck Committee, 1942–45; and Material Coordinating Committee, 1941-45. For four of these committees (Coal; Hides, Skins and Leather; Rubber; and Textiles), which continued their existence as international commodity committees in the postwar era, similar records for the 1945–46 period are also available.

IV.71 A final subgroup worthy of note are the working files maintained by William L. Batt, who served as the U.S. Member of the Combined Raw Materials Board, as the U.S. Deputy Member of the Combined Production and Resources Board, and after November 1945 as Chief of the latter. His records include letters sent by William L. Batt ("chronological file"), October 1940-October 1946 (5 ft.), arranged chronologically (each letter indicates a file location for an additional copy elsewhere among the several series); formerly security-classified general correspondence ("B.B. Board File"), 1942–45 (2 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject or by commodity concerned; correspondence, transcripts of speeches and broadcasts, press releases, and related papers, 1940-46 (5 ft.), arranged in two chronological subseries (1940-42 and 1942-46) and thereunder alphabetically by name of person or subject; and formerly security-classified staff reports ("B.B. Board Documents"), 1942-45 (2 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject or by commodity concerned.

IV.72 Related Records. As noted, personnel records of civilian employees of the War Production Board and affiliated organizations are in the custody of the National Personnel Records

Center, St. Louis, MO. Some records of the War Production Board and the Civilian Production Administration were inherited by the Department of Commerce and are now incorporated among the records of that agency (RG 40) in National Archives custody.

IV.73 Among the records of the Adjutant General's Office, RG 407, the 1940–45 subseries of the **unclassified central decimal correspondence file, 1940–54**, include organizational documents and minutes of meetings of the Office of Production Management and the War Production Board, January 1941–June 1942. This material is located in file 334 "War Production Board."

IV.74 Closely related are records of the Army-Navy Munitions Board, RG 225, the Munitions Assignment Board, RG 333, and various offices of the Secretaries of War and the Navy (RG's 107 and 80, respectively), all of which are described in this chapter. Related civilian records not described in this guide include records of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, RG 250, War Manpower Commission, RG 211, Office of Price Administration, RG 188, War Food Administration (incorporated within the Records of the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture, RG 16), and War Shipping Administration, RG 248.

IV.75 Personal papers of WPB officials are scattered among various repositories. The papers of Julius Krug, for example, are deposited with the Manuscript Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC; the papers of John Lord O'Brian, who served as general counsel to the WPB, are held by the Charles B. Sears Law Library, State University of New York at Buffalo. The personal papers of former WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson remain in family custody.

RG 225, Records of Joint Army and Navy Boards and Committees

JOINT ARMY AND NAVY MUNITIONS BOARD

IV.76 The Joint Army and Navy Munitions Board (known also as the Munitions Board and as ANMB) was established in June 1922 to coordinate the Army's and Navy's procurement of munitions and the conversion of industry to future wartime production. Made responsible directly to the President on July 1, 1939, the Munitions Board played a major role in the early establishment of the American war economy, setting priorities in munitions production, expansion of industrial facilities, materiel procurement, foreign purchases of munitions, and stockpiling of strategic materials. The Munitions Board particularly served as the medium through which the armed services presented their requirements to the WPB, with whom the Munitions Board cooperated closely through several joint committees. The Munitions Board also assigned preference ratings in the construction of military installations within the United States and drafted demobilization plans.

IV.77 In February 1942 executive responsibility for the Munitions Board shifted from the President to the Chairman of the WPB. In November 1942 many Munitions Board personnel were transferred to the WPB, greatly reducing the former's role;

thereafter each service represented its own interests before the WPB. After July 1943, when the Joint Chiefs of Staff assumed its supervision, the Munitions Board retained responsibility only for postwar planning of munitions production and the stockpiling of strategic materials. In August 1945 the Munitions Board was reconstituted to formulate plans and policies for future industrial mobilization. The Joint Army and Navy Munitions Board was abolished in July 1947, when its functions were transferred to the Department of Defense's Munitions Board; the latter continued these activities until its abolition in June 1953.

IV.78 During the 1939–41 period, the Munitions Board consisted of military personnel assigned by the Under Secretaries of War and the Navy, together with some civilian personnel. In October 1941 the Board was reorganized under a civilian Chairman. After March 1942 Army membership was revised to include representatives of the Resources Division, Headquarters, Army Service Forces, and of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Materiel and Services, Headquarters, Army Air Forces. Navy members represented the Under Secretary of the Navy, the Program and Priorities Branch of the Office of Procurement and Material, and the Bureau of Aeronautics. In August 1942 representation of the Maritime Commission was added for issues affecting merchant ship construction. The Munitions Board discharged its tasks through an Executive Committee and several subordinate committees (initially divisions), notably those for Priorities, Commodities, Facilities, Clearance, and Strategic Materials. Committees shared with the WPB included the Joint Optics, Joint Magnesium, Joint Aluminum, Joint Alloy Steel, and Joint Steatite Committees. In addition to its relationship with the WPB, the Munitions Board submitted recommendations on specific issues to the Joint Board but was not otherwise subordinate to it.

IV.79 The records of the Joint Army and Navy Munitions Board in National Archives custody total approximately 150 ft. The most significant of these are (1) **general correspondence** files of the Munitions Board, 1922–46 (the largest collection of records); (2) **formerly security-classified general correspondence** files of the Board, 1922–45; and (3) **general correspondence of the Joint Optics Committee** of the Munitions Board.

IV.80 General correspondence files (ca. 67 ft.), maintained by the Executive Committee of the Board, consist of unclassified correspondence, reports, and memorandums. Though the records cover the period 1922–46, the bulk of the material dates from 1939 through 1943. Originally arranged according to a numeric-decimal scheme ranging from 200.00 through 223.00, a War Department decimal classification has been superimposed without revision of the original arrangement. Thus the original file 203.2 (Commodities, General) became 470.1/203.2, with additional subnumbers for each commodity (e.g., 470.1/203.2-1.1 Aluminum). Within this classification, records are arranged chronologically.

IV.81 Organizational and administrative data on the Munitions Board is located in files 370.26/200-215 and 334.2/203.00. Though many significant reports and conference minutes are collected in 337/203.3, records of the Board's committees are scattered throughout the central files. The records include doc-

umentation of the Munitions Board's relations with the Office of Production Management in files 004.4/201.1 and 011/215.3; with the Supply Priorities and Allocation Board (SPAB), in 334/SPAB; and with the War Production Board, in 383/223.00 WPB. Nearly half the series is included under file 400.174/216.2 Priorities, with subordinate entries for specific commodities (e.g., -1.3 Aluminum and Magnesium), for the needs of specific branches of the War and Navy Departments (-7.7), and for the lend-lease requirements of Allied nations (-12.3a). File 470.1/203.2 Commodities, General also contains numerous entries for both raw materials (copper, nickel, rubber, zinc) and finished goods (drugs, machine tools, medical items). Other subjects covered by the records include stockpiling of strategic materials (381.3/219.2), control of exports (400.1393/205), and requisitioning of materials (400.312/218.A).

IV.82 Some material originally located among these records has been destroyed; a note in file 400.174/216.2 Priorities, for example, states that the Department of the Army disposed of the private company file included in this material (subentry - 3.8) in 1951. Cross-reference sheets also indicate that records were withdrawn to the "safe" (i.e., classified) record series, described below.

IV.83 Appended to the central files are roughly 4 ft. of additional records. These include some unarranged subject files, including the annual reports of the Munitions Board's Executive Committee, May 1932–May 1939; the operational diary of the Resources and Production Division, U.S. Army Services of Supply, September 1941–December 1943; and a supplement to the general correspondence files, 1939–44. The latter repeats the filing arrangement and subject matter of the central files, but provides more collected correspondence and reports of many of the Board's constituent committees.

IV.84 Formerly security-classified general correspondence files, also maintained by the Board's Executive Committee, number approximately 20 ft. of correspondence and reports. These are arranged in the same manner as the general correspondence files, except for some unarranged subject files at the end of the series. Significant information on the Board's committees will be found in file 370.26/200-215, particularly an extensive collection of the minutes of Executive Committee meetings, October 1933-May 1944 (370.26/200.0-13.7). File 400.174/216.2 (Priorities) not only details military and naval procurement (-7.7) but provides extensive information on contracts with private firms as well (-3.8). Numerous reports prepared by the British Purchasing Commission on materials exported to Britain, February-October 1941, are located in 400.1393/205. File 470.1/203.2 (Commodities, General) includes a postwar study of the development of the U.S. optical industry during the war (203.2-15) and information on synthetic rubber production (203.2-18.2). The unarranged subject files include information on patents, a study of "Congested War Production Areas," and some papers of Ferdinand Eberstadt, Chairman of the Munitions Board in 1941-42.

IV.85 General correspondence of the Joint Optics Committee comprises approximately 16 ft. of correspondence,

reports, tables, and forms regarding the procurement of optical glass and instruments, 1942–45. Except for correspondence with private companies and Government agencies, arranged alphabetically by firm or agency name, the records consist of unarranged subject files. Among these are procurement orders for individual types of optical instruments (e.g., binoculars, telescopes); semiannual reports and a daily journal of the Committee's activities, 1942–43; reports of visits to optical research and production facilities; and correspondence of Munitions Board Chairman Ferdinand Eberstadt with the Committee, 1942.

IV.86 Among other series of Munitions Board records, the more significant include formerly security-classified general correspondence files of the Priorities Committee, 1940-42 (6 ft.), arranged according to a numeric-alphabetic scheme by subject, Government agency, and private firm; Executive Committee correspondence relating to stockpiling of strategic and critical materials, 1939-46 (1 ft.), arranged by the War Department decimal scheme and concerned primarily with congressional legislation; letters sent by the Chairman of the Munitions Board, Ferdinand Eberstadt, October 1941-October 1942, and his successor Auguste Richard, October 1942-September 1943 (1 ft.); and subject file of the Clearance Committee, 1939-41 (6 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject and country and relating especially to British purchasing orders in the United States. The remaining record series are miscellaneous records of the Clearance Committee, 1942-45 (2 ft.), unarranged but including minutes of committee meetings, July-September 1942, and agenda of committee meetings, January-June 1945; correspondence relating to commodity requirements of the Commodities Division, 1925-44 (1 ft.); Commodities Division memoranda, reports, plans, and other records relating to strategic materials, 1932-44 (1 ft.); industrial plant surveys, 1942, and a published guide to industrial symbols, 1941, prepared by the Facilities Division; and correspondence relating to policy directives, 1940–42 issued by the Priorities Division.

IV.87 Additional wartime records of the Board are located among the records of the Navy Member, Army-Navy Munitions Board, RG 80. Some records of the Board's Machine Tools Section are now located among formerly security-classified miscellaneous records, 1939–46, of the Production Division of the Army Service Forces, RG 160. Additional records of the Munitions Board's committees, particularly the Facilities, Clearance and Mineral Advisory Committees, are located in files 095.4-6 and 723-723.74 of the War Production Board's Policy Documentation File, RG 179. All of these records are described in this chapter. The postwar records of the Munitions Board are located among the records of the Office of the Secretary of Defense, RG 330.

RG 334, Records of Interservice Agencies

ARMY INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE

IV.88 The Army Industrial College (AIC), established in 1924 in Washington, DC, as a general staff school within the

Army, offered instruction to officer students of all armed services on military procurement experiences and practices during and after World War I. Particularly active from 1939 to 1942, the AIC ceased activities shortly after Pearl Harbor until its reactivation in 1944 to meet training needs in contract termination and settlement procedures. In 1946 the college came under joint Army-Navy jurisdiction and was redesignated the Industrial College of the Armed Forces.

Records of the college demonstrate the military's study and adoption of business practices and techniques in logistical matters. The largest collection of AIC records is located in correspondence and other documents relating to the organization, administration, and operation of the college, 1924-41, 1944-54 (31 ft.). The series is arranged in several subseries: (1) course files, 1924–41 (8 ft.), arranged chronologically by year; (2) subject files, 1932–41 (7 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject; and (3) general correspondence, 1940-54 (16 ft.), arranged in chronological subseries and thereunder according to the War Department decimal scheme. The course files document the curriculums and class "problems" for students each year; 2 ft. of records pertain to course work in 1941, as the Army intensified procurement training. The subject files detail many aspects of the college's operation, including correspondence exchanged among officers serving on the college staff (file "Staff"); the collection of publications and other materials for the college library, 1932-41 ("Library"); and lecture material. Among the general correspondence subseries for the 1940-47 period, classification 352.11 provides additional documentation regarding course curriculums.

IV.90 Directives and reports relating to problems assigned for study, 1935–41 (4 ft.), arranged chronologically, supplement the class problems noted in the course files of the preceding series. Included are studies of specific American industries; analyses of business and management techniques and practices; and examples of exercises (e.g., "procurement wargames"). The materials for 1941, which amount to more than one-third of the series, also include some personnel data (e.g., assignments, dates of attendance) for those attending the college.

IV.91 More specialized are contract forms, with criticisms and proposals by Ordnance District Offices for revisions ("Contract Board Files"), 1925–41 (7 ft.). These are arranged in two subseries, an alphabetically arranged subject file and a numerical file (folder 1–24), and pertain to the development of adequate forms of contracts for use with private businesses.

ARMY-NAVY PETROLEUM BOARD

IV.92 The Army-Navy Petroleum Board (ANPB) was established by the War and Navy Departments in July 1942 to coordinate the procurement, storage, and shipping of petroleum products by the services. In January 1943 ANPB became an agency of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and remained a part of this organization for the rest of the war. In January 1948 the Board was reconstituted as the Armed Services Petroleum Board under the direct authority of the Secretary of Defense.

IV.93 Several series of ANPB records are located among the Records of Interservice Agencies. Correspondence, messages, and reports relating to the shipping and stockpiling of petroleum products and supplies within the continental limits of the United States and overseas, 1942-46 (50 ft.), constitute the most significant collection of materials. The records are arranged according to a subject-numeric file (A3 through JJ14) based on the Navy Filing Manual (NFM). The series documents the Board's relations with other military and Government agencies, participation of private business, availability and quantity of tankers and fuel cargo capacities, and supply of oil and petroleum products to and from other Allied powers. Classification JJ7 (1) provides extensive correspondence and tabulated data regarding oil requirements of general types of units and specific countries and commands. Information concerning oil supplies for specific countries is also located under the appropriate NFM classification; e.g., EF12 for Brazil, EF16 for China. Much material relates to Great Britain (EF13-1) and the British Empire (EF13-1 through EF13-50). In addition, classification A6 furnishes general information on oil and petroleum product supplies; A16-4 documents oil shipments from Caribbean countries in reverse lend-lease; and EG12 details aspects of petroleum storage.

IV.94 The Board's Petroleum Division subject correspondence file, 1942-48 (17 ft.), is arranged in successive subjectnumeric subseries accompanied by an alphabetically arranged subject file. Difficult to use, and more pertinent for the postwar period, the series nevertheless provides important documentation for key wartime issues. Examples include general information on ANPB policy and organization (numeric files 1-1 and 1-2); oil shipments to Great Britain, January-October 1942 (5/21); British-American discussions and treaty negotiations regarding petroleum, February–July 1944 (14/2); the Area Petroleum Office, Service Force, Pacific Fleet, 1942-44 (4/22 (a)); Navy manning of merchant vessels, 1941-45 (13/20); and contracts between the Navy Department and the Standard Oil Corporation on lands reserved for naval petroleum reserves (21/1 [b-2]). Agenda and minutes of meetings of the ANPB's principal committees, September 1943-September 1945, are located in subject files "ANPB-Executive Committee" and "Planning Division."

IV.95 Correspondence, reports, minutes, and other papers relating to foreign and domestic programs for the development, production, and distribution of petroleum and petroleum products, 1944–49 (2 ft.), arranged by folder number (1–8), are mostly Joint Chiefs of Staff papers and directives relating to wartime and postwar strategy and policy. The reading file of outgoing correspondence of Rear Admiral A.F. Carter, July 1942–November 1946 (1 ft.), arranged chronologically, is the correspondence of the ANPB's Executive Officer to other military and Government officials and to private companies on all of the issues already noted.

IV.96 In addition to Army-Navy Petroleum Board records in RG 334, closely related materials can be found among the records of the Office of the Director of Naval Petroleum and Oil-

Shale Reserves, RG 80, described in this chapter, and the Records of the Petroleum Administration for War, RG 253. Postwar records are located among the records of the Munitions Board, Records of the Office of the Secretary of Defense, RG 330.

RG 107, Records of the Office of the Secretary of War

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF WAR

IV.97 The office of Under Secretary of War, formally estab-

lished by Congress in December 1940, carried on the duties formerly vested in the Assistant Secretary of War for materiel procurement. During 1939 and 1940 the Assistant Secretary of War served as Acting Secretary of War in the absence of the Secretary, and was responsible for the supervision of the procurement of all military supplies and for planning for industrial mobilization in time of war. The redesignation of this office in December 1940 did not alter these responsibilities. The War Department reorganization of March 1942 decentralized many of the Under Secretary's procurement functions and generally reduced his participation to a supervisory role. During the war the Under Secretary of War also served as a member of the Joint Army-Navy Munitions Board and performed various duties delegated to him by the Secretary of War. The latter included the sale of surplus equipment, supplies, and lands; land acquisition and leasing transactions for the War Department; granting of clemency to military prisoners; handling of claims entered against the War Department; and supervision of the Army Industrial College and of the "civil" activities of the Army Corps of Engineers.

IV.98 The period from 1939 through March 1942 marked the greatest activity for the Office of the Under Secretary of War in the field of military procurement. Specific activities included research, development, and standardization of equipment; acquisition of industrial plants and facilities and their leasing to private contractors; and determination of policies and procedures governing the letting of Government contracts. To carry out these tasks the Assistant/Under Secretary established several subordinate units, the Planning Branch (redesignated the Resources Branch in February 1942), Purchase and Contract Branch and Production Branch (united in February 1942 into the Procurement Branch), Administrative Branch, and Statistics Division. After March 1942 these units, together with their personnel and many of their records, were transferred to the Services of Supply (later Army Service Forces).

IV.99 From March 1942 through September 1945 the Office of the Under Secretary of War discharged its reduced duties through its subordinate units, the Administrative and Delegated Duties Division (redesignated the Office of the Administrative Officer in 1944), the Special Legal and Liaison Division (redesignated the Legal Division in 1943), and, from 1944, the Contracts and Facilities Division (replaced in September 1945 by the Industrial Activities Division). A number of expert and special consultants who assisted the Under Secretary were grouped in September 1945 in the Office of Special Assistants and Advisers.

IV.100 Louis A. Johnson served as Assistant Secretary of War from June 1937 to July 1940. His successor, Robert P. Patterson, became Under Secretary when that position was created and continued in office until September 1945. Kenneth Royall succeeded Patterson as Under Secretary of War in November 1945.

IV.101 The earliest pertinent documentation is found in records of the Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson, 1937–40 (1 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject. The bulk of the series pertains to the production and procurement of aircraft and aircraft engines and procurement activities of the Ordnance Department. Records of Robert Proctor, special assistant to the Assistant Secretary of War, 1940 (less than 1 ft.), arranged by subject, also consist largely of correspondence with aircraft corporations relating to procurement of aircraft and aircraft parts.

IV.102 The wartime correspondence files of the Office of the Under Secretary of War are divided into several series. Formerly security-classified general correspondence of Under Secretary of War Robert Patterson, December 1940-March 1943 (4 ft.), and general correspondence ("Misc. and Subject File") of Under Secretary of War Robert Patterson, December 1940-March 1943 (58 ft.), are arranged alphabetically by subject and thereunder chronologically. At the end of the latter series are four files designated as "cutoffs" or "project files," arranged under the following headings: "commercial," "geographic," "legislative," and "personal." The records consist primarily of cross-reference sheets referring to documents located elsewhere in the series and in Patterson's three other correspondence files for this period. Topics covered in the main alphabetical sequences include antitrust investigations of alleged fraud involving firms under contract with the War Department; awarding, regulation, and renegotiation of defense contracts; allocation, production, procurement, and export of strategic materials (e.g., aluminum, oil, rubber); and labor shortages and disputes. The former series also includes information on the supply of war materiel to Great Britain, China, and the U.S.S.R.. Among the "cutoffs" or "project files," the "commercial" file largely relates to the selection of sites for defense plants and allocation of funds for their construction; the "geographic" file concerns the acquisition of lands; the "legislative" file pertains to congressional legislation; and most of the "personal" file comprises cross-reference sheets to individual correspondents.

IV.103 Two closely related series are formerly security-classified ("confidential") correspondence of Under Secretary of War Robert Patterson, December 1940–March 1943 (1 ft.), and general correspondence of Under Secretary of War Robert Patterson, December 1940–March 1943 (30 ft.), both of which are arranged according to the War Department decimal classification scheme. The former pertains to such politically sensitive social and economic matters as the Army's takeover of coal mines and industrial plants to avert strikes (file 463.3) and racial incidents involving African American enlisted men in Louisiana and Arkansas (file 291.2). Most of the latter series originally formed part of the "Misc. and Subject File" just described, and similarly comprises cross-reference sheets to documents filed in this and the three other series of Patterson's correspondence.

Subjects covered include production, allocation, and export of strategic materials (files 400 to 470.1); construction and expansion of plant facilities and allocation of strategic materials to war industries (file 095); acquisition of lands and construction of military installations (files 091, 094, 600, 682 and 686); labor disputes and strikes (files 095 and 230.1404); investigations of alleged fraud (file 095); racial problems in the Army and in businesses under defense contracts (files 095 and 291.2); and lendlease aid (files 091 and 400.3295).

IV.104 Central files for the later period of the war consist of formerly security-classified correspondence of Under Secretary of War Robert Patterson, March 1943-November 1945 (20 ft.), and general correspondence of Under Secretary of War Robert Patterson, March 1943-November 1945 (120 ft.). Both series are arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme, followed by a number of general subject or "project" files (e.g., "Airfields," "Cities, Islands," "Foreign Countries and Cities"), each of which is arranged alphabetically by topic and thereunder according to the War Department decimal scheme. Within the main decimal arrangements, major topics include the Army's takeover of specific plants (files 004.01-004.07 and 095); investigations of alleged fraud, sabotage, subversion, and contract irregularities in the defense industry (files 000.5, 095, and 333.5); industrial demobilization (file 370.01); treatment and use of prisoners of war in industry (file 383.6); production of oil and gasoline (file 463.7); coal shortages and the coal mine strikes of 1943 (file 463.3); and procurement planning (file 400.12). Records in the "project" files generally concern acquisition or lease of lands for military purposes, military construction, and labor shortages or problems. Documents in these series that established or clarified War Department policy are tabbed with red labels marked "policy."

Postwar records maintained by the Office of the Under Secretary of War contain scattered references to wartime events and activities. Formerly security-classified correspondence of Under Secretaries of War Kenneth Royall and William H. Draper, Jr., November 1945–September 1947 (5 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme, includes information on industrial demobilization (file 370.01), investigations of fraud in defense contracts (file 095), and postwar disposition of industrial facilities (files 004 and 400.17). File 062.2 contains the final report of the Committee on War Department Motion Picture Film Activities, September 1946; file 471 includes a summary report on defective artillery and mortar ammunition during World War II. General correspondence of Under Secretaries of War Kenneth C. Royall and William H. Draper, Jr., November 1945-November 1947 (64 ft.), is arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme, followed by a number of subject ("project") files arranged alphabetically by subject. The records include information on industrial demobilization and evaluations of the U.S. experience with industrial mobilization during World War II (file 004.04) and reports on the settlement of lend-lease payments, the military occupation of Germany and Austria, and industrial mobilization in Axis and Allied nations during World War II (under project file "Foreign Countries").

IV.106 In addition to the correspondence files, minutes of meetings and other records of the War Production Board and its predecessor offices, May 1941-October 1945 (8 ft.), arranged by board or office and thereunder by type of record, constitute Under Secretary of War Patterson's personal agenda and minutes of meetings of the Office of Production Management, May 1941-January 1942, Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, September 1941-January 1942, and War Production Board, January 1942-October 1945. Included in the last is a subject index of topics discussed in the first 87 WPB meetings. Patterson's wartime public statements are located in transcripts and summaries of press conferences, speeches, and public statements, 1940–1945 (2 ft.), arranged by type of statement and thereunder chronologically. A report on a War Department conference on production, September 1943, and Patterson's inspection of the 35th Infantry Division at Camp Butner, NC, March 1944, can be found among records relating to conferences, inspection trips, and other meetings, 1943-1945 (less than 1 ft.), arranged chronologically.

IV.107 The Under Secretary of War was represented on the War Department Procurement Review Board (also known as the McCoy Board after its head, Maj. Gen. F.K. McCoy), established in July 1943 to review the operation of the War Department's entire wartime procurement program and organization. The Board collected testimony and documentation and submitted its findings on August 31, 1943. The War Department Procurement Review Board's correspondence, reports, plans, and charts, 1943 (2 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject or title, include testimony heard, minutes of meetings, and the final report of the Board.

SUBORDINATE OFFICES OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF WAR

IV.108 Among the records of special assistants, advisers, and consultants to the Under Secretary, records of special assistant Howard C. Petersen, 1941-1943 (3 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject, concern Patterson's executive assistant, who was involved in all major functions of the Under Secretary. The files document procurement, industrial mobilization, acquisition of lands, strikes in defense plants, and race relations. The liaison between the Under Secretary of War and Congress, particularly in the area of congressional investigations into fraud and contractual matters, is detailed in formerly security-classified records of Julius H. Amberg, special assistant for Congressional activities, 1941-45 (33 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject or name of congressional committee. Additional and more specific data on this subject is located among office files of the special assistant for Congressional activity relating to investigations of the National Defense Procurement Program, 1941-45 (10 ft.), divided between antitrust suits and defense plant investigations and thereunder arranged alphabetically by name of company or installation, and among office files of Julius Amberg relating to Congressional investigations of War Department cantonment construction and procurement policies and practices, March–July 1941 (3 ft.), arranged alphabetically by name of supply arm or service (e.g., Quartermaster Corps, Ordnance Department) or by subject.

IV.109 Considerable data on economic warfare, including lend-lease aid, neutral trade, the control and export of strategic materials, and intelligence on Axis economic strengths and vulnerabilities, can be found among formerly security-classified records of Harold Hopkins Neff, special assistant for economic warfare, 1941–1945 (11 ft.), arranged in two alphabetical subseries, the first arranged by office or subject and the second by country.

IV.110 Military construction projects and some information regarding general procurement and the production of aviation fuel are detailed in the office file of Michael John Madigan, special assistant for construction, 1940-45 (5 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject, and in records of Michael John Madigan relating to prewar construction projects of the War Department, 1940-42 (less than 1 ft.), arranged alphabetically according to geographic location. Formerly security-classified records of Brig. Gen. Edward S. Greenbaum and Lt. Col. James P. Hendrick, 1940-45 (5 ft.), arranged alphabetically according to name, title, or subject, provide information on War Department takeovers of plants, labor and labor relations, and tax amortization of war plants. Additional information on labor relations, strikes, and plant takeovers is located among records of Edward F. McGrady, special labor consultant, 1941-45 (less than 1 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject.

IV.111 Among the wartime records maintained by the Planning Branch (later the Resources Branch), formerly security-classified correspondence, 1921-42 (2 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject, and general correspondence, 1934-42 (78 ft.), arranged alphabetically by master subject heading and thereunder alphabetically by subheading, relate to procurement planning and policy, industrial mobilization plans, designation and stockpiling of strategic materials, and strikes and labor disputes affecting war production. The latter series also includes records concerning the Army Industrial College, including lectures, annual reports, schedules of classes, and lists of graduates. Correspondence of the Contributory Division, 1937-42 (7 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject, concerns price controls, war finance, war trade, rationing, conservation of vital resources, and industrial mobilization. The identification and stockpiling of such key commodities as aluminum, chemicals, iron and steel, petroleum, and rubber constitute the subject matter of the records of Clifford V. Morgan, Commodities Division, 1940-43 (6 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject.

IV.112 Wartime files of the Procurement Branch and its predecessors include records relating to current procurement, 1926–42 (4 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme. Although most of the records antedate 1940, they also include decisions of the Comptroller General of the United States relating to contracts, 1941–42 (file 016); general directives of the Director of the Purchase and Contact Branch, 1941–42 (files 020.21 and 300); and War Department procurement circulars, 1926–41 (file 400.12). General correspondence of the Purchase

chase and Contract Branch, July 1940–April 1942 (14 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme, followed by a number of subject ("project") files arranged alphabetically, detail administrative and statutory aspects of military procurement policy, including weekly summaries of activities of the Branch's various sections (file 319.1). Additional information on the Branch's role in procurement can be found in the reference file of the Purchase and Contract Branch, January 1940–January 1941 (2 ft.), arranged according to a numeric-subject classification scheme (e.g., 000–099 "Administration," 100–199 "Contracts").

IV.113 For the Statistics Division, general correspondence, 1939–42 (18 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme, followed by a number of subject ("project") files arranged alphabetically, includes reports on raw material requirements (470.1), the 1939 German war economy (055), and weekly progress reports on materiel production and procurement for the Army, September 1940–December 1942 (319.1, Secretary of War). Formerly secret weekly reports, September 1939-December 1940 (1 ft.), arranged chronologically, consist of statistical charts and graphs illustrating the progress in materiel procurement for each of the supply arms and services (e.g., Air Corps, Corps of Engineers, Ordnance and Quartermaster Departments). Supplementary data and narrative reports on the same topic are located in formerly secret weekly narrative and statistical report summaries, November 1940-March 1942 (1 ft.), also arranged chronologically, and in formerly secret weekly statistical reports, March 1941-March 1942 (4 ft.), arranged by supply arm or service and thereunder chronologically. Additional data, with summary and special reports, can be found in formerly security-classified statistical procurement reports, November 1940-March 1942 (2 ft.), arranged alphabetically by report title.

IV.114 Records of the Special Legal and Liaison Division and the Legal Division, 1941–44 (4 ft.); records of the Contracts and Facilities Division, 1944–45 (4 ft.); and records of the Industrial Activities Division, 1942–46 (4 ft.), each of which is arranged alphabetically by subject, document the wartime activities of those interrelated offices. Common to all is information regarding the operations of the Defense Plant Corporation in the military takeover of industrial plants. A specific example of the latter is documented in correspondence relating to the War Department's seizure and operation of the S.A. Woods Machine Company plants, August 1942–September 1945 (1 ft.), and correspondence of the War Department representative operating the South Boston plant of the S.A. Woods Machine Company, August 1942–September 1943 (3 ft.), each of which is arranged chronologically.

IV.115 Many records of the Planning Branch (later Resources Branch), the Procurement Branch, the Administrative Branch, and the Statistics Division of the Office of the Under Secretary of War were transferred with those offices to the Services of Supply (later Army Service Forces) after the War Department reorganization of March 1942. Those records, now located among Records of Headquarters Army Service Forces,

RG 160, are described in chapter VI. The records of the Army Industrial College are now a part of Records of Interservice Agencies, RG 334, described in this chapter.

IV.116 The personal papers of Assistant Secretary of War Louis A. Johnson are in the custody of the University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville, VA. Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson's personal papers are located in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress.

BOARDS AND COMMITTEES

IV.117 In addition to the wartime boards and committees of the Secretary of War described in Chapter II, several others directly concerned the production and procurement of materiel for the Army.

IV.118 The War Department Board on Civilian Awards was established in June 1943 to increase the efficiency and raise the morale of War Department civilian employees through cash prizes, promotions, decorations, and other incentives. **Minutes and other records**, 1943–46 (1 ft.), document these activities, including correspondence submitted by the general public with suggestions for winning the war. Names of recipients of awards are furnished in the Board's correspondence file, 1942–46 (4 ft.), arranged alphabetically by type of award and thereunder alphabetically by name of recipient.

IV.119 The War Department Price Adjustment Board (WDPAB) was established in April 1942 to supervise and review the renegotiation and settlement of war contracts that had been let without competitive bidding if allegations of excessive profits or inadequate performance were raised. The WDPAB functioned through the main Board in Washington supported by regional or district boards. From April to June 1942 WDPAB operated as a component of the Army Service Forces' Purchases Division; in July 1942 the WDPAB was reconstituted under the direct authority of the Under Secretary of War. In September 1943 the Board was absorbed by the newly created Renegotiation Division, ASF, where it continued to review cases but surrendered its policy-making function to the Joint Price Adjustment Board and the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board. In 1947 it was succeeded by the Army Price Adjustment Board, which was placed in the Army Renegotiation Division of the Armed Services Board.

IV.120 The WDPAB's records thus represent an important source for documenting sensitive relations between the War Department and the American business community during World War II. The decimal correspondence file, 1942–47 (23 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme, constitutes the principal correspondence file of the WDPAB for the 1942–43 period. Particularly valuable information on contract renegotiation can be found in files 004, 020, and 160; file 319.1 includes weekly reports of the WDPAB's Executive Secretary, August 1942–September 1943. Extensive correspondence of the closely related War Department Board of Contract Appeals, September 1942–August 1943, is located in file 334; data on conferences held between WDPAB and private industry representatives is provided in 337.

IV.121 The WDPAB's general correspondence, 1942–47 (8 ft.), focuses on the 1943–47 period and is arranged in two subseries, thereunder alphabetically by subject or folder title. The most extensive correspondence with individual firms can be found in files "Forms," "Statement to Contractor," and "Tax Court Cases."

IV.122 Individual case files of the WDPAB are no longer extant. Additional wartime records of the Board are located among the records of the Army Price Adjustment Board, RG 335.

IV.123 The Army Board for Production Awards, also known as the Army-A Award Board, was established in May 1942 to formulate and conduct a program of granting awards, called "Army-A" awards, to industrial contractors for outstanding performance in war production. Although the Board remained in existence until November 1945, the program was discontinued in July 1942 and replaced by the "E" award program sponsored by the Joint Army-Navy Board for Production Awards. The Army Board for Production Awards' general correspondence, 1942–45 (1 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject, documents its specific actions, membership, and meetings.

IV.124 Closely related to these records are those of the Industrial Services Division within the Secretary of War's Bureau of Public Relations. This office, analogous to the Secretary of the Navy's Industrial Incentive Division, did not attain the same autonomy as its Navy counterpart and remained a component of the Bureau of Public Relations throughout the war. Its records are described in chapter II. Also closely related are the records of the Secretary of the Navy's Board for Production Awards, RG 80, described in this chapter.

RG 160, Records of Headquarters Army Service Forces

DIRECTOR OF MATERIEL

IV.125 Within the Headquarters of Army Service Forces, the Office of the Director of Materiel (from July 1942 until May 1943 designated the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Materiel) was responsible for materiel production and procurement activities. These included procurement procedures; contractual matters; acquisition and disposition of industrial facilities for production; establishment of production goals, specifications, and standards; and execution of lend-lease and reciprocal aid programs. The Director's Office carried out these duties until June 1946, when Headquarters, ASF was discontinued and its functions transferred to the General Staff's Service, Supply, and Procurement Division and the Research and Development Division. Maj. Gen. Lucius B. Clay served as Director of Materiel from July 1942 through October 1944; he was succeeded by his deputy, Howard Bruce, from November 1944 through August 1945.

IV.126 General records of the Office of the Director of Materiel comprise correspondence files maintained by the Director's immediate office. The formerly security-classified office file of correspondence of the Director of Materiel, 1942–46 (5ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject, details labor strikes and shortages (file "Labor"); budgetary authorizations

from Congress ("Legislative File"); and materiel aid furnished to Allied powers ("Foreign Procurement," "French Procurement," "Lend-Lease," and "United States-United Kingdom"). The series also documents specific activities associated with the Director's office ("Telephone Conversations, May 1942-May 1945," "Speeches," "Reading File of Deputy Director Howard Bruce, May 1943-July 1945"). Supplementing the series is formerly security-classified correspondence, 1942-46 (12 ft.), a more general collection that is also arranged alphabetically by subject. This includes extensive data on aid to Great Britain ("Lend-Lease," "United States-United Kingdom") and the Soviet Union ("Russian Protocol"); minutes of meetings of the Munitions Assignments Board, Washington, January 1942-August 1945 ("Minutes of MAB Meetings"); and invitations to the Director for speaking and social engagements ("Invitations-Gen. Clay"). File "Meetings" includes a translation of a captured Japanese document reporting the proceedings of a conference of Japanese Army ordnance officers in Tokyo, May 1944.

IV.127 The office diary of the Director of Materiel, April 1942–August 1945 (less than 1 ft.), arranged chronologically, comprises minutes of daily discussions of the Director with ASF officers, War Department General Staff officers, Members of Congress, and civilian officials. The formerly security-classified reading file of the Director of Materiel, August 1942–October 1944 (1 ft.), also arranged chronologically, consists of carbon copies of outgoing correspondence of the Director on all subjects.

IV.128 Toward the end of the war, a Director of Industrial Demobilization was established within the Office of the Director of Materiel to prepare for the transition to a postwar economy. Formerly security-classified correspondence of the Director of Industrial Demobilization, 1943–45 (5 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject, documents that office's activities; included is information on contract terminations, general planning, and inventories and reports on facilities.

IV.129 Historical summaries and narratives of the operations of the major staff divisions under the Director of Materiel compose annual and historical reports of the Production Division (June 1940–August 1945), the Production and Purchases Division (1945–46), and the Resources Division (1942), 1940–46 (2 ft.), arranged alphabetically by name of division and thereunder alphabetically by name of subordinate unit.

IV.130 Among subordinate staff divisions, the International Division coordinated the fulfillment of foreign requests and requirements for aid and the transfer of equipment, materials, and services by Allied powers to the United States under the lend-lease and reciprocal aid programs. Records of the Division's predecessor agencies, 1941–42, are located in formerly security-classified correspondence of the Office of the Director of Defense Aid, War Department, and its successor, the Defense Aid Division, Services of Supply, 1941–42 (16 ft.). The series is arranged in two subseries, an alphabetically arranged subject subseries (concerned primarily with types of activities and functions) and an alphabetically arranged country subseries. Both subseries document the relations among the Allied

powers in the provision of arms and supplies, and the relations of the U.S. Government to private industry in accomplishing these tasks. Within the subject subseries is information on procedures, the placing of orders, reports on production and deliveries, and organizational data on the International Division. Subject file "Committees" includes minutes of meetings of various supply organizations, including the Joint Supply Committee (of combined British-American composition), December 1941–January 1942.

IV.131 The country subseries pertains to U.S. materiel aid to specific Allied powers and neutrals. Incorporated within the correspondence are transcripts of telephone conversations among military and civilian officials concerning supply matters. The most extensive documentation concerns Great Britain (files "British" and "England"); considerable information is also available on China and the Soviet Union (file "Russia"). Most records for each country comprise chronologically arranged correspondence files, but sometimes also include separate files for visits to U.S. plants and lend-lease staff studies.

IV.132 The International Division's formerly security-classified correspondence, 1941–46 (126 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme, constitutes the division's central files. Larger files are thereunder arranged alphabetically by name of country or organization, and thereunder chronologically. Although there is no index or other finding aid to the series, the files include cross-reference sheets that abstract the contents of individual documents and identify the file locations of the originals elsewhere in the series.

IV.133 Information regarding military aid to specific countries is scattered throughout the series. More information concerning lend-lease and reciprocal aid programs with Great Britain is available than for any other power. Data concerning specific supply requests, procedures, and provisions for China and the Soviet Union (consistently filed under "Russia"), can be especially (but not exclusively) found under the entries for those countries in file classifications 091, 319.1, 334, 400.114, 400.312, 400.318, 413.44, 440, 451, 451.2, 461, 470, and 475. In addition, documentation of treaties and agreements between the United States and other Allied powers is located in 092.2 (but is arranged thereunder only chronologically); that file classification also documents efforts to send supplies to American prisoners of war in Japanese custody.

IV.134 Classification 334 provides information on the various organizations established to coordinate Allied supply matters. Included are correspondence and some minutes of meetings of the London Munitions Assignments Board, May 1942–December 1945, and of the Office of Lend-Lease Administration, April 1942–May 1946. Classification 337 supplements this material with records of conferences and meetings of supply organizations, including International Division staff conferences (again, however, the file is arranged only chronologically). Classification 095, arranged alphabetically by name of company, details the participation of private firms in lend-lease programs.

IV.135 Additional information can be found in **formerly** security-classified messages sent and received, 1941–46 (28 ft.),

arranged alphabetically by designation of command (e.g., AMMISCA) or by geographic location (e.g., Australia, London), thereunder divided into "incoming" and "outgoing," and thereunder chronologically. Messages relating to Great Britain are located under "London" (those dated July-December 1941 are filed at the end of the "incoming" collection); messages relating to the U.S.S.R., including those dated September-November 1941, are located under "Russia." Communications pertaining to aid to China can be found under "AMMISCA," "China," "Chungking," and "Kunming." The AMMISCA message files are particularly significant for the period October 1941-November 1942, as they include accounts of discussions with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek on general issues of material support and assessments of the strength and equipment of the American Volunteer Group (also known as the Flying Tigers). Data on logistical activities in North Africa and the Middle East can be found in the message files for "Algiers," "AMSIR," "Cairo," "North Africa," and "Teheran."

IV.136 Formerly security-classified histories, reports, and studies relating to lend-lease aid and civilian supply ("Historical File"), 1940–46 (12 ft.), arranged by subject, were prepared or collected by the International Division. These include a historical monograph on lend-lease operations as of September 30, 1945 (2 volumes, 2 supplements, and 10 volumes of documentary appendixes); a study of civilian supply operations (2 volumes, 1 supplement, and 3 volumes of documentary appendixes); a draft history of reciprocal aid activities, accompanied by photostat copies of 187 documents on the subject; data collected for a history of the International Division; and a draft study, "Guide to International Supply."

IV.137 Formerly security-classified correspondence, reports, and issuances relating to lend-lease aid and reciprocal aid, policies, and procedures, 1940–46 (22 ft.), are arranged alphabetically by subject. Although this series does provide information on specific countries (e.g., subject files "British," "China," "Russia"), most of the records pertain to the processes by which lend-lease and reciprocal aid programs functioned. Subject file "Procedures," for example, consists of numerous subordinate subject files (e.g., "Accounting," "Supply Control," "Civilian Supply," "Shipping," "O.S.S.," "French," "Transportation"). The "Policy" subject file also contains several subordinate subject files. Subject files "Boards" and "Committees" provide additional documentation of U.S. and Allied supply organizations.

IV.138 Records of the International Division's Civilian Supply Branch, which was established in 1944 to provide relief supplies and equipment for use by the civilian populations in liberated areas, consist of three series. The most essential material is located in formerly security-classified correspondence and reports relating to civilian supplies for liberated and occupied areas ("Basic Policy File"), 1941–46 (1 ft.), arranged by geographical locality with a "general" file at the beginning of the series. Formerly security-classified correspondence, 1942–46 (12 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme, is roughly equally divided between general information (filed under classification 014) and data concerning the

shipment of specific products and equipment items (filed under classifications 400 through 466). Classification 430, for example, documents the provision of foodstuffs to civilians.

IV.139 Finally, formerly security-classified records of the U.S. Procurement Committee and of the Supply Subcommittee of the Combined Civil Affairs Committee ("Committees Files"), 1942–46 (8 ft.), detail the civilian relief activities of those organizations. The records are arranged by committee, and thereunder as follows: (1) numerically by paper number, with a listing of paper numbers, titles, and dates at the beginning; (2) miscellaneous issuances; and (3) agenda and minutes of meetings, arranged chronologically. For the Supply Committee of the Combined Civil Affairs Committee, records cover the period September 1943-September 1945 and pertain to relief efforts in all theaters; for the U.S. Procurement Committee (composed of representatives of the ASF and other War Department and civilian agencies), records cover the period February 1944-September 1945 and primarily concern relief efforts in the Mediterranean theater.

IV.140 Records of the International Division's Missions Branch comprise formerly security-classified correspondence relating to military missions to China, Iran, North Africa, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 1941–42 (21 ft.). There are five subseries: a "general" missions subseries and one subseries for each of the four geographical areas cited. Each subseries is thereunder arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme. Within the general subseries, classification 211 includes extensive documentation of the American Volunteer Group in China, June 1941-November 1942, including personnel rosters, strength returns, organizational data, information on aircraft and aircraft parts, and some reports of combat operations. The "China" subseries includes data on the composition and organization of the Military Mission to China, January-April 1942 (classification 334.8), and the mission's weekly reports, September 1941-March 1942 (319.1).

IV.141 Scattered throughout the "Iran" subseries is information regarding Allied military aid to the Soviet Union (e.g., in classifications 319.1, 337, and 600.12); operations of British and American oil companies in the region (e.g., 319.1, 679); and descriptions of Iranian, Saudi Arabian, and Iraqi armed forces (319.1, 336.2). Also provided is information on Polish refugees evacuated from the Soviet Union through Iran, April 1942 (383.7, 721.6).

IV.142 The "Russia" subseries offers valuable material on United States-Soviet relations during the 1941–42 period. Classification 334.8 details the establishment and responsibilities of the initial U.S. Military Mission to the U.S.S.R. established under Maj. Gen. John N. Greely, November 1941–June 1942, and its abortive efforts to establish supply channels to Russia through Iran. In addition, classification 721.6 documents the earlier establishment and operations of the American Red Cross mission in Moscow, September 1941–May 1942, including information on Soviet military medicine during this period. The activities of the military mission are further detailed in regular progress reports (319.1), and the provision of specific items of

equipment, weapons, and supplies are identified in classifications 400 through 475.7. Classification 333 documents cases of friction between American and Soviet authorities. Intelligence reports on the Soviet military situation and fighting on the Eastern Front, October 1941–February 1942, can be found in 336.2.

IV.143 Documentation of the subsequent activities of these U.S. military missions is located among Records of Interservice Agencies, RG 334, and among records of related commands described in chapter XII.

IV.144 The final series of International Division records comprises those maintained by the Control and Statistical Branch, lend-lease requisitions of the International Division, 1941–46 (23 ft.), arranged alphabetically by name of country and thereunder numerically by requisition number (often with gaps). Two-thirds of the series concerns Soviet requisitions, and most of the rest pertain to China; a small amount relates to Bolivia and Greece. Individual requisitions are generally limited to specific items or categories of equipment or supplies, but occasionally are quite extensive. Requisition "China No. 8," for example, pertains to all manner of military equipment requested, June 1941–August 1942.

IV.145 The ASF's Production Division (originally the Resources and Production Division) supervised the Army's wartime programs for the production of materiel other than aircraft and air materiel. The Division's Commodities Branch, Products Branch, and Metals and Minerals Branch coordinated the requisition, procurement, and production of commodities.

IV.146 Formerly security-classified correspondence of the Resources and Production Division, 1942-43 (33 ft.), constitutes the Division's correspondence files for the period March 1942-May 1943. The series is arranged according to a subjectnumeric classification scheme (103-267.1) and thereunder chronologically; a subject listing of numeric files is provided at the beginning of the series. The most extensive documentation concerns raw materials requirements (file 219.1) and production of specific commodities (general file 129), including coal (129.11); medical supplies (129.14); building materials (129.16A); aluminum (129.2); iron and steel (129.5); nonferrous minerals, including asbestos (129.7); and petroleum (129.8). A large number of cross-reference sheets are scattered throughout the files, providing abstracts of individual documents' contents with references to the locations of originals. For example, the subject file for correspondence with technical societies and associations (246.2) consists almost entirely of such documents, with references principally to file classifications 129 and 219.1. A separate collection of "general correspondence" is located in file 105.1.

IV.147 The Division's general correspondence, June 1943–June 1946 (100 ft.), is arranged into two chronological subseries, June 1943–August 1945 (ca. 91 ft.) and September 1945–June 1946 (9 ft.), and thereunder according to the War Department decimal scheme. The series also makes extensive use of cross-reference sheets to identify the contents and locations of individual documents. Within the primary subseries is information on the production of such specific commodities as asbestos (file 411.9), engines and motors (412.5), machine tools (413), rubber

(423), and iron and steel (470.1). The processes involved in the production of these items are reflected in files for labor requirements (004.06); controlled materials planning (400); general requirements (400); general production (400) and procurement (400.12); establishment of priorities (400.174); and coordination with related Government agencies, congressional committees, and business organizations (334 and 337). Some background historical materials and preparations for a draft history of the Division are located in 314.7. The smaller subseries includes a collection of thank you letters received from the heads of firms given the Army-Navy "E" Award (401).

IV.148 Formerly security-classified correspondence, March 1942–June 1946 (66 ft.), arranged into two chronological subseries (March 1942–May 1943 and June 1943–June 1946) and thereunder according to the War Department decimal scheme, supplements the same subjects treated in the general correspondence with more sensitive documentation. In addition, this series includes information on labor disputes and strikes (files 004 and 004.06), regularly issued progress reports of the branches, reports of contract awards, and some branch daily journals (319.1). The 1943–46 subseries includes extensive documentation concerning demobilization planning (370.01) and meetings of regional committees of the War Manpower Board (334).

IV.149 All of the Production Division correspondence series provide useful documentation of Headquarters, ASF's role in coordinating the needs of the various technical services subordinated to it. Classifications 020 through 029, 321.5 through 321.97, and 400.174 provide references to pertinent correspondence for each technical service (Chemical Warfare Service, Engineers, Ordnance, Chief Signal Officer, Medical, Quartermaster, Transportation).

IV.150 Production Division records include six other series (ca. 22 ft.), the most significant of which are formerly security-classified cablegrams sent and received, June 1943–July 1945 (2 ft.), arranged chronologically; formerly security-classified correspondence relating to procurement and production activities connected with the Army Supply Program, 1942–45 (4 ft.), arranged by subject; and charts and maps showing sources of raw materials, War Department Procurement Districts, and facilities for production, 1921–42 (8 ft.), arranged in part numerically and in part by subject. The last series also includes several organizational charts and numerous lantern slides.

IV.151 The Purchases Division developed policies and procedures relating to contracts, payments, loans, and tax amortization for private contractors, and to other financial aspects of the materiel procurement program. Its activities are largely documented in **general correspondence**, **March 1942–June 1946** (75 ft.), arranged in three chronological subseries (March 1942–June 1944, July 1944–September 1945, and September 1945–June 1946), and thereunder according to the War Department decimal scheme. Within each subseries, the records include considerable information concerning contracts (file classifications 161 and 319.1), procurement regulations (300.3), and inspections of plants and factories under contract (333.1). More sensitive documents on the same topics are treated under the

same file classifications in **formerly security-classified correspondence**, **March 1942–August 1945** (9 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme.

IV.152 The Division's correspondence with private firms ("Geographic File"), 1942–44 (4 ft.), arranged alphabetically by geographic location and thereunder according to the War Department decimal scheme, primarily concerns contracts with firms in specific U.S. cities, but also includes some data relating to foreign countries. Some materials pertain to industrial conditions in cities; e.g., file "Buffalo 004" includes a report on the effect of V-E Day on industries in the Buffalo, NY, area. Among other small series of Division records are miscellaneous records of the Army member of the Joint Army and Navy Board for Training Unit Contracts, 1943-46 (1 ft.), arranged by subject; lists of contractors granted tax amortization certificates for facilities required for ASF production ("Necessity Certification Lists"), 1942-44 (2 ft.), arranged numerically; and reports and clippings relating to the utilization of the facilities of small war plants by the War Department, 1942-44 (1 ft.), unarranged.

IV.153 The Readjustment Division, established in November 1943, supervised preparations for the termination of war contracts for materiel production and the disposal of surplus property. These activities are documented in general correspondence, June 1943–June 1946 (66 ft.), and formerly security-classified correspondence, March 1943-June 1946 (4 ft.), each of which is arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme. Within both series, the most extensive documentation is located in classifications 400.7 (disposition) and 400.703 (surplus property). The Division's annual and monthly progress reports are located in classification 319.1, as are reports of inspection trips. The activities of the Division's subordinate committees and subcommittees are detailed in classification 334; classification 337 includes records of Division staff conferences, conferences with other War Department organizations, and conferences with business and technical associations.

IV.154 Eight other series (ca. 9 ft.) complete the Division's records. Formerly security-classified correspondence relating to policies and procedures for the settlement of contracts and the disposal of surplus property, 1942–46 (1 ft.), arranged by subject, constitutes a general reference file. The remainder comprise message files, 1943–46.

IV.155 The Research and Development Division, established in May 1944, inherited the functions and records of the earlier Development Branch of the ASF Requirements Division. The Division researched and reviewed Army equipment performance and needs, including the coordination and determination of specifications and standards. Its activities are primarily documented in formerly security-classified correspondence relating to research and development projects, 1942–46 (41 ft.), arranged by year and thereunder according to the War Department decimal scheme.

IV.156 The series details the wartime testing of weapons, vehicles, and equipment for performance and suitability. Within each year's files, for example, there is extensive material on the

testing of such items as vehicles (classification 451.3); tanks (470.8); radar equipment (413.44); and infantry and aircraft rockets, incendiary bombs, and incendiary-type grenades (471.6); less information is available concerning rifles (474) and standard ammunition (471). The materials include tabulated performance tests and numerous photographs. In the 1944 and 1945 subseries, technical intelligence reports assess captured German and Japanese equipment and weapons (e.g., classifications 400.112 and 470.8). Classification 319.1 includes reports from field commands concerning combat performance of weapons and equipment.

IV.157 Access to the series is facilitated by the **subject card index** (6 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject. Each card indexes a particular subject with references to specific document titles, dates, and file references.

IV.158 The formerly security-classified reading file of outgoing correspondence, 1942–46 (16 ft.), is arranged alphabetically by initials of subordinate division offices or office directors (e.g., "ALB," "AWB," but not further identified) and thereunder chronologically. The series, which includes some incoming correspondence as well, cannot be profitably used without reference to the accompanying subject card index (35 ft.). Each card indexes a subject heading (including specific items of equipment or weapons) with references to specific documents, the dates and contents of the documents, and file references. Some cards include decimal file references to duplicate copies located in the previously cited correspondence relating to research and development projects.

IV.159 The Division's activities are summarized in **formerly** security-classified monthly summary reports of research and development projects, 1943–45 (1 ft.), arranged by technical service (e.g., Chemical Warfare Service, Signals, Medical, Engineers) and thereunder chronologically.

IV.160 The Division's monthly publications on equipment, "Development" and "New Materiel," are located among the records of the Control Division, described in chapter VI; the Division's weekly activity reports, June 1944–September 1945, are located among the records of the ASF Intelligence Division, described in chapter VIII.

INDUSTRIAL PERSONNEL DIVISION

IV.161 Within the ASF's Office of the Director of Personnel, the Industrial Personnel Division (from March 1942 to January 1943 designated the Civilian Personnel Division) was responsible for civilian personnel matters within the Army Service Forces and for industrial-labor matters affecting firms under contract to ASF Technical Services. The records of this division are described here as pertinent to production and procurement.

IV.162 Most significant among the Division's general records is **general correspondence**, **1940–46** (57 ft.), arranged in three chronological subseries: 1940–42 (each thereunder arranged alphabetically by subject), 1942–44, and 1944–46 (thereunder arranged by the War Department decimal scheme). The 1940–42 subseries particularly documents the War Depart-

ment's preparations for war and early economic mobilization before December 1941 (e.g., subject headings "Airline Pilots Association," "Labor," "Legislation," "Overtime," and "Women in Industry"). The remaining subseries, together with three related series of formerly security-classified correspondence, 1942-46 (totaling 9 ft. in volume, each of which is also arranged into 1942–44 and 1944–46 subseries and thereunder according to the War Department decimal scheme), document wartime social conditions and the war's impact on American society with respect to workers employed in war-related industries. Included is information regarding labor organization, supply, and disturbances (classifications 004 through 004.9, with some additional data in classification 319.1); contracts with businesses (160); employee hiring, hours, and welfare (230.14 through 230.6); wages (248); the employment of (and discrimination against) African American workers (291.2); employment of women (291.9); housing (600.1); and industrial safety training (729.3). The correspondence series also provides additional information on the mobilization of American manpower and resources, particularly in the recruiting of women into military service (classification 322 WAC), preinduction training and education of high school students (353.9), employment of prisoners of war (383.6), and increased production of coal and metals (463.3 and 470.1, respectively).

IV.163 Supplementing the correspondence series is formerly security-classified correspondence of the Executive Office, 1942–46 (7 ft.), arranged in successive alphabetical-subject subseries. Especially valuable is the documentation on labor manpower requirements and shortages (subject headings "Labor," "Manpower Situation," and "National Service"). Subject heading "Statistics" includes data on the distribution of military and civilian personnel strength within ASF, 1944–45; the effects of labor strikes on procurement programs, 1941–44; and the number of teenage girls employed by ASF in Washington, DC, October 1944.

IV.164 Formerly security-classified directives, memoranda, historical reports, studies, and other records relating to the formulation and implementation of civilian personnel policies and procedures in the ASF, 1942-46 (12 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject and thereunder by subordinate subject, constitute a reference collection on the division's activities. Subject headings "specific functions and programs," "policy development," and "historical monographs" detail the division's wartime activities; the last consists of approximately 20 numbered studies on specific issues; e.g., nos. 1-2 concern labor problems, no. 15a relates to wage policies. Subject headings "labor," "labor relations," "labor supply," and "labor publications" are particularly relevant for social issues. The "labor" heading, for example, includes a subordinate file on the "Distribution of Negro Personnel in Government-Owned, Privately-Operated Plants."

IV.165 Records of the Division's Labor Branch are particularly useful concerning war production and related social issues. Formerly security-classified correspondence, 1942–46 (12 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject, covers a wide range of top-

ics, including absenteeism, foreign labor, prisoners of war, strikes, wage cases (involving wage rates and disputes at private plants under Government contract); and the employment of women in war industries (file "Womanpower"). The "Special Projects" subject heading includes reports on conditions in specific industries and plants or, less frequently, in general areas (e.g., "Utah Labor Situation"). Formerly security-classified correspondence relating to labor disputes, actual and threatened plant seizures, and operation of seized plants by the War Department, 1941-45 (14 ft.), is arranged alphabetically by name of industrial firm and thereunder by type of record (e.g., "log of events," "reading file"). The series particularly concerns problems at the Cocker Machine and Foundry Company, NC; Farrell-Cheek Steel Corporation; Hughes Tool Corporation; Montgomery Ward and Company; and Western Electric Company. Included is information concerning wage rates, operating costs, work schedules, unemployment and disability compensation, and racial tensions.

IV.166 Formerly security-classified correspondence of the Race Relations Analyst, 1942–46 (1 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject, provides valuable documentation of the employment and status of African Americans in war industries, and relations between black and white workers. Most of the records are case files concerning individual incidents in plants and firms. Subject file "Detroit" details racial and labor tensions in that city during the period July 1943–July 1945. Other subject files include "Tension Areas" (concerning cities with a high potential for racial problems) and "Procedures for Handling Discrimination Cases."

IV.167 Additional information on the topics of production and procurement, and matters related to ASF's activities in these areas, is scattered elsewhere in ASF records. Among the records of the Control Division, for example, are formerly classified records pertaining to seizures and operation of plants by the War Department, 1943–45 (4 ft.), arranged alphabetically by name of company, although much of the information here duplicates that found in Labor Branch records. The same Division's formerly security-classified reports and studies relating to the organization, procedures, and operations of the Services of Supply and the Army Service Forces, 1942-45 (8 ft.), arranged numerically by report number, are historical studies of ASF and its activities. Included among these are studies of the International Division and related aid programs (report nos. 24, 27, and 161); studies on procurement policies and programs (report nos. 32, 82); a survey of Government-owned, privately operated plants (report no. 117); and surveys of materiel requirements and operations under the Controlled Materials Plan (report nos. 60–62, 72–75, 79, 80, and 84).

IV.168 The field records of the service commands (First through Ninth) that performed many administrative and logistical tasks on behalf of the ASF are separately described with the records of other regional commands in Records of U.S. Army Commands, 1942–, RG 338, described in chapter V.

IV.169 Additional documentation of production and procurement activities are scattered throughout the Control Division records, described in chapter VI. Records of autonomous production and procurement activities by individual technical services, particularly by the Bureau of Ordnance, RG 156, are also described in chapter VI.

RG 153, Records of the Office of the Judge Advocate General (Army)

INDUSTRIAL LAW BRANCH

IV.170 The Industrial Law Branch was established in August 1944 within the Office of the Judge Advocate General to supervise the operation, and resolve the attendant legal issues, of the War Department's seizure of industrial facilities in cases where labor disputes threatened to interrupt war production. The Branch developed plans and procedures for use by Army representatives assigned to carry out takeovers, including all aspects of policy, administration, legal issues, finance, labor, production, and public relations.

IV.171 General records relating to War Department seizure and operation of industrial facilities during World War II, 1942–46 (1 ft.), arranged by subject, include periodical issuances, reports, instructions, legal opinions, and manuals relating to the seizure of industrial facilities. The series also includes a compilation of Executive orders directing seizures of facilities, and a summary of War Department operation of industrial plants up to April 1945.

IV.172 This is complemented by records relating to individual industrial facilities seized and operated by the War Department during World War II, 1942–46 (12 ft.), arranged alphabetically by firm or industry name and thereunder by subject. This series comprises memorandums, letters, reports, orders, regulations, historical notes, instructions, sample forms, transcripts of telephone conversations, and some photographs relating to seizures of individual plants and businesses. Included are reports of the takeover, operation, and eventual relinquishment of control of various coal mines, manufacturing firms, and businesses (including Montgomery Ward and Western Electric); also included are materials relating to contracts, labor problems, insurance matters, and audits and finances.

IV.173 The records of the Industrial Law Branch are closely related to those of the Under Secretary of War, RG 107, and the Army Service Forces' Industrial Personnel Division (Labor Branch), RG 160, both described in this chapter.

RG 319, Records of the Army Staff

HISTORICAL MATERIALS

IV.174 Records of the Army Staff include a number of historical studies and materials relating to the operations of the Services of Supply/Army Service Forces (SOS/ASF) during World War II.

IV.175 Among the Historical Services Division's publications, unpublished manuscripts, and supporting records,

1943–77, there are approximately 4 feet of records pertaining to component organizations and programs of Headquarters, SOS/ASF. These consist of historical narratives and reports prepared by the relevant organizations during 1944–45. Included are histories of the Army Education Branch, Army Orientation Program, and information and education activities, 1942–45, all prepared by the Information and Education Division; a history of the Army Exchange School, responsible for training personnel in the operation of the Army Exchange Service; information on the operation of the reciprocal aid program associated with lend-lease operations; and detailed histories of the SOS/ASF's Control Division and Special Services Division, prepared by those units.

IV.176 The general history published by the Office of the Chief of Military History, *The Organization and Role of the Army Service Forces* (Washington, DC, 1954), was written by John D. Millett, a staff officer attached to the Control Division from July 1942 through January 1946. The 2 feet of records for this volume include the final manuscript, original and annotated drafts, correspondence with reviewers and former participants in ASF activities, and the editorial comments of the Office of the Chief of Military History review panel.

IV.177 Additional documentation is located among the background materials for the following related volumes: R. Elberton Smith, The Army and Economic Mobilization (Washington, DC, 1958), (2 ft.); Byron Fairchild and Jonathan Grossman, The Army and Industrial Manpower (Washington, DC, 1959), (1 ft.); Richard Leighton and Robert W. Coakley, Global Logistics and Strategy, 1940-43 (Washington, DC, 1955), (3 ft.); and Richard Leighton and Robert W. Coakley, Global Logistics and Strategy, 1943-45 (Washington, DC, 1968), (7 ft.). The background materials for the last volume are especially valuable, and include original ASF documents which may or may not be duplicated elsewhere among ASF records. These documents particularly relate to logistical support for operations in the Pacific theaters; the report of Gen. Brehon Somervell on logistical activities in the Central Pacific, September 1943, accompanied by much data and several photographs, is one example of this documentation.

RG 80, General Records of the Department of the Navy, 1798–1947

IV.178 Within the Office of the Secretary of the Navy, responsibility for wartime production and procurement of materiel was shared by both the Under Secretary and the Assistant Secretary. Specific duties in these areas shifted or overlapped between the two Offices throughout the war, as did a number of officials. Serving as Under Secretary during this period were James V. Forrestal (August 1940–April 1944), Ralph Bard (June 1944–June 1945), and Artemus Gates (July–December 1945). Assistant Secretaries were Lewis Compton (February 1940–January 1941), Ralph Bard (February 1941–June 1944), and H. Struve Hensel (January 1945–February 1946); the post was vacant during the period July 1944–January 1945.

IV.179 The subgroup of records of Secretary of the Navy Forrestal includes several series relating to Forrestal's activities as Under Secretary. General correspondence of the Under Secretary of the Navy, 1940–42 (3 ft.), arranged alphabetically by name of correspondent, includes offers of service and requests for appointment, personal notes, suggestions, and condolences. The commercial plants file, 1940–45 (6 ft.), arranged alphabetically by name of plant or business organization, especially documents contractual negotiations and agreements with private firms. Also included are requests for the Under Secretary's participation in rallies or ceremonies sponsored by the firms.

IV.180 The Under Secretary of the Navy's subject files, 1940–44 (9 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject, furnish the most extensive information regarding the production of naval materials. The subject categories are broad and often overlapping (e.g., "Aircraft," "Procurement," "Materials," "Ships," "Smaller War Plants"). Among them are several categories pertaining to Forrestal's public activities (e.g., "Invitations Accepted," "Speech Material," "Trips Taken") and some data regarding U.S. Navy combat operations (e.g., "Submarine Warfare").

IV.181 The Under Secretary of the Navy's name files, 1940–44 (5 ft.), arranged alphabetically, consist of outgoing correspondence to individuals, including naval personnel and government officials. The series includes extensive correspondence for such key individuals as Forrestal's Special Assistant Eugene Duffield and Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson. The correspondence partially duplicates that of the general correspondence noted earlier.

IV.182 Special Assistant to the Under Secretary Eugene Duffield's files, 1942–44 (8 ft.), consist of two subseries: an alphabetically arranged subject file, and a chronological file (February 1943–April 1945). The subject file documents the Navy's problems with the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation, contract termination policy, and the construction of destroyer escorts. The chronological file consists primarily of correspondence, but includes Forrestal's speeches at public ceremonies.

IV.183 Records of the War Production Board, 1942–45 (7 ft.), consist of the following subseries: (1) correspondence of the Under Secretary and his Special Assistant with the War Production Board, April 1942–July 1944; (2) War Progress Reports (nos. 201–256) issued weekly by WPB, July 1944–August 1945; (3) minutes of WPB meetings (January 1942–October 1945); (4) WPB Document Nos. 1–310 (with gaps), which are specific reports on production issued to WPB members, January 1942–February 1945 (a partial index is provided at the end); and (5) indexes to standard contract prices, furnished by the Office of Procurement and Material and arranged by Navy bureau.

IV.184 In addition, there are miscellaneous reports and publications, 1941–47 (5 ft.), unarranged. Included among these are monthly progress reports of the Price Adjustment Board, November 1942–April 1944; a summary report by the Bureau of Ships, "U.S. Naval Shipbuilding Program," January 1942; the "Defense Aid (Lend-Lease) and Reciprocal Aid History and Operating Manual," issued by the Bureau of Aeronautics; and a series of 37 numbered reports, 1941–47, pertaining to produc-

tion, supplies, and accounting.

IV.185 Records of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Ralph Bard incorporated within RG 80 largely reflect his role in that capacity, but also include some records of his service as Under Secretary. His office file, 1941-44 (3 ft.), arranged by year and thereunder alphabetically by subject, documents the organization and functions of other components of the Navy Department supervised by the Assistant Secretary and Bard's personal participation on a number of boards and committees. The correspondence provides extensive information on labor matters, including industrial relations at navy yards, wage stabilization efforts, and measures to quell strikes and other forms of labor unrest at plants under Navy contract (e.g., the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation, 1943). Efforts to boost production and efficiency are documented in correspondence on the Navy's incentives awards program (1944 category "A-N 'E' Awards") and on agreements reached with private firms (e.g., Standard Oil Co. concerning oil production at Elk Hills Reserve, 1943). The correspondence also provides information on the labor utilization of female naval personnel ("Waves").

IV.186 Personal ("official") correspondence pertaining to appointments, 1941–44 (2 ft.), arranged by year and thereunder alphabetically by surname of addressee or by subject, relates solely to personnel matters. Correspondence from 1941 into 1943 concerns offers or requests for appointment; thereafter they pertain to naval personnel missing in action, commendations or awards for civilian personnel, and the use of lawyers in the war effort.

IV.187 Other records of James V. Forrestal relating to his activities as Secretary of the Navy, with additional information concerning naval war production, are described in chapters I and II. Forrestal's personal papers are in the custody of the Princeton University Library, Princeton, NJ. No collections of personal papers for the other officials who served in these offices have as yet been identified.

IV.188 Many of the offices described below belonged to the Executive Office of the Secretary of the Navy, and were supervised by either the Assistant Secretary or the Under Secretary.

OFFICE OF PROCUREMENT AND MATERIAL

IV.189 The Department of the Navy's Office of Procurement and Material (OP&M) was established on January 30, 1942, as one of the Executive Offices of the Secretary of the Navy. The Office was not directly involved in procurement, but centralized the establishment of policy and coordination of procurement by the various Navy bureaus. OP&M consolidated the work previously performed by the Resources Planning Division of the Chief of Naval Operations, the Division of Reports from the Office of Budget and Reports, the Machine Tool Section of the Shore Establishment Division, and activities associated with the contracting of work to small businesses.

IV.190 OP&M's specific responsibilities consisted of: compiling adequate and reliable data on material and war production requirements, establishing common policies and procedures for

material production and procurement to govern the various Navy bureaus' dealings with one another and with outside agencies, representing Navy interests before the War Production Board and other emergency agencies, and advising the Secretary in the resolution of internal Navy disputes over material matters. The staff of OP&M included both naval and civilian personnel.

IV.191 OP&M performed its tasks originally through four main branches, to which others were later added. The Planning and Statistics Branch planned, coordinated, and disseminated pertinent statistics; the Production Branch coordinated and expedited the Navy's production programs; the Procurement Branch coordinated the negotiation and awarding of contracts; and the Resources Branch (later redesignated the Program and Priorities Branch) assumed certain functions of the Army and Navy Munitions Board and served as the liaison between the Navy and the War Production Board. In May 1942 the Management Control of the Inspection Service (later designated the Inspection Administration Branch) was added, followed in late 1943 by the Industrial Readjustment Branch to supervise and coordinate contract termination and property disposal. As the problem of property disposal grew with the approach of the end of the war, a separate Property Disposition Branch was established in April 1945 to coordinate Navy policy in that area. Also attached to OP&M were the Navy Price Adjustment Board and the Board of Contract Appeals.

IV.192 In August 1945 the Office of Procurement and Material was redesignated the Material Division, under the supervision of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy. In 1948 it became the Office of Naval Material.

IV.193 Extant records of the Office of Procurement amount to approximately 346 feet, dating from 1939 to 1946. Selected series are described below.

IV.194 The central files of the Office of Procurement and Material cover the 1942–46 period and are divided between two series. For 1942–43, **general correspondence** (52 ft.) is arranged by year and thereunder divided between an alphabetical arrangement (by names of corresponding individuals and firms) and a subject arrangement according to the *NFM*. For 1944–46, **general subject files** (79 ft.) are also arranged by year, thereunder according to the *NFM*. Documents within larger files are arranged chronologically. The subject matter for both series concerns the OP&M's correspondence with businesses, private individuals, other Government agencies, and other Navy bureaus and offices. Numerous cross-reference sheets are scattered throughout the files, with identifications of the subjects or names, dates, abstracts of document contents, and file locations of originals for individual documents.

IV.195 Within the files, classification L8 concerns production and delivery schedules, requisitions, and other aspects of procurement; classification L4 (3) documents material priorities; and L4-3 contains contracts between the Navy and private firms. Classification P8-1 details labor disputes and strikes at plants under contract; classification A3-2 pertains to the Navy's seizure and direct management of specific key plants, particularly for the 1944–45 period. Classification L11-3 relates to the

disposal of surplus property, especially for 1945–46. Personnel data, in relation to both general policy and to specific individuals, can be found under classification 00.

IV.196 An index to the general correspondence for the 1944–46 period is provided by the alphabetical file, 1944–46 (26 ft.), arranged by year and thereunder in two alphabetical arrangements for (1) subjects and names of individuals and companies and (2) Navy offices and Government agencies. Most of the items consist of index sheets with the same kind of information as noted earlier; included, however, are some carbon copies of original correspondence.

IV.197 Also significant is correspondence relating to military and economic assistance to Russia, 1943–45 (1 ft.), arranged by Soviet Protocol number or by name of aid program. This consists of internal memorandums, reports, charts, and publications sent and received by OP&M's representatives to the Requirements Committee, the Program Adjustment Committee of the War Production Board, and the President's Soviet Protocol Committee regarding economic aid to the Soviet Union, particularly industrial equipment, chemicals, mining tools, food, and clothing.

IV.198 The remaining records of the Office of Procurement and Material document the specific activities of its subordinate offices. The Procurement Branch's records constitute the largest and most significant of these collections, divided among its own subordinate Divisions. The largest of these was the Industry Cooperation Division, whose general correspondence, July 1941-December 1945 (75 ft.), is organized into two chronological subseries (July 1941-June 1943 and July 1943-December 1945) and thereunder arranged according to the NFM. More than half of the series documents contracts, negotiations, and purchases (classification L4-3). Compilations of statistical data and monthly activity reports are located in classification A9-4; A19 documents conferences and meetings of all types (internal staff, with representatives of other Navy offices or Government agencies, or with private contractors). Classification A18 contains extensive documentation of congressional involvement in procurement and contracting matters. Scattered throughout the files are index sheets of the same nature as that described earlier.

IV.199 The general correspondence is indexed by the alphabetical file, 1941–45 (30 ft.), arranged in a single alphabetical series for private individuals and businesses and Navy offices. Navy and agency subjects are generally arranged according to category; e.g., "Officers" (thereunder alphabetically by name), "Field Offices" (thereunder alphabetically by city), and "Naval Districts" (thereunder numerically). The series primarily relates to the 1942–43 period. Most items consist of index sheets of the same nature as those already described; included, however, is some correspondence.

IV.200 Other records of the Procurement Branch include **procurement negotiation records**, **1944–45** (9 ft.), arranged numerically by serial or case number (ASD-N-7A through ASD-N-5367), concerning specific procurement transactions coordinated between private firms and various Navy bureaus; "S&A **Procurement**" files, **1944–45** (11 ft.), case folders pertaining to

procurement orders of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, arranged in part by the Bureau's negotiation number and in part by ASD-N serial number; and miscellaneous records, 1941–45 (4 ft.), unarranged, that include monthly activity reports, publications, and photographs of subcontracting activities. Two small series of records (2 ft.) comprise correspondence files of the Branch's Contract Distribution Division, concerned with planning for industrial expansion and contracting, 1940–42.

IV.201 Six series of records (totaling ca. 12 ft.) detail the activities of the Special Assistant to the Chief of OP&M, Lt. Alan H. Joseph, who served as Navy representative with the Requirements Committee of the War Production Board, 1942–44. These include tabulated statistics, reports, memorandums, and War Production Board publications pertaining to commodity requirements, assignment of priorities, controlled materials, and various production requirements. The Inspection Administration Branch's general correspondence, 1942–45 (19 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject (some of which also incorporate the NFM designation), concerns inspections of specific products contracted by Navy bureaus. The most significant of these are located under the heading "Programs," thereunder arranged alphabetically by item, including landing craft (Landing Ship, Tank, Landing Craft, Infantry) and rockets.

IV.202 Seven series of records (10 ft.) document the activities of the Machine Tool Section of the Production Division (later the Production Branch) and its predecessor, the Machine Tools Division of the Shore Establishments Division, for the period October 1939–March 1943. Most of these files comprise correspondence with manufacturers and other agencies (particularly the Army-Navy Munitions Board) concerning requirements and acquisitions of machine tools, but included are some aerial photographs of commercial shipbuilding and repair plants, September–October 1938.

IV.203 Records of the Property Disposition Branch include general correspondence, 1945 (1 ft.), arranged in two alphabetical series (by name of bureau or office and by subject), and correspondence with District Redistribution Offices, 1945 (2 ft.), arranged in four subseries of which the monthly reports represent the most significant material. More comprehensive information on the disposal of surplus property will be found among the records of the Inventory Control Division, an office under the Chief of Naval Operations prior to its transfer to the Material Division in December 1945; its records were inherited by the Property Disposition Branch. General correspondence, 1944–46 (14 ft.), arranged according to the NFM, includes inventories and statistical data on disposable and disposed surplus equipment. Nearly one-half of the series is filed under classification L11-3, thereunder arranged alphabetically by type of material (e.g., "electronics," "engines," "fittings").

IV.204 Related Records. Closely related information on material production and procurement policies can be found among the records of the Army-Navy Munitions Board, RG 225, and the records of its Navy Section, RG 80, described in this chapter. Budgetary data relating to procurement is described with the records of the Secretary of the Navy's Office of Budget

and Reports in chapter II. Records concerning procurement requirements and transactions of most Navy bureaus are described in chapter IX; those of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, RG 143, and the Bureau of Naval Personnel, RG 24, are described in chapter II.

INDUSTRIAL INCENTIVE DIVISION

The Industrial Incentive Division, initially designated the Incentive Division, was established within the Office of the Under Secretary of the Navy on May 19, 1942. Formerly a component of the Secretary's Office of Public Relations, the Division operated the Navy's incentive programs designed to stimulate efficiency and productivity among civilian employees of the Navy and civilian workers at plants under Navy contract. The Division also cooperated with other Government agencies and offices with similar duties. Specific activities included the planning of speaking tours; the distribution of posters, photographs, and publications; the production and distribution of combat motion pictures for viewing by plant workers; the furnishing of news to the press; and the preparation and arrangement of exhibits. The Division cooperated closely with the Army-Navy Board for Production Awards, particularly in the activities of the Army-Navy "E" award section pertaining to naval production. The Division also directed the publication of Full Speed Ahead, a newspaper for shipyard workers. With the end of hostilities, the Industrial Incentive Division was abolished on September 1, 1945.

IV.206 The records of the Division primarily consist of its **general correspondence**, **1942–45** (52 ft.), arranged according to the *NFM*; larger files are thereunder arranged either alphabetically by correspondent or chronologically. The series extensively documents the participation of American firms and employees in the war effort, and the Navy's public relations effort to stimulate production. Numerous photographs are incorporated within the files, as are cross-reference sheets providing file citations to the locations of original correspondence elsewhere in the files. An index to pertinent classification designations of subjects, arranged alphabetically by subject, is filed under classification A6-6.

IV.207 Classification A7-1 details publicity activities of the Division and includes press clippings (A7-1(1) and (6)), Division communiques (A7-1(11)), scripts of radio broadcasts (A7-1(10)), and scripts and still photographs from motion pictures (A7-1(7)). Information and photographs regarding public ceremonies are located in classifications A7-5 and A15-2. Correspondence of the Army-Navy "E" award section concerning production awards to individual companies can be found in classification L24-1(1). Classification P20-1 comprises files for individual sailors and Marines detailed to speaking engagements and ceremonies. Classification S6 contains press clippings, photographs, and other data on commissioning ceremonies for naval vessels.

IV.208 Correspondence of the Executive Officer, Commander S. Singer, 1942–45 (2 ft.), arranged alphabetically by

subject, supplements the general correspondence and documents activities of the Division's Director. Subject file "Awards" is especially extensive.

IV.209 Records relating to special cruises for representatives of labor and management, 1944 (3 ft.), arranged chronologically, document cruises in the Chesapeake Bay sponsored by the Industrial Incentive Division for management and labor leaders. The cruises were offered aboard naval craft built by the participating companies. The records include correspondence, publicity releases, and publications. The series is supplemented by a collection of photographs, 1944 (3 ft.), depicting these cruises. The photographs are arranged chronologically, with separate envelopes for each cruise, generally accompanied by lists identifying the subjects. A separate set of photographs, 1941-43 (1 ft.), arranged alphabetically by State, consists of negatives and prints of photographs taken in various industrial plants for publication in the newspaper Full Speed Ahead. The subjects include individual workers and scenes of ship construction and launchings.

IV.210 The Chicago War Bond Exhibit Section's general correspondence, 1944–45 (2 ft.), arranged by type of record, consists only of fiscal records relating to a war bond drive. Included are bills of lading, record books, and shipping orders and requests.

BOARD FOR PRODUCTION AWARDS

IV.211 The Board for Production Awards was established in January 1942 to stimulate the production of war materials, in which it cooperated closely with the Industrial Incentive Division. On the basis of recommendations from several bureaus, it conferred Army-Navy "E" awards on governmental and commercial manufacturers for outstanding accomplishment in production. The Board was apparently divided into separate Army and Navy Boards.

IV.212 The Board's general correspondence, 1941–45 (36) ft.), arranged alphabetically by name of company or plant, documents the cases of outstanding production nominated for "E" awards, including those ultimately rejected. Also included are nominations for civilian employee staffs of Navy installations, arranged according to type of facility (Naval Ordnance Plant, Naval Torpedo Station) and thereunder alphabetically by location. Each case file generally includes statistical data on productivity, number of employees, and absenteeism. Incorporated within the subject arrangement are general press releases, announcements of awards, minutes of Board meetings, and internal memorandums of the Board (files "Army-Navy; Army Board" and "Army-Navy; Navy Board") and sets of minutes of Navy Board meetings, August 1942-January 1944 ("Minutes, Navy Board") and Army Board meetings, May 1942-August 1945 ("Minutes, Army Board").

IV.213 The list of companies considered for Army-Navy "E" awards, 1941–46 (1 ft.), consists of a card index arranged alphabetically by name of company that summarizes the most significant information for each firm. Each card identifies the

name and location of a nominated company; the dates of award and presentation; dates of review and renewal; and for those companies not granted awards, the date considered and a note of the reason for rejection. Some cards also provide the names of company presidents and general managers.

IV.214 A collection of scrapbooks, speeches, and clippings, 1941–45 (22 ft.), is organized into two subseries. The first (6 ft.), arranged alphabetically by name of company, consists of ceremony programs, press clippings, speeches, and photographs of award presentation ceremonies; included are samples of the flags awarded. The second subseries (16 ft.), unarranged, comprises oversized scrapbooks for specific ceremonies or for specific companies. Each scrapbook generally includes photographs, press clippings, excerpts of programs and other publications, and some original correspondence.

IV.215 Closely related records are located among the records of the Industrial Incentive Division, RG 80, and various records of the Secretary of War, RG 107, described in this chapter.

OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE OPERATION OF THE FEDERAL SHIPBUILDING AND DRYDOCK CO., KEARNY, NJ

IV.216 Under the authority of Executive Order 8868 of August 23, 1941, the Navy Department assumed the administration and operation of the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Co. at Kearny, NJ. The properties were restored to the company by Executive order on December 31, 1941. Rear Adm. Harold G. Bowen served as the officer in charge of the firm while it was under naval control.

IV.217 The records of the officer in charge of the operation of the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Co. are approximately 8 feet of reports, correspondence, and financial records, January 1941–January 1942, arranged in several series. Included are plant division weekly reports and data concerning employee work schedules, correspondence of Admiral Bowen regarding the construction work performed, and extensive financial data on the plant's operation while under Navy control.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESERVES

IV.218 The Office of the Director of Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves, established June 6, 1944, inherited and redefined the duties and functions exercised since 1927 by the former Office of Naval Petroleum Reserves. The Office administered the oil-shale reserves in the continental United States, and prepared plans and programs for the exploration, conservation, development, use, and operation of the reserves and for the production of oil from them, in consultation with other Navy Department offices and other Government agencies. Much of the Office's work involved the leasing of lands in the reserves to oil companies for oil extraction and processing.

IV.219 The series described below include extensive prewar records, but these cannot be segregated from the wartime mate-

rials in view of the continuous character of the records.

IV.220 The terminated lease file, Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 1, 1913–46 (4 ft.), arranged alphabetically according to the name of the leasing company, relates to the leasing to private operators of tracts of land in Kern County, CA (Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 1). Most records are of a legal nature. Extensively documented are the leases of the Pacific Western and G.F. Getty Company, 1920–45, and the Richfield Oil Corporation, 1920–45.

IV.221 The miscellaneous file, 1921–45 (12 ft.), is very difficult to use as it is unarranged. The records include a considerable number of legal statements, briefs, and transcripts of hearings regarding leases of oil-bearing properties; also included are reports of oil production, requisitions for equipment, vouchers, personnel correspondence, and correspondence with the Office of the Petroleum Coordinator for War and the Petroleum Administration for War. A series of numbered Technical Reports (nos. 1–54) provides extensive data on geological characteristics and oil-producing capacities of California oil fields, October 1926–August 1941. Related materials are located among the Records of the Petroleum Administration for War, RG 253.

OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

IV.222 On September 10, 1941, the Under Secretary of the Navy established within his office the Procurement Legal Division to advise him, the various branches of his office, and the contracting bureaus of the Navy Department on legal matters relating to the procurement of naval material, supplies, and facilities. Under Director H. Struve Hensel, the Division assigned legal representatives to each Navy bureau or office to aid in the preparation of procurement contracts. On August 3, 1944, the Procurement Legal Division was redesignated the Office of General Counsel, without change in its duties or functions. In February 1945 the Office was transferred to the jurisdiction of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy. The Office maintained representatives on the Navy Price Adjustment Board, Industrial Readjustment Board of the Office of Procurement and Material, and Office of Research and Inventions.

IV.223 The office files of the Executive Officer, 1941–46 (6 ft.), organized into successive alphabetically arranged subject subseries, consist of correspondence collected and maintained by Executive Officers Lt. Cmdr. C. Bouton McDougal and Cmdr. John W. Avirett. Most of the correspondence relates to the preparation, implementation, and termination of contracts with private firms. Included is extensive documentation of congressional legislation relating to Navy procurement ("legislative comments"), and organizational charts and data regarding the Office of General Counsel ("table of organization for officers"). Reports relating to the Mark 15 (Norden) bombsight and the Navy transport glider program, 1945 (1 ft.), consist of two manuscript reports prepared in response to the Secretary of the Navy's request for investigations into the procurement practices behind these programs. Each report includes contracts and statistical charts and graphs. Directives and orders relating to pro**curement, 1941–44** (less than 1 ft.), arranged and numbered (1–87) in chronological order, detail the preparation and implementation of contract procedures in naval procurement.

SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE UNDER SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

IV.224 Lt. Cmdr. Ferol D. Overfelt served the Under Secretary of the Navy as a special assistant in financial aspects of procurement. His **correspondence**, **1942–43** (3 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject, includes information on proposed changes in Navy financial and accounting control procedures; requests to congressional committees for naval appropriations and contract authorizations; the operation, history, and status of lend-lease aid with respect to naval procurement; statistics regarding the manufacture of ships and planes; and the functions, duties, and expenditures of naval shore establishments.

IV.225 Related Records. Information regarding naval purchases of equipment and supplies and contracts with private companies during the 1940–45 period is located in the general correspondence files of the Office of the Secretary of the Navy, 1940–46, described in chapter II. Records relating to naval aviation procurement, located among both the General Records of the Department of the Navy, 1798–1947, RG 80, and the Bureau of Aeronautics, RG 72, are described in chapter X.

NAVY MEMBER, JOINT ARMY AND NAVY MUNITIONS BOARD

IV.226 The Joint Army and Navy Munitions Board (ANMB) was responsible for coordinating Army and Navy procurement of munitions and the conversion of industry to wartime production. The administrative history of this agency and descriptions of its records (located in RG 225, Records of Joint Army and Navy Boards and Committees) appear elsewhere in this chapter. The General Records of the Department of the Navy, 1798–1947, RG 80, include the records of the Navy Member of the ANMB.

IV.227 The records consist of the member's correspondence and reports, 1922–45 (17 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject; at the end of the series are "Miscellaneous" files (including "Lectures Given at the Army Industrial College," "Congressional Bills and Hearings," and "Naval War College Material"). These records partially duplicate but largely supplement the records of the ANMB, and should be used in combination with the latter. For example, subject file "Industrial Mobilization Plans" and "Miscellaneous" file "Industrial Mobilization and Procurement" provide more extensive, Navy-originated documentation on this topic than that found in the ANMB's general correspondence files 381/209-9.1 and 381/209-19.4.

IV.228 Subject file "War Procurement Planning Section" details the planning activities of that office during the period 1929–41. The office served under the Chief of Naval Operations during the war, and in December 1945 transferred to the Material Division. Financial data regarding U.S. Navy contracts, 1939–41, is located in subject file "Statistical Unit, Navy Department."

PROCUREMENT REVIEW BOARD

IV.229 The Procurement Review Board of the Navy was created by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox on July 7, 1943, in response to a request by the Director of War Mobilization concerning Navy procurement programs. Composed of two civilian officials and two Navy officers, the Board reviewed and evaluated Navy procurement policies and procedures with the goal of improving efficiency and eliminating overlapping authorities. The Board reported its findings to Secretary Knox on August 25, 1943, and was dissolved on September 1, 1943. On that date a Procurement Review Committee, composed of three former members of the Board, was appointed to continue overseeing Navy procurement programs until its dissolution by the Secretary of the Navy on October 25, 1943.

IV.230 Records of the Procurement Review Board and its successor amount to 1 ft., arranged in four series. Records of the Executive Secretary, July-August 1943, arranged by type of record, include minutes of Board meetings, internal memorandums on the composition and organization of the Board, and strength and data tables submitted by Navy bureaus and offices in response to Board requests for information. The final report of the Board, August 1943, discusses the Board's procedures and findings and includes a large number of charts. Records relating to procurement practices within the Navy Department, 1943, arranged alphabetically by bureau, office, or organization, consist of reports, statistical tables and charts, and correspondence received by the Board from the various Navy bureaus, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and Office of Procurement and Material. Miscellaneous records, 1943, include Navy Department orders and letters appointing and abolishing the Board, responses from various bureau chiefs to the Board's findings, drafts of the final report, and some correspondence of former Executive Secretary to the Board Murray D. Safanie in his capacity as a member of the Procurement Review Committee.

RG 19, Records of the Bureau of Ships

IV.231 The Bureau of Ships (also known as BuShips) represented a consolidation of the Navy Department's former Bureau of Construction and Repair and the Bureau of Engineering. The conflicting responsibilities of the latter Bureaus in warship design and ships' machinery, combined with the increased threat of war during the 1939–40 period, led to the establishment of the Bureau of Ships on June 20, 1940.

IV.232 During the war the Bureau was responsible for the building and maintenance of naval vessels and for the supplying of equipment to these ships. Specific responsibilities included the design, construction, conversion, outfitting, and maintenance of naval vessels and their machinery; the design, manufacture, installation, and maintenance of communications systems, radar, and sonar; the procurement and allocation of materials required for these functions; the management of all activities in naval shipyards; and administrative supervision of

the drydocking of naval vessels. BuShips was also responsible for the maintenance and operation of many field activities that conducted research tests and investigations of naval equipment and materials. From 1940 to 1943, the Bureau's primary concern was the design and production of ships and equipment; from 1943 through 1945 the focus shifted to vessel maintenance.

The internal organization of BuShips underwent IV.233 numerous changes during the war, but the principal components included the Administrative Division, whose Finance Branch was later elevated to a division; the Shipbuilding Division, whose Contract Branch assumed division status in July 1944; the Ship Maintenance Division, responsible for the maintenance, equipment, and salvage of naval vessels; and the Design Division, whose Radio Branch in October 1942 became the Radio Division (later the Electronics Division). In April 1945 the Shore Division was added, responsible for the industrial production activities of naval shipyards and other shore establishments. In addition, BuShips directed approximately 200 field activities, including construction and repair work at naval and private shipyards, and research conducted at laboratories and testing stations.

IV.234 Wartime Chiefs of the Bureau were Rear Adm. Samuel M. Robinson (June 1940–February 1942); Rear Adm. Alexander H. Van Keuren (February 1942–November 1942); and Vice Adm. Edward L. Cochrane (November 1942–November 1946).

IV.235 Records of the Bureau of Ships include the records originated by the Bureau, 1940–45, as well as records inherited by BuShips from its predecessor Bureaus. Records originated by the Bureau's technical divisions were generally forwarded to the Administrative Division, which integrated them into the Bureau's central files. Each Division, however, separately maintained some series of records. In addition, RG 19 includes prewar records of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, the Bureau of Engineering, and the short-lived Coordinator of Shipbuilding, September 1939–June 1940, a position concurrently held by the Chief of the Bureau of Engineering until the establishment of the Bureau of Ships.

IV.236 Most significant among the records are (1) documentation of individual U.S. Navy warships; (2) data regarding naval architecture, engineering, and equipment; and (3) intelligence information concerning foreign warships. Descriptions are arranged according to record subgroup.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR

IV.237 Although records of the Bureau of Construction and Repair predate World War II, they include documentation of warships, materials, and policies in effect at the time of war's outbreak. (Drawings and blueprints of ships' plans, maintained separately from textual records, are described with records of BuShips' Shipbuilding Division.) Pertinent series of these records are described below.

IV.238 Information regarding the oldest U.S. warships to participate in World War II can be found in correspondence

concerning ships, 1915–25 (1,085 ft.). The series is arranged in two chronological subseries, 1915–16 and 1916–25, each of which is thereunder arranged numerically according to a subject-numeric classification scheme (e.g., classification 3 for alterations, classification 99 for contracts and finances), thereunder alphabetically by ship's symbol (e.g., BB for battleship), and thereunder numerically by number assigned each ship within its group (e.g., B39 for battleship *Arizona*). Within the 1915–16 subseries, information is available for battleships *New York*, *Texas*, *Nevada*, *Oklahoma*, *Pennsylvania*, *Arizona*, *New Mexico*, *Mississippi*, *Idaho*, *Tennessee*, and *California* (BB-34 through BB-44), scattered throughout the subject-numeric files. Most significant are files relating to construction contracts and finances (e.g., file 99-B39 for *Arizona*, file 99-B44 for *California*).

IV.239 The much larger 1916–25 subseries provides additional information for the same ships, as well as for warships built during this period, including aircraft carriers *Lexington* (CV-2) and *Saratoga* (CV-3); battleships *Colorado* (BB-45), *Maryland* (BB-46), and *West Virginia* (BB-48); and numerous destroyers, including *Aaron Ward* (DD-132), *Borie* (DD-215), and *Reuben James* (DD-245). This subseries also provides considerable data on sea trials (classification 57) and tests (classification 114) for individual warships.

IV.240 The best finding aid to the series is provided by history cards, 1915–25 (70 ft.), arranged numerically by subject-numeric classification number and successively thereunder (1) alphabetically by ship's symbol, (2) numerically by ship's number, and (3) chronologically. The cards identify each item of correspondence under each subject-numeric classification for each vessel.

General correspondence, 1925-40 (2,062 ft.), fur-IV.241 nishes the same kinds of information for the later period and, because it is arranged according to the NFM, facilitates research by grouping together records pertaining to individual ships. For warships already built by this period, the correspondence documents repairs, inspections, tests, and alterations completed; relevant data on battleship Arizona, for example, is located in files BB39/L7 through BB39/S80. The series also documents new warships laid down during this period, including aircraft carriers Ranger (CV-4), Yorktown (CV-5), Enterprise (CV-6), Wasp (CV-7), and Hornet (CV-8); battleships North Carolina (BB-55) and Washington (BB-56); a number of heavy cruisers, including Salt Lake City (CA-25), Chicago (CA-29), Houston (CA-30), and Indianapolis (CA-35); several light cruisers, including Boise (CL-47), Nashville (CL-43), and Helena (CL-50); and numerous destroyers, including Shaw (DD-373), Jarvis (DD-393), Benham (DD-397), and Sims (DD-409).

IV.242 In addition to documentation of individual ships, the series also details developments in warship design and technology. Files CV 5&6/JJ through CV 5&6/S91 document the planning, construction, and alteration of the *Yorktown*-class aircraft carriers throughout this period. File CV 5&6/S1, for example, relates specifically to plans and changes in the carriers' design characteristics (size, armament, plane-carrying capacity), July 1931–April 1934. Other examples of classes of warships

similarly documented include *North Carolina*-class battleships (files BB 55&56/L4 through BB 55&56/S93); *Portland*-class heavy cruisers (CA 33&35/L4 through CA 33&35/S85); *Atlanta*-class light cruisers (CL 51 to 54/L4 through CL 51 to 54/S65); *Farragut*-class destroyers (DD 348 to 355/JJ through DD 348 to 355/S92); and *Porpoise*-class submarines (SS 172&173/L4 through SS 172&173/S5, SS 176 to 181/L4 through SS 176 to 181/S92). Additional information on ship design can often be found among correspondence with shipbuilding contractors (e.g., file QM/Electric Boat Company for submarine design and characteristics). File classification DD/L9-3 provides information on the general modernization of destroyers. The development of landing craft and motor torpedo boats (PT-boats) is detailed in file classification S82-3.

IV.243 Also of note is documentation of the exchange of technical information with, or intelligence about, the Navies of Great Britain (file classification EF13) and Germany (EF30), and to a lesser extent the Navies of France (EF28), Italy (EF36), and Japan (EF37). Extensive U.S. Navy organizational data and information regarding ship movements can be found in classification FS/A4-3. The use of asbestos in insulation is documented in file classification S39.

IV.244 Access to the general correspondence is facilitated by history cards, 1925–40 (156 ft.), arranged according to the *NFM* and thereunder chronologically. The cards list the contents of each file in the series, including references to security-classified items subsequently withdrawn into the series described below.

The Bureau's formerly confidential correspondence, 1925-40 (74 ft.), is arranged for the most part according to the NFM but includes some unarranged subject and numeric files at the end. The series further documents developments in warship design and technology during the 1930's; particularly interesting are materials on the designs and characteristics of battleships (e.g., files BB/S1-1 and BB 55&56/S1-1). For other categories of warships, the most significant data is filed under the NFM designation of the category and thereunder by file suffixes L9-3 (for alterations and modernization) and S1-1 (for design characteristics): e.g., files CV/L9-3 and CV/S1-1 for aircraft carriers, DD/L9-3 and DD/S1-1 for destroyers. Additional information is filed under suffixes S13 (armor protection), S71 (fire control), and S72 (turrets). Information on alterations and repairs on individual warships is filed under the same file designations for those vessels as found in the general correspondence.

IV.246 In addition, the series includes Navy studies into the possible use of chemical weapons, located in file A16-3-(3). Technical data exchanged with the British Navy is detailed in file EF13-(2); technical intelligence on the German Navy, including an inspection report and photographs of the scuttled "pocket" battleship *Admiral Graf Spee*, March 1940, can be found in file EF30-(2). Suggestions on equipment, design, and technology from private citizens can be found in file S1-1-(3). The unarranged subject and numeric files at the end of the series relate almost entirely to World War I topics.

IV.247 The wartime continuation of these correspondence files is incorporated within BuShips' central files, described below.

BUREAU OF ENGINEERING

IV.248 Records of the Bureau of Engineering complement the Bureau of Construction and Repair's correspondence on pre-1940 warships with engineering and other technical information. For the oldest warships, general correspondence, 1911–22 (1,250 ft.), arranged according to a numerical classification scheme, documents the installation, maintenance, and modernization of the engineering plant and machinery on board. The index to the general correspondence, 1911–22 (77 ft.), facilitates the use of the general correspondence. One of the index's five subseries consists of an index of correspondence relating to ships, arranged alphabetically by name and class of vessel; a second subseries is an index to correspondence relating to radio and related topics, arranged alphabetically by subject.

IV.249 Similar information on U.S. warships and naval technology for the remainder of the interwar period is located in general correspondence, 1923–40 (2,300 ft.), arranged according to the *NFM*. The series especially documents modifications, modernization, and repairs of equipment and machinery aboard the principal U.S. warships, including aircraft carriers *Lexington* (CV-2), *Yorktown* (CV-5), and *Enterprise* (CV-6) and battleships *Arizona* (BB-39) and *Oklahoma* (BB-37). Also included is extensive correspondence regarding technical specifications (classification S1-4) and radio (S67); numerous translations of articles in German technical journals regarding shipbuilding, machinery, and shipboard systems are located in classification EF30.

IV.250 The index to general correspondence, 1923–40 (100 ft.), consists of (1) an index to correspondence relating to specific vessels, arranged alphabetically by name of vessel and thereunder according to the *NFM*; (2) an index to correspondence relating to radio, arranged alphabetically by subject and thereunder according to the *NFM*; and (3) a general subject index (excluding radio), arranged alphabetically by subject and thereunder according to the *NFM*.

IV.251 The Bureau's formerly confidential correspondence, 1917–29 (22 ft.), arranged in two numerical file subseries (161 to 271 and 46 to 598), documents the installation of radio communication systems throughout the Navy, including the establishment of a network of radio compass stations across the Pacific (file 523). Formerly confidential correspondence, 1930–40 (54 ft.), arranged according to the *NFM*, covers a variety of pertinent topics. Warship design, modifications, and building programs during the 1937–40 period are detailed for such categories as aircraft carriers (e.g., file CV9); battleships (e.g., BB/S1 and BB55-56/L4 to S65); destroyers (DD/L9 and DD/S1); submarines (SS/S1); and landing craft and motor torpedo boats (S82-3). Additional information for individual warships is also available; damage control practices on board battleship *Arizona*, 1936–37, for example, are documented in file BB39.

IV.252 The series also deals with certain types of equipment and technology too sensitive for inclusion in the general correspondence. These include radio communication systems installed aboard naval aircraft (file F42-1), general radio communication systems (file classification S67), and sonar and other underwa-

ter sound equipment (classification S68).

IV.253 Engineering trial reports and performance data of vessels, 1905–38 (50 ft.), furnish additional data on prewar ships. The records are arranged by category of vessel and thereunder either alphabetically by name of ship (e.g., West Virginia) or numerically by ship number (e.g., DD 373, Shaw); other ships are arranged by name but not alphabetically. Included are reports of performance tests, official trials, inspections, overhauls, information on ships' hulls, and other technical data. The amount of information for a single vessel, however, varies greatly. For the aircraft carrier Saratoga (CV-3), for example, the records include official trials, tests of onboard equipment, and lists and costs of spare parts, 1925–33; for the carrier Yorktown (CV-5), only a 1937 list of spare parts is available.

IV.254 Especially significant for wartime information are the Bureau's intelligence reports on foreign ships, 1930–41 (3 ft.). The series is arranged in five subject files, with major files for Great Britain and Germany, smaller files for France and Italy, and a separate file of naval losses. The reports discuss engineering, mechanical, and technical developments pertaining to foreign warships during the interwar and early World War II period. Within the files for Great Britain are reports on convoy protection, German mines and torpedoes, German air attacks on shipping, British depth charges, and the British development of antiaircraft cruisers and destroyers; particularly interesting are reports of visits aboard the destroyer H.M.S. Vanoc, August 1940, and to the British antisubmarine school, September 1940. The "naval losses" file consists of monthly tabulations of warships sunk or damaged among the belligerent powers, including (if known) casualties among ships' crews, May 1940-April 1941.

IV.255 Bureau of Engineering records also include considerable documentation of research and experimentation concerning materials and equipment during the interwar period. Most significant are three series, Naval Research Laboratory unclassified (39 ft.), formerly confidential (24 ft.), and formerly secret correspondence (1 ft.), all covering the 1920-42 period and arranged according to the NFM. The same subject matter is generally emphasized in all three series, particularly the development of radio communication and navigation systems (file classification S67), the development of sonar and other underwater sound equipment (S68), and the use of radio communication and navigation equipment aboard naval aircraft (F42-1). The formerly secret correspondence also contains valuable documentation on the exchange of technical information with Great Britain, 1939-42 (file classification A8-3), including detailed data on the operation of British radar and sonar (or ASDIC) systems, August-October 1940 (file A8-3(1), #1).

IV.256 Additional series of Bureau of Engineering records document tests conducted of various materials, instruments, and pieces of equipment during the interwar period. Included are tests of such items as fuel pumps, firebrick, gauges, thermometers, heaters, boilers, storage batteries, and electrical equipment. The principal series comprise reports of tests at the Fuel Oil Testing Plant, Philadelphia Navy Yard, 1925–36 (12 ft.); reports of tests at the Material Laboratory, New York Navy

Yard, 1914–39 (18 ft.), reports of tests at the Naval Boiler Laboratory, Philadelphia Navy Yard, 1933–41 (20 ft.); and reports of tests at the Naval Engineering Experiment Station, Annapolis, MD, 1910–39 (75 ft.). Each of these series is arranged numerically by report number. Wartime continuations of records of tests are incorporated in BuShips' central files.

IV.257 Prior to Pearl Harbor, the Bureau's Radio Division was responsible for the testing and development of radio equipment for ships, naval aircraft, and shore installations. Reports and data relating to radio, 1919–42 (8 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject, include reports of tests, experiments, and investigations into radio operations and technology, minutes of meetings, and technical reports and publications. Similar materials are located in correspondence and reports relating to radio, 1924–36 (4 ft.), also arranged alphabetically by subject. Reports from naval radio stations, 1925–40 (45 ft.), arranged by name of station (but not alphabetically), consist of 186 looseleaf binders pertaining to individual naval radio stations. Each binder includes maps, drawings, photographs, and descriptions of locations, facilities, and equipment. Wartime Radio (later Electronics) Division records are described with BuShips records.

COORDINATOR OF SHIPBUILDING

IV.258 Records of the Coordinator of Shipbuilding consist of general correspondence, 1939–40 (1 ft.), arranged according to the *NFM*. Most letters and memorandums concern construction or installation costs pertaining to individual warships; file BB56, for example, documents expenditures in the construction of battleship *Washington*. Also included are some progress and readiness reports for U.S. submarines (e.g., file SS192/L6 *Sailfish*) and an account of the loss of the British battleship *Royal Oak* to a German submarine, October 1939 (file EF13, British Empire). At the beginning of the series is a card record of correspondence, 1939–40, which lists the contents of each file in the general correspondence.

BUSHIPS CENTRAL FILES

IV.259 The Office of the Chief of the Bureau's **general correspondence**, **1940–45** (7,260 ft.), constitutes the Bureau's central files for the war. The series is arranged according to the *NFM* and thereunder chronologically. Many files include "C-" prefixes that indicate they were formerly classified as "Confidential." Oversized enclosures, numbering approximately 166 feet, are filed at the end of the series.

IV.260. The majority of the files relate to the construction of, and alterations, repairs, and installation of equipment on, individual warships and auxiliary vessels, arranged according to ship classification and number (e.g., BB39 for battleship U.S.S *Arizona*, DD445 for U.S.S. *Fletcher*). The smallest category of vessel included is that of Landing Ship, Tank (LST). Most materials for each vessel comprise correspondence, memorandums, and reports concerning such matters as the installation and testing of machinery and equipment; the replacement or repair of lost

or damaged equipment and facilities aboard ship; inspection reports on the performance of ships' engines and equipment; and correspondence with private companies involved in these activities. The files do not, however, include ships' plans, blue-prints, or design drawings. Other files relate to such processes as the procurement of needed tools and equipment (e.g., machine tools, file classification JJ40) and the expansion of ship-yard and shore establishment facilities (particularly file classifications ND and NN).

IV.261 Files for individual warships often include action reports regarding combat actions and general naval operations. In some cases, battle damage reports with accompanying photographs are also included. Examples include DD 357, U.S.S. *Selfridge*; BB37, U.S.S. *Oklahoma* (bulky enclosures); and BB44, U.S.S. California (bulky enclosures). In some cases, only partial reports are available; for battleship *Arizona*, for example, there are some summary reports of damage suffered at Pearl Harbor and salvageability in file C-BB39, Vol. J, although the principal war damage report is located among the Records of the Bureau of Ordnance, RG 74, described in chapter VI.

IV.262 Contractual and other information concerning the Navy's relations with private companies is generally located in classification QM, thereunder arranged alphabetically by name of company. Some of these files are particularly useful for construction and equipment data regarding specific categories of vessels; for example, file classification QM/Electric Boat Company documents the construction and equipping of submarines. Originals of some ships' contracts are located in ships' files for those vessels that served as the designation of the class. Thus, the contract for the construction of the *Cleveland*-class light cruisers *Vicksburg* (CL86) and *Duluth* (CL87) is located in file CL55 Class/L4; the contract for construction of *Fletcher*-class destroyers *Fletcher* (DD445), *Radford* (DD446), *Jenkins* (DD447), *La Vallette* (DD448), *Saufley* (DD465), and *Waller* (DD466) can be found in file DD445 Class/L4.

IV.263 File classification EF provides an extensive collection of information on foreign warship design and technology for both Allied and Axis powers during World War II, and additionally documents naval relations between the U.S. and other Allied states. Many documents represent duplicates of reports of the U.S. Naval Technical Missions to Germany and Japan, the most complete document collections for which are described in chapter IX. Approximately 120 feet of records concerning wartime relations among the American, British, and Canadian Navies are located in classification EF13. Included within these files is information on British warship design and combat damage (file C-EF13-(1)), the construction and refitting of Canadian warships and merchant vessels (EF13-39-(1)), the exchange of technical information (EF13/A8-3), and repairs and refitting work provided for British vessels (EF13/L9). Particularly significant is the documentation of U.S.-British relations prior to Pearl Harbor, in the exchange of technical data, September 1940-December 1941 (C-EF13/A8-3, Vols. 1-6), and in the granting of U.S. destroyers to Great Britain under lend-lease (EF13/DD).

IV.264 File classification EF61 furnishes data on relations

between the U.S. and Soviet Navies. File C-EF61-(1) includes information on Soviet naval operations (especially in the Black Sea), dockyard and shipbuilding facilities, and lend-lease aid to the Soviet Union; file EF61/PC documents the leasing of sub chasers to the Soviet Navy. Records within file classification EF28 detail American involvement in the establishment and maintenance of the Free French Navy, including an extensive report on repairs and alterations to the battleship *Richelieu*, February–March 1943 (EF28/BB, Vol. 1).

IV.265 Intelligence information on German warships and naval technology is concentrated in classification EF30, with additional data filed in classification EF13. Within the latter, for example, is a detailed interrogation of German submarine designer Dr. Hellmuth Walter, May 1945 (file C-EF13/A8-2). File C-EF30-(1), Vol. 1, includes an account of the operations and sinking of battleship *Bismarck*, May 1941. Extensive technical data concerning German U-boat designs (particularly Types VIIC, IXC, and XXI) and specific U-boats (*U-234*, *U-505*, *U-858*, and *U-2513*) can be found in classification C-EF30/SS (including bulky files). Technical intelligence regarding German torpedoes is located in classifications C-EF30/S75 and C-EF30/A8-2. A detailed technical report on German heavy cruisers of the *Prinz Eugen* class, including diagrams and ships' plans, is located in C-EF30/CA (bulky files).

IV.266 Information regarding World War II Japanese warships (classification EF37) is more extensive, due to the inclusion of numerous captured and translated Japanese documents and interrogations of Japanese personnel (files C-EF37/A12, Vols. 1–59). (These items likely duplicate intelligence materials described elsewhere in this guide.) General intelligence on Japanese warships and shipping is located in classification C-EF37-(1); extensive data concerning Japanese submarines can be found in files C-EF37/SS and C-EF37-(1), Vol. 1. Information concerning Japanese chemical warfare, including tests of Japanese gas masks, is located in C-EF37/S77. (Additional records concerning Japanese warships are located among records of the Shipbuilding Division, described later in this section.)

IV.267 The series also provides extensive information on the use of specific industrial materials in shipbuilding. The reliance on asbestos for insulation of shipboard facilities, for example, is principally documented in file classification S39. Additional data may be found in the files for specific companies (e.g., QM/Raybestos Company, QM/Owens Corning Fiberglass Company), and among ships' files (e.g., CL55 Class/S39, DD445 Class/S39).

IV.268 Documentation of the installation and testing of weapons aboard U.S. merchant ships, including some information regarding the Naval Armed Guard units that manned these weapons, can be found in file classification QS, thereunder arranged alphabetically by the name of the merchant ship. An extensive collection of technical reports prepared by the Office of Scientific Research and Development concerning maritime and naval technology is located in classification EN1-22/A11, Vols 1–244 (and bulky files).

IV.269 The series is supplemented by reports of experi-

ments conducted at naval laboratories, 1939–46 (74 ft.). These test reports concern specific materials, items, and equipment used by the Navy; they constitute a continuation of records previously maintained by the Bureau of Engineering. They are arranged according to test site as follows: (1) Naval Engineering Experiment Station, Annapolis, MD; (2) test sites located in shipyards, thereunder arranged alphabetically by city; (3) Naval Research Laboratory, Bellevue, Washington, DC; and (4) David W. Taylor Model Basin, Carderock, MD. The reports include drawings, diagrams, and some photographs.

IV.270 Not yet declassified are several series (totaling over 500 ft.) of secret correspondence, 1941–46. These are arranged into chronological series as follows: 1915–42 (23 ft.); 1941–42 (39 ft.); 1943 (100 ft.); 1944 (126 ft.); 1945 (133 ft.); 1946 (83 ft.); and contracts, 1942–46 (20 ft.). Each series is thereunder arranged according to the *NFM*; each file includes the prefix "S-" to indicate its security-classification status. These records deal much less with individual ships than with policy and headquarters-level activities, including intelligence matters; weapons, radar, and communications systems; and inter-Allied technical cooperation.

IV.271 The **1945 series**, for example, includes numerous publications of the National Defense Research Committee (classification S-A8-3/NDRC); studies of gunfire accuracy of American battleships and light cruisers, 1945 (S-BB/S71-8, S-CA/S71-8), and of torpedo warhead effectiveness for both German and U.S. naval torpedoes during World War II (S-S75-1); technical descriptions of electronic instruments (S-A9-8/S67); a translation of a postwar German summary of wartime research in radar, infrared, and other electronic fields (S-EF30/S67); and data on postwar U.S. naval planning (S-A16-3/EN). For information about, and access to, these records, researchers should contact the appropriate National Archives custodial unit.

RADIO DIVISION (LATER ELECTRONICS DIVISION)

IV.272 Most of the Radio (later Electronics) Division records are incorporated within successive chronological series of general correspondence. General correspondence, March-December 1943 (71 ft.), is arranged in three subseries. The subject file subseries (38 ft.) is arranged alphabetically by subject heading, with the larger files thereunder arranged chronologically. Incorporated within the alphabetical arrangement are NFM entries NA through NT. Subject headings include general topics (e.g., "Radio," "Radar"), activities ("Administration," "Procurement"), and types of equipment ("Transformers," "Receivers"). The amount of information provided varies according to subject. Subject heading "Direction Finders," for example, furnishes documentation on various aspects of research and installation, but subject heading "Crypto" consists only of correspondence concerning the identification of personnel qualified for the maintenance and repair of cryptographic equipment. Data regarding the development and use of sonar is located under subject headings "Underwater Sound," "Reports," "Tests," and "Training."

IV.273 The ship file subseries (17 ft.), arranged alphabetically by *NFM* symbols (e.g., DD for destroyer, SS for submarine), details the procurement, installation, and maintenance of radio, radar, and other electronic equipment for individual vessels. A message file subseries (16 ft.), arranged by name or designation of Navy command, consists of radio messages relating to the Navy's testing, procurement, installation, and maintenance of radio, radar, and other electronic equipment. Oversized subject files are filed at the end of the series.

IV.274 General correspondence, January-December 1944 (124 ft.), represents a continuation of the preceding series, and is arranged in two subseries. The subject file subseries (87 ft.) is arranged alphabetically by subject heading and thereunder chronologically. Larger entries (e.g., subject headings "Radio" and "Radar") include separate files for equipment models in addition to chronological files. The principal subject headings consist of "Electronics," "Equipment," "Loran," "Personnel," "Procurement," "Publications," "Radar," "Radio," "Receivers," "Reports," "Security," "Sonar," "Transmitters," and "Tubes." In addition, subject heading "Countermeasures" documents both jamming and antijamming equipment and techniques; subject heading "Meetings" details various meetings and conferences of Navy, intergovernmental, and Allied organizations on electronic matters. In contrast to the preceding series, subject heading "Crypto" does include correspondence on tests, procurement, installation, and replacement parts of cryptographic equipment. Oversized subject files are filed at the end of the series.

IV.275 The message file subseries (37 ft.) is arranged alphabetically by category of naval command or activity (including air stations, bureaus, committees, districts, fleets, frontiers, Inspectors of Naval Material, schools, and supply depots), each of which is thereunder arranged either alphabetically by name or geographic location, or numerically. Separately arranged at the end of the subseries are messages exchanged with private companies, arranged alphabetically by name of company.

IV.276 The Radio Division inherited from the Bureau of Engineering some correspondence relating to research and experimental projects, 1931–42 (4 ft.), arranged according to the *NFM* but including some general subject headings. Most of the series concerns prewar tests of aircraft radio equipment and underwater sound signaling. Subject heading "Direction Finders" documents the characteristics and deployment of naval radio direction-finding equipment in 1940. Information on the use of a cipher machine for the encryption of communications is located in file S70.

IV.277 Mimeographed copies of the Division's **specifications**, **1937–44** (9 ft.), constitute the final series of Division records. Arranged numerically by specification number (RE1A 106 through EN28-DR2 271A), the reports identify standards and requirements for various items of radio and electronic equipment. Included are general specifications for radar and underwater sound equipment (RE13A 554), radar fighter-director equipment (RE 9045B), and underwater sound equipment (RE13A 740A). In the absence of a key to specification numbers, however, the use of this series is limited.

MAINTENANCE DIVISION

IV.278 Wartime records retained by BuShips' Maintenance Division comprise hull and machinery allowance lists, 1911–45 (267 ft.). These consist of binders and bound volumes that contain lists of the machinery, equipment, and supplies regularly issued to individual vessels or classes of vessels by the Bureau of Ships. The series is arranged in four overlapping subseries. The 1911–44 subseries (45 ft.), arranged alphabetically by name of vessel, and the 1914–44 subseries (28 ft.), arranged according to *NFM* ships' symbols, relate primarily to pre-World War II vessels. The latter includes, however, prewar allowance lists for warships in service at the time of Pearl Harbor, including aircraft carrier *Yorktown* (CV5) and heavy cruisers *Houston* (CA30) and *Astoria* (CA34).

IV.279 The 1935–45 subseries (57 ft.), organized into several successive arrangements according to *NFM* ships' symbols, and the 1940–45 subseries (137 ft.), comprehensively arranged according to *NFM* ships' symbols, pertain to wartime vessels. The 1935–45 subseries includes lists for classes of vessels, particularly for escort aircraft carriers (files CVE 55-104). The 1940–45 subseries represents the largest collection of data for individual ships, but information is scattered throughout the series. For example, allowance lists for destroyers *Anderson* (DD411), *Jenkins* (DD447), *Aaron Ward* (DD483), *Duncan* (DD485), and *Newcomb* (DD586) are located in the 1935–45 subseries; allowance lists for destroyers *Sampson* (DD394), *Bristol* (DD453), *Hutchins* (DD476), and *Halligan* (DD584) are located in the 1940–45 subseries.

IV.280 For each vessel, the allowance lists detail the machinery, tools, spare parts, supplies, and furnishings considered as standard equipment for the operation of the vessel. Although extensive, the lists constitute only those that had been superseded because of reconstruction or modernization of vessels; they do not represent the most current lists in use during the war. There is no finding aid to the series.

IV.281 Maintenance Division records also include engineering data concerning the U.S.S. *Milwaukee*, September 1927–April 1944 (1 ft.), arranged chronologically. The series comprises quarterly synopses of distances traveled, ports visited, mechanical breakdowns and failures, names and ranks of senior engineering officers, and other data regarding the ship's engineering equipment.

PUBLICATIONS DIVISION

IV.282 The Publications Division, initially an office within the Administration Division, compiled, edited, distributed, and maintained BuShips' publications. The Division also maintained photographs of naval vessels and equipment.

IV.283 Textual records of the Division consist of three series. **Results of performance tests of auxiliary machinery, 1900–45** (22 ft.), arranged according to *NFM* ships' symbols, are booklets of test results of the electrical machinery conducted during ships' acceptance trials. Included are instructions for conduct-

ing the tests, identification of manufacturers of the equipment tested, and extensive data on observed performance. The test results generally are more extensive for later vessels; for battle-ship *Arizona* (BB39), for example, there is only one volume of test data from 1917, but for light cruiser *Helena* (CL50) there are four volumes of data from 1942. Test results are available only for certain categories of warships (battleships, aircraft carriers, light cruisers, and destroyers); very little data is provided for smaller and auxiliary vessels.

IV.284 Closely related are descriptions of electrical installations aboard naval vessels, ca. 1915–48 (ca. 84 ft.), representing a selection of "Electrical Installation Booklets" that describe the electrical systems installed aboard individual vessels or classes of vessels. Arranged according to arbitrarily assigned serial numbers (2363–51309), the booklets are often accompanied by plans, diagrams, photographs, and tables of performance test data, some of which relates to tests on nonelectrical systems. Oversized items are separately filed at the end of the series. Except for data for a number of submarines, arranged by submarine number at the beginning of the oversized items, information for warships and auxiliary vessels are intermingled throughout the series. There is no index.

IV.285 A collection of general information books, ca. 1900–45 (33 ft.), arranged in part according to *NFM* ships' symbols and in part according to arbitrarily assigned serial numbers (50707–50789), consists of bound volumes of general technical data for individual warships. For each vessel the volumes describe the hull structure, machinery, and equipment; they also detail the operations of all mechanical shipboard systems (e.g., fuel, ventilation, ammunition hoists, communications). Included are operating instructions, blueprints, and sketches of equipment and systems.

IV.286 The extensive photograph collection maintained by the Publications Division is now in the custody of the Still Picture Branch, and is described in National Archives Reference Information Paper 70 (Revised), *Audiovisual Records in the National Archives of the United States Relating to World War II*.

SHIPBUILDING DIVISION

IV.287 Records of the Shipbuilding Division in RG 19 mostly relate to vessels designed and built before the war. The most significant records are ships' plans, consisting of several thousand linen tracings of hull plans, ships' profiles, and cross-section diagrams for the pre-1940 period. Arranged in part alphabetically by name of ship and in part according to a numerical classification scheme, the plans are in the custody of the Cartographic and Architectural Branch of the National Archives and are separately described in National Archives Reference Information Paper 79, World War II Records in the Cartographic and Architectural Branch of the National Archives. Detailed finding aids to the plans are also available in that National Archives branch.

IV.288 For general information, available ships' plans for warships in use at the beginning of the war include booklets of

general plans, plans of specific sections or decks, and hull plans. The amount of documentation varies considerably; for the aircraft carrier *Lexington*, for example, there are 23 plans for the period 1926–32 and a 1941 booklet of general plans, whereas for carrier *Saratoga* there is only one ship's plan for 1924 and a 1945 booklet of general plans. The plans also include some classes of landing craft built during the war (e.g., four plans of the "LSM Class Ship," September 1943–February 1944) and some British capital ships that participated in the war, including H.M.S. *Hood* ("Foreign Warships," file M-3) and H.M.S. *Repulse* ("Foreign Warships," file B-5).

IV.289 The most complete collection of ships' plans for decommissioned vessels is reproduced as microfilm copies of plans of United States naval vessels, ca. 1908-49 (1,144 rolls of 35mm microfilm). The microfilm rolls are arranged into the following subseries: Submarine plans; machinery, mechanical, and electrical plans; and stricken vessels' mechanical, electrical, and hull plans. Thereunder rolls are arranged numerically (e.g., rolls 200-1 through 243-2 for submarine plans). The microfilmed plans duplicate and supplement the ships' plans described earlier; for example, ships' plans include 18 original drawings of the heavy cruiser Indianapolis for the period 1929-33, but the microfilmed plans include these and many other hull, machinery, and electrical plans reproduced on 17 microfilm rolls (rolls 5956-1 through 5956-7 and 5379-1 through 5379-10). These records are also in the custody of the Cartographic and Architectural Branch and are also described in National Archives Reference Information Paper 79.

("Envelope Files"), ca. 1890–1942 (47 ft.), arranged numerically by serial numbers (0031–01860, with large gaps), provide additional technical data for warships in service at the time of Pearl Harbor, and for ship design developments during the interwar period. The series includes launching reports, stress calculations, stability curves, plans, blueprints, and specification data for various ships and classes of ships. Examples include specifications for a fleet submarine by the Electric Boat Company, 1929–30 (serial 010179); the tentative design of a proposed foremast for destroyers *Dunlap* (DD384) and *Fanning* (DD385), 1936 (serial 012699); and preliminary data for a shallow-draft minesweeper design, 1937 (serial 012944). No finding aid for this series is available.

IV.291 Closely related are **specifications**, **ca.** 1909–44 (80 ft.), issued by the Publications Division for various materials purchased under contract. They are arranged in the following subseries: (1) Specifications originally developed by the Bureau of Engineering and arranged in numerical order, 7-0-1 to 75-E-2 (65 ft.), with quarterly indexes for the 1938–44 period provided at the end of this group; (2) Supplementary General Specifications for Machinery ("SGS" files) (10 ft.); (3) specifications originally developed by the Bureau of Construction and Repair ("SPS" files) (2 ft.); and (4) Appendixes II–VII for "General Specifications for Inspection of Material" (3 ft.).

IV.292 The specifications concern all manner of machinery, materials, and products obtained under contract from private

firms. Specifications within the first subseries include such items as fuel oil (file 7-0-1), plastic materials (17-P-4), aluminum alloy and aluminum (classifications 46-A through 47-A), and leather gloves (file 37-G-1). Information for a single subject is often scattered among several classifications. The use of asbestos, for example, is documented in files 32-A-2, 32-C-11, 32-M-1 (all regarding the general use of asbestos); 17-I-29 (regarding its use in insulation materials); and 55-G-3 (regarding its use in leather gauntlet gloves).

IV.293 At the very beginning of the series are several indexes to specifications, dated 1947 and 1951–55, apparently included as finding aids. Each index includes a numerical listing of the numerical file numbers and an alphabetically arranged listing of subjects.

Additional data on fuel oil specifications can be IV.294 found among correspondence, reports, and minutes relating to fuel oil investigations, 1936-41 (4 ft.), carried out by the Bureau of Engineering. Arranged by subject, these materials document studies of the characteristics and specifications of fuel oil and diesel fuel considered for use in Navy vessels. The series is significant in documenting the relations of the Navy with major U.S. oil companies, particularly reflected in minutes of meetings of such joint organizations as the Navy Fuel Oil Cooperative Committee (January 1939-January 1940) and Committee D-2 on Petroleum Products and Lubricants (October 1937-June 1939). Also included are minutes of meetings of the Fuel Oil Board (apparently established within the Bureau of Engineering), January-February 1939; technical analyses of fuel oil samples; and reports of visits to private refineries.

IV.295 Records relating to lend-lease requirements, 1942–44 (6 ft.), comprise tables of requirements of raw materials. The records are arranged in folders according to category of material (e.g., steel, rubber); category of finished product (e.g., diesel engines, electronics, condensers); or name of manufacturer (e.g., Lorimer, Red Wing); all categories of arrangement are intermingled. The requirements of specific manufacturers generally identify specific British contracts or requests for lend-lease supplies.

IV.296 Similar data is located in requirements tables, "Five Point Materials Program," 1942 (1 ft.). The series consists of tables of statistics of required raw materials for ship construction. One-third of the series is arranged according to specific raw materials (e.g., aluminum, rubber). The remainder pertains to critical material requirements of the naval shipbuilding program, July 1942–December 1943, thereunder arranged by class of vessel.

IV.297 Shipbuilding Division records also include some captured Japanese ship plans, 1932–45 (3 ft.). Arranged by enclosure number (1–283), the plans constitute enclosures to reports of the U.S. Technical Mission to Japan, 1945, including references to report and serial numbers (the reports and serials referred to are still in the custody of the Operational Archives Branch, Naval Historical Center). All of the enclosures relate to the Technical Mission's report series designation "S-(01, 05)-3," concerning characteristics of Japanese surface warships. Much of the material pertains to Japanese battleships, including the *Yamato* (enclosures 1–8). Included are blueprints, diagrams, and

tables of technical data, much of which is available only in Japanese. The series has been microfilmed as National Archives Microfilm Publication M1176.

IV.298 Additional enclosures to this mission's reports are located in RG 38, described in chapter IX. Related records are also located in BuShips' central files, described earlier in this section.

TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE LIAISON SUBSECTION

IV.299 Two series of records document the Technical Intelligence Liaison Subsection's specialized activities immediately after World War II. Correspondence, 1945–52 (1 ft.), arranged according to the NFM, and subject file, 1945–52 (1 ft.), arranged by subject or by type of record, document the exploitation of captured German and Japanese records and equipment in the immediate postwar period. The former series mostly concerns the processing and disposition of captured documents and equipment, but includes a translation of a 1944 German report on the Schnorchel air-intake device; the latter series includes more substantive materials (e.g., translations of German documents regarding technical aspects of Type VII, IX, and XXI U-boats).

IV.300 In 1988 the National Archives accessioned approximately 2,335 feet of BuShips technical reports and records for the period 1912–1966. Arranged for the most part by catalogue numbers assigned by the Bureau of Ships Technical Library, these materials relate to the design and characteristics of American naval vessels built throughout the 20th century. The records comprise published reports prepared by private firms and research laboratories under naval contract, reports and technical publications generated by the Bureau of Ships and individual naval shipyards, technical publications of other government agencies, and some translations of foreign technical studies. Included within this collection is an indeterminate amount of material concerning U.S. warships during World War II, including war damage reports and ships' hull and machinery design files.

IV.301 As of 1993, these records had not been arranged, described, or reviewed for declassification by NARA. The available index to these technical reports remains in the custody of the Naval Sea Systems Command, which also holds the most current reports of the Technical Library. The date of availability of these materials for historical research cannot presently be determined.

IV.302 Related Records. For individual warships, the records located in RG 19 are supplemented by the logbooks located in RG 24, described in chapter II, and by the action reports in the custody of the Operational Archives, Naval Historical Center, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC. Records relating to the armament of warships are located among the Records of the Bureau of Ordnance, RG 74, described in chapter VI. Records concerning the shipyard, drydock, and related shore facilities are located among Records of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, RG 71, and Records of Naval Districts and Shore Establishments, RG 181, described in chapter V. A small collection of battle damage reports for U.S. Navy and some Royal Navy vessels during World War II are located among the Records of the Chief

of Naval Operations, RG 38, described in chapter IX.

IV.303 A much larger collection of battle damage reports for U.S. Navy vessels, including some loss reports on warships sunk, is in the custody of the Preliminary Design Division, Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA), Department of the Navy, Washington, DC. Records in that agency's custody also include technical intelligence data on numerous German and Japanese warships during World War II.

IV.304 Ships' plans for vessels built during and after World War II, including such categories of warships as destroyer escorts and escort aircraft carriers, remain in the custody of the Commander, Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, NH. Narrative histories of the wartime activities of individual naval shipyards and associated offices (e.g., "supervisors of shipbuilding" for specific districts), and of the Bureau of Ships, are held by the Operational Archives, Naval Historical Center, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC. Oral histories relating to naval research and development during the war are available from the David W. Taylor Naval Ship Research and Development Center, Bethesda, MD.

IV.305 Personal papers of senior BuShips officials remain for the most part in family custody. The papers of Rear Adm. Alexander H. Van Keuren, Chief of the Bureau for the period February–November 1942, are held by the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, Stanford University, Stanford, CA.

RG 125, Records of the Office of the Judge Advocate General (Navy)

IV.306 The Records of the Navy Judge Advocate General, described for the most part in chapter II, include one series directly related to warship construction. Closed NOd contracts and bonds, with related correspondence, 1924–43 (4 ft.), arranged according to contract number (NOd 457 to NOd 860 and NOd 1175, with numerous gaps), document the Navy's contracting with private firms for the construction of warships and warship components during the 1933–39 period; filed with the contracts and bonds is related correspondence dated as late as 1943. The warships concerned are chiefly destroyers and submarines, but include a major contract (NOd 1175) for motor torpedo ("PT") boats. The documentation for each contract is generally divided into separate folders for contracts and bonds, registers of payment, and correspondence.

RELATED RECORDS

IV.307 As noted earlier in this chapter, records related to armaments production and procurement are also located among the Records of Headquarters Army Service Forces, RG 160, and among the Records of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, RG 156, both of which are described in chapter VI. That chapter also describes records of other technical services involved in the production and/or procurement of necessary equipment and supplies. Policy and planning documentation in

this area can also be found among the records of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, RG 218, and the Operations Division of the War Department General Staff, RG 165, both of which are described in chapter I; and among the records of the Supply Division (G-4), War Department General Staff, RG 165, described in chapter VI.

IV.308 The National Archives also maintains custody of records of the numerous civilian agencies created before and during World War II to facilitate economic mobilization and maximum production of necessary goods. The record groups for these materials have been noted in the introduction to this chapter.

IV.309 Because of its historical significance and international character, additional documentation of lend-lease and other forms of international aid to Allied powers during World War II deserve special mention. Beyond the records described in this chapter, the Records of the Foreign Economic Administration, RG 169, are especially valuable as they include records of the Office of Lend-Lease Administration and its predecessors, 1939–44 (ca. 288 ft.); records of the Board of Economic Warfare and its predecessors, 1940–43 (ca. 200 ft.); and records of W. Averell

Harriman's special missions to London, 1941–44, and to the U.S.S.R., 1941–42 (ca. 50 ft.). The State Department Decimal File, General Records of the Department of State, RG 59, also provides important documentation of the negotiation of lend-lease aid, particularly decimal classifications 740.0011, 740.0011 EW 1939, 841.51, and 841.5151.

IV.310 Records of the President's Soviet Protocol Committee, 1941–45, are held by the FDR Library, Hyde Park, New York. President Roosevelt's own correspondence regarding lend-lease, and that of his advisors, are also in that depository's custody.

IV.311 The papers of Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., head of the Office of Lend-Lease Administration, are held by the University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville, VA. The papers of Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, located in the Yale University Library at New Haven, CT, also contain pertinent lend-lease materials.

IV.312 Wartime Congressional investigations into allegations of waste, fraud, and mismanagement of procurement and production activities are particularly located among the records of the Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program, 1941–46 (775 ft.), in Records of the U.S. Senate, RG 46.

Chapter V

GUARDING THE HOME BASE

INTRODUCTION

V.1 This chapter describes U.S. military records pertaining to the protection of the Western Hemisphere in general, and the United States in particular, against attack. Included are such subjects as the establishment and maintenance of bases and facilities within the U.S. and outlying areas; relations with Canada and Latin American governments in the provision for a common defense; internal security within the U.S., particularly for the protection of key industrial plants and physical structures (e.g., bridges, dams) against sabotage or accidents; and the internment of Japanese Americans, enemy aliens, and Axis prisoners of war within the U.S.

V.2 Because of the organization of functions within the military agencies responsible for these tasks, and the integral nature of their records, this chapter also describes records relating to American prisoners of war and civilian internees in Axis custody, and records concerning civil works engineering projects and real estate acquisitions within the U.S. Scattered throughout the records is information relating to logistical and training activities carried out by the units and commands responsible for defense.

V.3 The records described include both central files of Washington-based headquarters and records maintained by field offices and individual installations. Many of the latter are held by the Regional Records Services facilities of NARA. The volume and dispersion of records often precludes detailed descriptions of individual series; in these cases, subgroups of records are described and selected series are identified.

V.4 Because the Pacific Ocean areas constituted an active theater of operations, records of military commands in Hawaii and Alaska are described in chapter XII. Records of training commands and installations are described in chapter III; those of technical and support services, including the Headquarters, Army Service Forces, in chapter VI. References to related records are incorporated within the descriptions, with a general statement concerning related records at the end of the chapter.

RG 225, Records of Joint Army and Navy Boards and Committees

JOINT ADVISORY BOARD ON AMERICAN REPUBLICS

V.5 The Joint Advisory Board on American Republics, known also as the Joint Army-Navy Advisory Board on American Republics, was established in December 1940 to review Latin American governments' requests for munitions, which after March 1941 were incorporated within the lend-lease program. To meet this responsibility, the Advisory Board drafted

detailed programs for future arms aid to Latin America. After January 1942 the Advisory Board passed along its recommendations for action to the U.S. members of the Munitions Assignments Board (later the Joint Munitions Allocations Committee). In 1944 the Advisory Board's emphasis shifted from materiel concerns to more general considerations of military cooperation, including postwar cooperation; after September 1945 materiel allocation became the responsibility of the newly created American Republics Allocations Board. Meeting only once after 1945, the Joint Advisory Board on American Republics was formally abolished in April 1949.

V.6 Membership on the Advisory Board consisted of representatives of the War Plans (later Operations and Plans) and Supply (later G-4) Divisions of the War Department General Staff; the International Division of Headquarters, Army Service Forces; the Assistant Chief of the Air Staff, Materiel and Services, Headquarters Army Air Forces; and the Pan-American and Logistics Plans Divisions, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. During its early history the Advisory Board also included representatives of the Joint Army and Navy Munitions Board.

V.7 The Advisory Board's records consist of **formerly security-classified correspondence**, **1940–49** (less than 1 ft.), including reports and memorandums. Loosely arranged chronologically, most of the material covers the period September 1943–October 1946; minutes of Advisory Board meetings are available only for the period September 1943–October 1945.

V.8 Additional records of the Advisory Board for the 1941–42 period, including minutes of meetings, are located in formerly security-classified general correspondence, 1942–45 (project file subseries), of the Operations Division, War Department General and Special Staffs, RG 165, described in chapter I.

RG 218, Records of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff

JOINT MEXICAN-UNITED STATES AND JOINT BRAZIL-UNITED STATES
DEFENSE COMMISSIONS

V.9 The Joint Mexican-United States Defense Commission and the Joint Brazil-United States Defense Commission were established in early 1942 to facilitate Western Hemisphere defense during World War II. Both commissions were involved in the coordination of training activities, allocation of equipment, and determination of joint operational responsibilities. Both commissions also continued to operate well into the postwar era, when they came under the direct authority of the Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS).

V.10 An Executive order of February 27, 1942, formally established the Joint Mexican-United States Defense Commission (JMUSDC), although staff discussions between the two countries on joint defense measures had been under way since July 1940. The Commission did not generally formulate broad plans and policies, but concerned itself primarily with the technical details of military and naval cooperation. These included the establishment of the Pacific Military Region (Lower California) as a regional headquarters within the U.S. Western Defense Command; the construction and use of airfields in Mexico; U.S. training of Mexican military personnel; the establishment of aircraft warning and detection systems; and the censorship of postal, radio, cable, telephone, and telegraph communications. In addition, the JMUSDC processed an extensive number of lend-lease requests for equipment and supplies. U.S. membership on the Commission consisted of representatives of the Navy's Chief of Naval Operations, the Operations Division of the War Department General Staff, the Army Air Forces, the Western Defense Command, and the Western Sea Frontier.

The establishment of the Joint Brazil-United States Defense Commission (JBUSDC) in August 1942 resulted from the negotiation of a defense agreement between the two countries during the period October 1941-May 1942. The JBUSDC, permanently based in Washington, DC, was responsible for drafting mutual defense plans and coordinating general military cooperation between Brazilian and American forces. A second body, the Joint Brazil-United States Military Commission, was established in December 1942 in Rio de Janeiro to arrange for the local implementation of plans and recommendations prepared by the Defense Commission in Washington. The JBUSDC concerned itself with such issues as the personnel and materiel requirements of defense plans and measures; U.S. training of Brazilian military personnel; the allocation of U.S. equipment and supplies to Brazil; and the provision of equipment, transportation, and support services to the Brazilian Expeditionary Force (BEF) in the Mediterranean theater, 1944–45. U.S. members of the Defense Commission included representatives of the Operations Division (Pan-American Group), War Department General Staff, Headquarters Army Air Forces, Headquarters United States Fleet, and the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations.

V.12 Records of the Joint Mexican-United States Defense Commission (7 ft.) are arranged according to the JCS numerical-subject scheme adopted in 1959. The records within each subject file are arranged by case number, thereunder chronologically. Although most of the records date from the 1942–45 period, records are dated as early as August 1940 and as late as July 1954; a number of subject files are entirely postwar in content. Records of U.S.-Mexican staff conferences, 1940–49, are located under numerical file MDC 5410 Conferences and Meetings; much pertinent information on several subjects is included under numerical file MDC 9100 National Governments and Politics (Mexico-General). Information on the availability and allocation of lend-lease military supplies will be found in files MDC 4060 Distribution and MDC 9010 International Agreements.

Numerical file MDC 4960 Airbases/Airports details U.S. involvement in the construction and use of Mexican airfields, while intelligence data on Mexican forces is located in file MDC 9920 National Military Forces (Mexican Armed Forces).

V.13 Records of the Joint Brazil-United States Defense Commission (3 feet) are similarly arranged and cover the date span October 1941–July 1954. As with its Mexican counterpart, records of staff conferences are located in numerical file BDC 5410 Conferences and Meetings, while lend-lease data will be found in file BDC 9010 International Agreements. Much information concerning training of Brazilian military personnel is located in files BDC 1350 Visits and 3520 Schools; extensive data on the training and support of the BEF in Italy is available in BDC 9930 Brazilian Expeditionary Forces and BDC 9950 Brazilian Air Expeditionary Forces.

V.14 Records of the related Joint Brazil-United States Military Commission are located among the Records of International Military Agencies, RG 333, described in this chapter.

RG 333, Records of International Military Agencies

JOINT BRAZIL-UNITED STATES MILITARY COMMISSION

V.15 The Joint Brazil-United States Military Commission (JBUSMC) was established in December 1942 in Rio de Janeiro to arrange for the local implementation of defense plans and recommendations prepared by the Joint Brazil-United States Defense Commission based in Washington, DC. Col. Francis B. Kane served as the senior Army member of the commission, which gradually absorbed the work and personnel of the existing U.S. Military and Military Air Missions to Brazil. By 1944 the JBUSMC was heavily involved in the training and equipment of Brazilian forces, functions largely duplicated by but not coordinated with Headquarters, U.S. Army Forces South Atlantic; in early 1945 the War Department resolved this situation by subordinating the U.S. Army section of the JBUSMC to the U.S. Army Forces South Atlantic.

V.16 Records of the Joint Brazil-United States Military Commission in RG 333 concern only the U.S. Army section, and many pertain to the immediate postwar period. Described below are those series relating to the war years.

V.17 The general decimal file, 1943–45 (2 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme, constitutes the central correspondence file of the Commission's Air and Ground Section. Information regarding training programs is generally located in classification 353; the provision of lend-lease supplies and equipment is documented in classification 400. Monthly activity reports of the section and of its subordinate units (e.g., Ordnance, Medical, Engineers) are filed under classification 319.1. Portuguese-language documents are scattered throughout the series.

V.18 The publications file, 1945–46, and the closely related orders file, 1945–47 (totaling 2 ft.), arranged alphabetically by type of record and chronologically, respectively, principally

relate to administrative matters. The two series largely comprise general, special, and letter orders concerning the assignment and movement of individual personnel, activation or deactivation of units, and establishment of administrative procedures.

V.19 Related records of the Joint Brazil-United States Defense Commission, RG 218, and of U.S. Army Forces South Atlantic, RG 338, are described in this chapter.

PERMANENT JOINT BOARD ON DEFENSE, UNITED STATES AND CANADA

V.20 The Permanent Joint Board on Defense, United States and Canada, was established by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Prime Minister William Lyon Mackenzie King of Canada on August 17, 1940. The Board met on a continuing basis to consider the immediate and long-term needs and problems of hemisphere defense. In its advisory capacity the Board studied and made recommendations on such issues as the apportioning of responsibility for sea, air, and land defenses in coastal areas; coordination of reciprocal maneuvers; building of airfields and other facilities; and construction of the Alaska Highway. Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York served as the Board's wartime Chairman. Other Board members were U.S. and Canadian military and diplomatic representatives.

V.21 The period of the Board's most intense activity occurred between August 1940 and December 1941, when the war situation required the Board to coordinate strategic planning and operations between the two powers. With the formal American entry into the war, this function was transferred to the Canadian Chiefs of Staff and the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Board returned to the consideration of long-range defense plans and projects. The Permanent Joint Board continued to operate in this field after the war.

V.22 RG 333 includes approximately 18 feet of records of the U.S. Section, Permanent Joint Board on Defense, Canada-United States, covering the period 1940–56. These records have been neither described nor declassified. The material consists of top secret correspondence, 1940–56, and an extensive numeric-subject file, 1940–56. The latter includes documentation of the Leased Bases Agreement of 1941 (file 104-22); the construction of the Alaska Highway (108-3); Joint Defense Plan No. 1, 1940–41 (133); and measures for the defense of Greenland, 1941 (139). For information and access, researchers should consult the appropriate National Archives custodial unit.

V.23 Records of the Canadian Section of the Board are in the custody of the National Archives of Canada, Ottawa. Mayor La Guardia's personal papers are held by the New York Public Library. Closely related records concerning Canadian-American strategic planning are located among the records of the War Department's War Plans Division and Operations and Plans Division, RG 165, and the records of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, RG 218, all of which are described in chapter I.

RG 330, Records of the Office of the Secretary of Defense

V.24 In 1947, the newly established Office of the Secretary of Defense assumed many of the responsibilities and functions of the former War Department. Many wartime records accompanied the transfer and were incorporated into the new agency's files. These include two series of records pertaining to the Office of Civilian Defense (OCD), incorporated into the records of the Secretary of Defense's Office of Domestic Programs.

Records relating to plans and programs for civil defense, 1941–55 (4 ft.), arranged by subject, mostly pertain to the postwar period but include a history of "Civilian Defense in World War II" and wartime proposals for the detention of individuals considered as subversive ("Suspension of Subversives"). Records relating to the organization and administration of the civil defense program in the United States and Allied countries, 1941-52 (27 ft.), are arranged in part numerically by case number (676-991) for OCD official publications, and in part by subject for reports and publications originated or received by OCD. Those records relating to World War II include studies of plant protection and the implementation of blackout procedures, proposals for a national registration of all citizens to enhance security, and a narrative history of OCD, November 1944. Summary reports submitted by State authorities (e.g., "Michigan Council of Defense," "History of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, 1940–45") document the coordination of civil defense between Federal and State governments.

V.26 The largest collection of OCD records is located among the Records of the Office of Civilian Defense, RG 171. A general guide to the records can be found in the National Archives and Records Service's *Federal Records of World War II—Vol. 1, Civilian Agencies* (Washington, DC, 1950), pp. 196–206.

RG 165, Records of the War Department General and Special Staffs

V.27 The records of the War Department's Operations Division (OPD), largely described in chapter I, include information on U.S. planning and strategy for hemisphere defense. In addition, two series of records of OPD's Pan-American Group further document U.S. military relations with Latin America on this issue.

V.28 Formerly security-classified transcripts of staff conversations relating to the defense of the Western Hemisphere, 1945–46 (4 ft.), are arranged alphabetically by country and thereunder by subject. The files include minutes of staff meetings between U.S. and Latin American military representatives concerning the equipping and training of Latin American forces and negotiations on the leasing of airfields by the United States. Much of the documentation, however, has been withdrawn for continued security classification.

V.29 Formerly security-classified correspondence and reports relating to Central and South American Airport Devel-

opment Program, 1940–45 (1 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject, provide extensive financial data on planned airport and airfield construction and expansion costs. Included are contracts concluded between Pan-American Airways Company and the U.S. Government in this field, 1941–42.

RG 389, Records of the Office of the Provost Marshal General, 1941–

V.30 The Office of the Provost Marshal General (OPMG) was established in July 1941 to supervise the surveillance, investigation, and internment of aliens and suspected subversives, including Japanese Americans, before these functions were transferred to the Justice Department and the War Relocation Authority in 1944. During the war OPMG was responsible for the internment and supervision of Axis prisoners of war (POWs) in the United States, in accordance with the terms of the 1929 Geneva Convention; security clearances of employees in military installations and war plants; protection of war plants; programs of health, safety, and prevention of fire and accident at Army contractors' plants and military installations; investigation of crimes and apprehension of suspects involving military personnel; and use of troops in suppressing domestic disturbances. The OPMG was not responsible, however, for the mass evacuation and internment of Japanese-Americans in the western United States.

V.31 Other duties of the OPMG included the maintenance of information regarding U.S. POWs in enemy custody, selection and training of qualified civilians for direct commissions and of military personnel for duty as civil affairs officers in occupied and liberated areas, and training and organization of service units composed of Italian POWs for use in the United States and overseas.

V.32 The OPMG exercised general policy direction over the organization, training, and operations of the Corps of Military Police, the Security Intelligence Corps, and (in part) the Counterintelligence Corps. The OPMG's duties required a close liaison with the Military Intelligence Division (later the G-2 Division) of the War Department General Staff, the Intelligence Division of Headquarters, Army Service Forces, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. OPMG local offices also worked closely with the Army Service Forces' regional Service Commands, often reporting their activities through those organizations. Operational authority of military police units, and of the theater provost marshals established in overseas commands, remained in the hands of the headquarters of U.S. Army continental and overseas commands.

V.33 Subordinated directly to the Chief of Staff from July 1941 to March 1942, the OPMG was thereafter responsible successively to the Chief of Administrative Services of Headquarters, Services of Supply (March 1942–November 1943), the Deputy Chief of Staff for Service Commands (November 1943–June 1945), and the Chief of Staff for Army Service Forces (June–December 1945). The wartime provost marshals general

were Maj. Gen. Allen W. Gullion (July 1941–June 1944) and Maj. Gen. Archer L. Lerch (June 1944–December 1945).

V.34 The organization of the Office of the Provost Marshal General included an Executive Division, for handling legal problems and public relations; Administrative Division for budgetary, civilian personnel, and records services; Statistical and Economic Section; and eight staff divisions. The latter included Internal Security; Personnel Security (previously known as the Investigation Division); Military Police; Provost; Military Government; Prisoner of War Operations (until June 1943 designated the Aliens Division, redesignated the Operations Branch of the Prisoner of War Division from that point until December 1944); Prisoner of War Information (until December 1944 designated the Information Bureau of the Prisoner of War Division); and Special Projects (until December 1944 designated the Special Projects Branch of the Prisoner of War Division). The last staff Division was responsible for the welfare, recreation, and reorientation of enemy POWs.

V.35 The records of the OPMG constitute principal sources of documentation for the following topics: Identification and treatment of American POWs and civilian internees in Axis hands; internment and treatment of Axis POWs and civilian internees in the United States; internment, review, and employment of Japanese-Americans; civil affairs training for officers assigned to military government in liberated and occupied countries; establishment of domestic surveillance and war plant security programs in the United States; and training and activities of U.S. military police units during the war. The lack of a comprehensive organizational scheme to OPMG records inhibits their use. The records also include extensive documentation of an investigatory nature and are therefore subject to restrictions on the basis of privacy.

V.36 Of particular note is the extensive documentation concerning the POW camps maintained in the United States. By early 1945, these numbered 155 base camps and 511 branch camps. Some of these camps were located at permanent Army camps and forts; most were built during the war and derived their names from nearby towns and communities. After the war these temporary sites and the camp files were destroyed by the OPMG, as permanent records of these facilities had been retained by the various staff divisions.

V.37 Records of the Executive Office (the postwar successor to the Executive Division) reflect the full range of the OPMG's activities. The historical file (23 ft.), arranged by subject, constitutes an excellent collection of studies, reports, press clippings, and other background materials concerning all major wartime activities of the OPMG. Included are such items as a one-volume "Brief History of the Office of the Provost Marshal General During World War II"; histories of OPMG activities in overseas theaters of operations; data on the World War II Internal Security Program, Personnel Investigation Program, and Alien Employment Program; historical data on wartime activities of the military police; information on the internment and employment of Japanese-Americans; descriptions of Japanese camps for U.S. POWs; and extensive documentation pertaining to the

treatment of Axis POWs. The last category includes listings of names of deceased German, Japanese, and Italian POWs in the United States and in overseas theaters of operations; data on POW reorientation and labor programs; an opinion poll of German POWs on various topics, September 1943; postwar correspondence on the legal status and financial concerns of Austrian POWs among POWs in the United States; and assessments of the Geneva Convention regarding POW treatment.

V.38 The subject correspondence file relating to the care and treatment of American prisoners of war interned by the enemy and enemy prisoners of war interned in the United States, 1943-45 (3 ft.), is arranged alphabetically by subject. It includes information concerning reported atrocities against American POWs (file "Atrocity Reactions"); inspection reports of German camps for American POWs and of Dachau and Buchenwald concentration camps, May 1945 ("Care and Treatment of Americans by Enemy"); OPMG circulars and directives regarding POWs; details of escapes, shootings, murders, suicides, and other deaths among German POWs in the United States, including retaliatory U.S. measures against those involved in the killing of fellow POWs ("Escapes, Disciplinary Punishment, Etc."); lists of alleged war criminals involved in crimes against American POWs ("War Criminals"); and general data on POW labor, pay, allowances, reorientation, and associated publicity.

V.39 The subject correspondence file relating to the maintenance of internal security, 1942–45 (2 ft.), arranged by subject, pertains to legal aspects of OPMG operations. Included are relevant Executive orders and Federal and State legislation concerning such issues as the internment of Japanese-Americans, employment of aliens, and repeal of civil rights laws in areas under military jurisdiction; legal memorandums and opinions concerning policies; and some specific data concerning plant security, individuals considered as subversives, and war crimes.

V.40 Formerly security-classified general correspondence, 1941–62 (140 ft.), is arranged in chronological subseries (e.g., 1941–45, 1946–47) and thereunder according to the War Department decimal scheme. Much of the series concerns postwar events (e.g., the coal strike of 1946, the Korean War).

V.41 At the beginning of the 1941–45 subseries (ca. 68 ft.) is an alphabetically arranged subject index to the contents of the decimal classifications. Included in the subseries is information regarding reported sabotage at war plants (000.5), racial disturbances and tensions involving African American military and civilian personnel (291.2), the activation and organization of units under OPMG (322), and numerous conferences involving OPMG personnel (337). Within classification 319.1, the weekly intelligence summaries prepared for each service command contain data on regional OPMG activities, including reports of racial discrimination and disturbances.

V.42 At the end of the decimal classifications is a collection of subject ("project") files, arranged alphabetically by title or subject, with larger files thereunder arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme. Many project files concern plant security, fire protection systems, and alleged sabotage at

specific plants and private companies under Government contract (e.g., Ford Motor Co., General Electric, Yuba Mfg. Co.). Project file "PMGO" includes periodic summary reports of all OPMG activities under classification 319.1; these include daily reports for the period December 1941–March 1942, statistical summaries for June–August 1942, and weekly reports for the period September 1942–June 1945 (including statistical data on arrivals, attempted escapes, and deaths of enemy POWs). Classification 321.19 within project file "PMGO" includes extensive data on loyalty investigations conducted during the war, with much information regarding Japanese American organizations and individuals early in the war.

V.43 The **1946–47 subseries** (5 ft.) includes a number of wartime records and records of wartime relevance. Among these are German POW correspondence to camp authorities, 1943 (383.6); reports on the conduct of military police, 1942–46 (370.093); and a March 1946 intelligence report on Japanese political activities in Southeast Asia (461).

V.44 General correspondence, 1941–62 (241 ft.), is similarly arranged into chronological subseries and thereunder according to the War Department decimal scheme. The 1941–45 subseries (ca. 86 ft.) also includes an alphabetically arranged subject index to the contents of the decimal classifications at the beginning of the subseries. Within the decimal classifications, there is historical data for the military units stationed within each service command (322); documentation of reported problems with military police personnel (including lack of cooperation with civil authorities) (370.93); and general duty officers' reports from various OPMG offices concerning racial incidents, strikes, escapes and deaths of POWs, and other events (319.1).

V.45 More significant documentation, however, is located among the subject ("project") files at the end of the subseries. The project files are quite extensive, organized by type or level of Army organization or by subject, and thereunder according to the War Department decimal scheme. Subjects covered in the project files include service commands (First through Ninth); corps areas; Army Air Forces, Ground Forces, and Service Forces; technical services (e.g., ordnance, quartermaster, chemical warfare); boards, bureaus, commissions, and departments; Government agencies; and war relocation and relocation centers (for interned Japanese Americans). Most important for POW information, however, are the following additional entries: "Camps" (permanent Army establishments, arranged alphabetically by camp name); "P/W escapes" (arranged chronologically); "P/W camps" (alphabetically by location, and including internee camps); and "forts" (permanent Army establishments, alphabetically by name).

V.46 The "P/W Camps" entry documents such camp activities as the provision of adequate religious services (000.3), control of financial matters (123), processing of mail (311.7), and transfer of internees and POWs (383.7). The information does not apply to all camps, however, and is limited to the 1942–43 period. For some permanent facilities that housed POWs (e.g., Ft. George G. Meade, MD), data is located under both "Forts" and "P/W Camps." "P/W Escapes" offers very little informa-

tion, as virtually all items have been withheld as security classified.

V.47 The **1946–47 subseries** (6 ft.) includes some scattered materials of wartime significance. For example, classification 370.6 includes a copy of a manuscript prepared by the Sixth Service Command, "Legal Aspects of Military Aid to Civil Powers," June 1943.

V.48 An Administrative Division decimal file, 1941–45 (4 ft.), also arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme, documents personnel and administrative issues, with extensive data on organizational and procedural matters (320.2 and 321.19), awards and decorations to OPMG personnel (200.6), and civil affairs training (319.1).

V.49 Most records maintained by the Budget and Statistical Section pertain to the postwar Army. Included among records relating to the military justice system, 1945–58 (1 ft.), arranged by type of record or by subject, is statistical data on Army prisoners in 1945 and a 1945 press release explaining the Army's military justice system. Statistical reports of general prisoners, 1945–52 (1 ft.), furnish annual and semiannual data on numbers of prisoners confined, considered for clemency, and released for the years indicated.

V.50 Records of the Public Information Officer consist of radio scripts, press releases, and newspaper clippings relating to publicity activities of the Provost Marshal, 1942-45 (3 ft.), arranged by subject. They document public relations aspects of OPMG activities and contain such summary data as a listing of POW camps in the United States, October 1944, and a "POW Fact Sheet," February 1945, detailing POW numbers and labor benefits. Other materials include a survey of POW camps in Canada; news stories regarding escapes of German POWs, particularly from Papago Park, AZ, December 1944; food menus served to POWs; press clippings, photographs, and radio scripts pertaining to the military police; news stories and photographs of the funeral of German POW Gen. Heinz Schubert, April 1945; POW stories by such newspaper columnists as William L. Shirer and Walter Winchell; photographs of Bob Hope and members of his USO troupe with military policemen in the Southwest Pacific (folder "Pictures-MPs"); and various news releases, photographs, and correspondence regarding POW labor, religious services, and other activities.

V.51 Records of the Military Government Division concern the training and accomplishments of civil affairs officers in liberated and occupied areas under military government. The records document both planning and operations in this field. Many of the background materials reveal attitudes toward the cultural values of Germany and Japan, and identify the perceived areas of "reeducation" deemed necessary to change these cultures.

V.52 The decimal correspondence file, 1942–46 (24 ft.), is arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme, with a collection of alphabetically arranged subject ("project") files at the end of the series. Decimal classification 319.1 includes reports on civil affairs in occupied Italy and Sicily; 350.03 includes a printout of names of Army officers conversant

in Polish, Russian, Italian, Portuguese, and Chinese. The project files include bibliographies for occupied areas; a translation of collected German military regulations governing the treatment of POWs, June 1941–January 1945 ("Countries—Germany"); directives for civil affairs in the Marshall and Mariana Islands, 1944; and civil affairs operational planning for the occupation of Okinawa ("Okinawa Operation"), April 1945.

V.53 The unclassified decimal correspondence file, 1942–46 (10 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme, mostly pertains to civil affairs training. Included is information on the participation of universities in the training program (classification 352, thereunder alphabetically by university name); employment of Japanese-Americans as language instructors (352.16 Japanese Informants); and examples of texts used in language instruction (461).

V.54 Publications and background papers relating to civil affairs and military government in occupied areas, 1942–46 (21 ft.), are arranged in two subseries, the first of which is arranged according to a decimal classification system distinct from the War Department's decimal scheme, and the second alphabetically by subject. Within the former, there is useful background material on military government planning for Germany (432) and for such areas in the Pacific theater as Okinawa, the Philippines, the Mariana Islands, and the Caroline Islands (700.17–788.17).

V.55 The subject subseries is more extensive and significant, particularly for materials relating to civil affairs planning for specific countries (filed alphabetically by name under the general subject heading "Countries"). The information for each country varies from general economic and administrative data to very specific subjects. For example, entry "Baltic" includes separate essays on the prewar status of Jews in Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia; entry "Belgium" includes a 1927 study of German military government in that state during World War I; and "Poland" contains an intelligence study of the German occupation administration of the country and an essay on the status of Jews in prewar Poland. There are extensive collections of background materials for Germany, Italy, and Japan pertaining to various aspects of civil affairs (e.g., labor, finance, transportation, public health, regional administration, political organization). The materials for Germany include a U.S. Army publication, "Defeat of the German Army, 1918," and a history of U.S. military government in Germany, 1918-20. Materials for Japan include a 1935 study prepared by Capt. Bonner F. Fellers for the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, "The Psychology of the Japanese Soldier."

V.56 The decimal correspondence file of the School of Military Government (Charlottesville, VA) and its successor, the School for Government of Occupied Areas (Carlisle Barracks, PA), 1942–46 (31 ft.), is arranged by subject according to War Department decimal classifications. The series includes general correspondence of the school; academic records of students; biographical sketches of the members of the 18 classes of students who passed through the school; class problems used in courses (e.g., proper applications of legal authority); adminis-

trative records regarding the staffing and operation of the school; training schedules; and several collections of materials intended as part of a history of the school (including class materials, news clippings, and photographs). Much of the correspondence and training schedule material relates to instruction provided at individual universities, more detailed documentation of which is described below.

V.57 At the end of the series are subject files that pertain to the field operations of U.S. military government/civil affairs units, unrelated to the school. Examples include subject entries for "Japan," "Subversive Program," and "Daily Conference" (the last concerns civil affairs operations in Korea, October 1945).

V.58 Records relating to the training of personnel in civil affairs and military government at selected universities and military institutions, 1942-48 (21 ft.), are arranged alphabetically by name of institution and thereunder according to the War Department decimal scheme. The classifications most commonly used are 352.11 (course of instruction); 352.16 (instructors); 352.18 (proficiency and deficiency); and 461 (course work materials, including lectures, examinations, and language exercises). The institutions appear to have specialized in their training programs; Wisconsin, Michigan, and Yale Universities, for example, taught civil affairs programs for Europe, while Chicago, Harvard, and Stanford Universities offered similar courses for the Far East. Entries under "Custer, Ft." concern the training of military police personnel for occupation duties. The course materials included language instruction; lessons learned in the practice of military government; studies in the history and political and social conditions in Germany, Italy, Japan, and, to a lesser extent, France; and subjective observations on national characteristics and cultural traits.

V.59 Closely related are microfilm copies of library materials used in military government training. The microfilm copy of the library card index, n.d. (1 roll of 35mm microfilm) details the holdings of an unspecified Army library (probably that of the School of Military Government). The cards identify the titles, dates, classifications, and library reference numbers for papers, lectures, handbooks, manuals, and other official publications related to military government. There are also 24 35mm rolls of microfilm copies of German language textbooks for schools in Germany, apparently collected in 1944.

PRISONER OF WAR DIVISION

V.60 Most of the OPMG's work during the war involved the Prisoner of War Division, an organization eventually reorganized into three staff divisions in December 1944. The Division's records constitute the primary source of documentation on Axis prisoners of war in the United States and American POWs and civilian internees in general. These records emphasize the period 1943–46; earlier data is located in the OPMG Executive Division's general correspondence, 1941–62, described above.

V.61 Records of Axis POWs in American custody. Records of the POW Operations Division pertain almost entirely to POWs held in the United States; only peripheral information is

provided regarding POWs held in overseas theaters. These records extensively document the collective experience of the former, but the movements and actions of individual POWs are very difficult to trace.

V.62 The unclassified decimal correspondence file with related index, 1942–48 (72 ft.), is arranged into chronological subseries (1941–45, 1946–48), and thereunder according to the War Department decimal scheme; larger files are thereunder arranged chronologically. At the beginning of each subseries is an alphabetically arranged subject index to the subseries' contents, but only for general subjects; for example, index entry "escapes" refers only to administrative and policy correspondence rather than to specific escape attempts.

V.63 The **1941–45 subseries** (66 ft.) documents such POW activities as financial contributions and relief by POWs for their home countries (classification 005); repatriation (014.33); POW employment, including contracted employment with private businesses (253.5); POW pay and financial arrangements (120 and 240); movements and transfers of POWs (253.91); the establishment of new POW camps (255); mail deliveries and censorship (311.7); and POW casualties, including deaths in escape attempts, suicides, accidents, and natural causes (704). Classification 250.1 (letters regarding the treatment of POWs) consists for the most part of complaints by American citizens and groups against privileged treatment of POWs, but includes allegations of mistreatment; classification 330.14 comprises complaints from POWs regarding their treatment in the United States. Included in both of these classifications are records of formal investigations into specific camp conditions or incidents giving rise to the complaints. Some German-language news bulletins and camp newspapers are located in classification 461.

V.64 Classification 383.6 contains general information on many aspects of POWs and their captivity, but is most significant for the index it provides to individual POWs named in the subseries' correspondence. File 383.6 "Individuals" is arranged alphabetically by the first letter of the last name of POWs; thereunder the names are not further arranged. For each POW named, the appropriate decimal file and date of correspondence in the subseries is provided.

V.65 The **1946–48 subseries** (6 ft.) pertains primarily to the postwar resolution of remaining POW issues. The subseries particularly documents the adjudication of financial claims of POWs arising from the confiscation of private property (classification 123) or employment during captivity (253.5). Classification 383.6 includes a May 1946 listing of German general officer POWs interned in the U.S. and their ultimate disposition and a January 1946 listing of known Danish members of the *Waffen-SS*.

V.66 The partially declassified security classified general correspondence, 1942–57 (26 ft.), is also arranged in chronological subseries (1942–46 and 1945–57) and thereunder according to the War Department decimal scheme. The subject matter is essentially the same as that of the unclassified correspondence but considered more restricted in nature.

V.67 Within the 1942–46 subseries (23 ft.), which has been declassified, there is an alphabetically arranged subject index at

the beginning of the subseries. File 383.6 "Individuals" again acts as an index to correspondence concerning individual POWs, arranged alphabetically by first letter of last name but not further arranged thereunder. Classification 000.5 includes detention lists of POWs, especially members of Waffen-SS units, for potential use in war crimes trials. The identification and repatriation of individuals of French, Russian, Belgian, and Polish nationality among German POWs is detailed in classification 014.33, with additional information in 383.6. The latter classification contains POW information on a variety of subjects, including petitions for peace signed by German POWs, March 1945; statistical data on the division of POWs between the U.S. and Great Britain, 1943-44; screening of German POWs for segregation of Nazis from anti-Nazis; OPMG correspondence regarding POW camp policy; and an investigation into POW camp conditions prompted by Walter Winchell's allegations of privileged POW treatment.

V.68 The subseries also documents alleged mistreatment of Axis POWs (250.3); the movement and transfer of POWs to specific interrogation centers (e.g., 253.91 "Ft. Hunt," 253.91 "Byron Hot Springs"); postal intercepts of POW mail (311.7); and deaths of POWs in escape attempts, murders, suicides, and accidents (704). The last includes detailed documentation on the death of POW Werner Drechsler, killed by other POWs for his service to American intelligence while in captivity.

V.69 Classification 350.05 includes several interrogations of German and Japanese personnel on topics of intelligence value. Classification 334 consists of reports and minutes of meetings of the British Imperial Prisoner of War Committee, April 1943–April 1945. The last includes accounts of conditions in German and Japanese POW camps for British POWs; a report of a riot among Japanese POWs in a camp in Featherston, New Zealand, February 1943; and a study of mortality among British POWs in the Far East, January 1945.

V.70 The subject file to the formerly classified general correspondence, 1942–45 (3 ft.), supplements the preceding series. The series is arranged alphabetically by general subjects, thereunder by subordinate subjects, and thereunder according to the War Department decimal scheme. Within the "Departments" general subject, the entries for Puerto Rico include information on the internment of the crew of the German merchant ship *Odenwald*, November–December 1941, and the construction of a POW camp on the island, 1941–42. Within the "Hawaiian Department," files 014.311 and 383.01 detail the arrest and internment of enemy aliens and the proposed mass evacuation of Japanese-Americans, December 1941; file 254 documents planning for the construction of internment camps on Oahu, August–December 1941.

V.71 Within the general subject "Foreign Countries," file "Australia" 255 includes data on Japanese POWs held in that country; files "Canada" 253.6 and "Canada" 383.6 document German POWs in that nation and coordination between the United States and Canada on POW affairs. Under the general subject "Relocation Centers," documentation of disturbances and violence in Japanese American internment camps can be

found under the entry for the particular camp (e.g., "Manzanar," "Tule Lake"), decimal classification 384.41.

V.72 **Prisoner of war rosters, 1949–57** (26 ft.), arranged by type of roster and thereunder alphabetically by POW surname, relate almost entirely to World War II POWs. The only information provided on the rosters are POW names and internment serial numbers. Categories of wartime rosters include Austrians, Germans, Japanese, Italians, Hungarians, Poles, and Russians.

V.73 Unclassified incoming and outgoing signal messages, March 1943–December 1945 (1 ft.), and formerly classified incoming and outgoing signal messages, 1942–47 (2 ft.), arranged chronologically, contain only general information on POW movements, numbers, employment, and facilities. Most of the data will be found in other series.

V.74 The subject correspondence file relating to the construction of and conditions in prisoner of war camps, 1942–46 (9 ft.), provides the most significant documentation on the construction and expansion of POW camps and their associated facilities in the United States. The series is arranged in three subseries: (1) Construction of Camps, arranged alphabetically by name of camp or regular U.S. Army post; (2) Miscellaneous Camps, also arranged alphabetically by name of camp or post; and (3) related subject files, arranged alphabetically by subject. The first two subseries are interrelated; for example, information on the construction and expansion of POW facilities at Ft. George Meade, MD, is located under that entry in both subseries. Photographs and blueprints are found in both subseries.

V.75 The related subject file subseries covers numerous topics, including CCC (Civilian Conservation Corps) camps; construction (general); fencing and lighting; report on visit to POW camps in Canada; damages charged to POWs; and quartermaster supplies. File "Navy" contains blueprints of the interrogation center at Byron Hot Springs, CA; "POWs in Hawaii" documents the allocation of Italian POWs to Hawaii, 1942–43; and "War Dogs" details the use of guard dogs in sentry duty at POW camps.

V.76 Policy and procedural records relating to the supervision of prisoners of war and their camps, 1942-45 (3 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject, are a more miscellaneous collection than the series title indicates. Included is policy correspondence and data regarding the payment of POWs and the wartime exchange and repatriation of POWs among belligerent powers. Most significant are weekly statistical reports of the numbers of POWs, further divided between nationality and between officers and enlisted men, at each main and branch POW camp in the United States, 1943–45 (file "P/W Population Lists"); a summary report of medical treatment of POWs in the United States, September 1945 ("Treatment of P/Ws"); and a report by SEAC (Southeast Asia Command) on conditions and treatment of Allied POWs and civilian internees recently liberated from Japanese captivity in Southeast Asia, November 1945 ("SEAC POW").

V.77 School training records of German prisoners of war, 1943–46 (5 ft.), are arranged in four subseries: Three constitute the records of three classes of German POW students, each of

which is thereunder arranged alphabetically by POW name, and the fourth consists of instructional materials. For each POW in the first three subseries, there is a folder that includes the POW's personnel record (including background data on education and occupation) and test questionnaires (on German history and political science) filled out by the POW. Notations on the outside of each folder apparently represent comments by OPMG officials on each student's candidacy for schooling. The instructional materials comprise German-language lectures on American history and civics.

V.78 Four series of records (totaling 37 ft.) comprise fiscal accounting records relating to monies of former German prisoners of war or internees, 1947–49. These consist of vouchers and lists of postwar payments to specific individuals, but they are arranged according to voucher and list numbers; no convenient access to the record of payments to specific individuals exists. They do provide extensive data on financial disbursements to former POWs.

V.79 The decimal correspondence file relating to Italian service units, 1944-45 (11 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme, documents the formation and employment of service units of former Italian POWs, whose legal status changed with Italy's capitulation in September 1943. Classification 014.13 concerns public relations aspects of this service, including photographs; news clippings; press releases; and news accounts of disturbances between members of these units and African American military personnel at Ft. Lawton, WA, August 1944. Much general information regarding these units, including policy directives and organizational material, is located in classification 383.6. Classification 201, arranged alphabetically by individual name, consists of correspondence pertaining to individuals within these units (usually Italian officers), to Members of Congress inquiring about the practice, and American military personnel serving with the units (including Brig. Gen. John M. Eager, Commanding Officer of Italian Service Units). Other files include information on the history of the program (314.7), repatriation to Italy at war's end (014.33), periodic labor reports on work done (319.1), and transfers of individuals into and out of the program.

V.80 Subject correspondence and rosters relating to Italian service units, 1944–45 (6 ft.), arranged by subject, supplement the decimal correspondence with rosters and other reports identifying Italian personnel serving with these units. These include six computer-generated alphabetical listings of all Italian military personnel in the continental United States as of March 1945 (file "Rosters"), similar listings of Italian enlisted personnel as of April 1945, and annotated listings of POWs screened for possible use (file "Camps").

V.81 Civilian alien internee case files, 1941–45 (2 ft.), arranged alphabetically by internee name, document the cases of paroled German, Italian, and Japanese alien internees, including judgments of internees' character, loyalty, and personal habits, as well as affidavits and appeals by the internees requesting parole.

V.82 Correspondence, camp reports, rosters, and person-

nel records relating to enemy aliens and prisoners of war interned in the United States, 1943-46 (103 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject or by type of record, constitute the largest collection of OPMG records relating to Axis POWs and internees during the war. Reports of inspections of individual POW camp facilities and conditions by Army and Red Cross officials are located in file "Inspection Reports," thereunder arranged alphabetically by camp or facility name; often these are accompanied by camp design diagrams. Statistical data on labor performed by POWs can be found in the files "Camps Inactivated," "Camp Labor Reports," and "Camp Labor Posting Sheets." A "Historic File" includes a draft narrative history of the POW program in the United States; a month-by-month listing of the total number of POWs in the United States, November 1942–June 1945; and relevant publications. Monthly reports of the number of POWs held in specific camps and facilities, October 1945–May 1946, are located in file "Strength Reports."

V.83 File "Detention Rosters" most closely approximates listings of POW camp inmates. The file is arranged by code number, each of which typically represents a major POW camp (e.g., Code #6 for Camp Forrest, TN; Code #238 for Papago Park, AZ); for some camps, however, there are two codes (e.g., Camp Atterbury, IN, Codes #14 and #39). For each code, the rosters are thereunder arranged by individual Axis unit (e.g., 334th Infantry Division, 21st Panzer Division); by category of unit (e.g., "Miscellaneous Infantry Divisions"); or by service branch (e.g., "Miscellaneous Navy"). The rosters include POW names; internment serial numbers; ranks; dates of birth and capture; identities of subordinate units (e.g., regiments and battalions within divisions); and affiliations with Nazi Party organizations.

V.84 The series also documents specialized categories of POWs. The "Albino File," thereunder arranged alphabetically by country, identifies German POWs claiming other-nationality status (including Belgian, Czech, French, Polish, and Russian); the documentation often includes background data on individual POWs. File "Graves—POW Grave Locations" details the interment of deceased POWs at specific Army posts and cemeteries. Service in the Italian service units is documented in file "Casuals, Italian." File "Sub Crews" provides information on the disposition of the crews of the surrendered submarines *U*-234, *U*-805, and *U*-873 in May 1945. The various files under the general subject "Repatriation" contain data on wartime and postwar repatriation of individual POWs and civilian internees.

V.85 More than one-quarter of the series pertains to Japanese and Japanese American civilian internees living in Hawaii at the time of Pearl Harbor. The majority of these records consist of the proceedings of temporary boards of Army officers and Hawaiian civilians to determine the internment status of individual Japanese Americans (file "Hawaii—Civilian Internees," thereunder arranged alphabetically by internee name). File "Hawaii—Enemy Aliens" documents policies and individual cases in the deportation of Japanese Americans to the mainland; file "Hawaii—Return Groups" consists of lists of Japanese Americans deported to the mainland and subsequently returned or offered the option to return to Hawaii at war's end.

V.86 Some of the series pertains only to disciplinary problems in the U.S. Army. File "FBI Form T-2" consists of FBI arrest lists for military personnel wanted for desertion, crimes, etc. File "Military Discipline and Conduct," arranged by service command, details violations of discipline by Army personnel, June 1945–March 1946.

V.87 Records of the POW Information Bureau consist of two series. General correspondence, 1942–57 (6 ft.), is arranged in part according to the War Department decimal scheme and in part by type of record (e.g., lists of prisoners). Included are comprehensive listings of Italian POWs and Japanese POWs whose records were transferred to the postwar governments established in those countries, 1949–52; a listing of the various POW camps, hospitals, and other facilities in occupied Germany, 1945 (file 054); death rosters of deceased Italian POWs and Japanese POWs and civilian internees; and several official publications apparently used as references (e.g., a collection of standard operating procedures used by the POW Information Bureau).

V.88 Miscellaneous records, 1942–57 (3 ft.), are arranged in part according to the War Department decimal scheme, but the remainder are unarranged. The data contained in the series is most useful as postwar compilations of specific POW categories, and therefore more accurate than wartime figures. File 400.19 "Statistics," for example, furnishes cumulative data on the numbers of German, Italian, and Japanese POWs held in the United States and in overseas theaters, and the numbers of POW deaths, transfers, and repatriations at and after war's end. Lists of deceased POWs who were buried in the United States are contained in file 314.6 "Interred in U.S." The series also provides summary data on courts-martial, sentences, and punishments of POWs (file "General Courts-Martial of P/Ws-U.S."); a history of the POW Information Bureau, December 1941-August 1957; and a listing of war crimes trials (including the names and sentences of the defendants in each case) carried out by the U.S. Army in Europe, 1945-47 ("Roster of Convicted War Criminals, EUCOM").

V.89 One series documents the activities of the Special Projects Branch, the **decimal correspondence file**, **1943–46** (27 ft.). Arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme, with some subject files appended at the end of the series, these records especially document the attempted reeducation of German POWs along more democratic and pro-American lines. Classifications 350 and 337 (Conference), for example, detail the policies and programs involved in this process. Files 062.2 and 461 "History of Film Branch" document the planning and release of American motion pictures to specific POW audiences.

V.90 Also provided is information on recreational, religious, and cultural activities among POWs. The largest entry, classification 255 (thereunder arranged alphabetically by camp name), consists of inspection reports of individual POW camps and facilities; although many of the reports focus on the availability of recreational and intellectual diversions for prisoners, others constitute physical descriptions of camps that duplicate the inspection reports found in other series. File 255 "Europe" consists of similar inspection reports on the POW camps run by the

U.S. Army in Europe, April 1945–December 1946. Classification 000.76 includes extensive correspondence relating to the POW newspaper for German POWs, *Der Ruf*, including a collection of the newspaper's issues, March 1945–April 1946, and POW reactions to the publication. Classification 062 includes numerous photographs of cultural activities of members of the Italian service units. Religious aspects of POW life are documented in classifications 000.3 (POW clergymen), 319.1 (U.S. Army chaplains' reports), 461 (German-language hymnal), and 704 (the services of clergymen prior to the execution of seven POWs for murder, August 1945).

V.91 Among the subject files at the end of the series, file "Opinion Polls" pertains to opinion surveys of different groups of German POWs on various issues, December 1945. There is also a report on special project activities of the Theater Provost Marshal for the European Theater, December 1945–July 1946.

V.92 Records of the Division's Legal Branch compose two series of records. The numeric-subject correspondence file relating to the internment, care, and labor of prisoners of war, 1942-46 (10 ft.), arranged according to a numeric-subject filing scheme, principally concerns POW legal issues. Some records relate solely to American POWs in Axis custody, including the provision of emergency relief to U.S. POWs in Japanese custody (file 1.6.7) and the wartime repatriation of American POWs (1.28). Most of the series concerns POWs and internees held in the United States, including questions of censorship of mail (2 through 2.7); complaints of civilian internees (3.7); reports of POW deaths by shootings, murder, suicide, or other violent acts (4.1 through 4.14); escapes (5.3); POW labor (12.4.1); and the repatriation of disabled Axis POWs during 1943 (18.8.5). File 6.0 constitutes a diary of the Aliens Division (the previous designation of the POW Operations Division) for the period February-September 1942; file 12.11 details ranks and status in the German armed forces, including U.S. Army positions on the status of Waffen-SS personnel; and file 19.8 documents shootings of POWs in the United States for the period June-October 1943.

V.93 The subject correspondence file relating to the internment, care, and labor of POWs, 1942–46 (5 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject, consists of correspondence on such topics as American citizens interned in the United States, complaints of POWs, regulations promulgated by OPMG camp officials, and the repatriation of enemy aliens. File "Japanese Internees-Sons in Army" pertains to benefits and considerations for Japanese American internees with sons serving in U.S. Army units.

V.94 Two series of Labor and Liaison Branch materials include a collection of **detention lists**, **1945–46** (3 ft.), arranged by code number (1–335) roughly corresponding to individual POW camps. The detention lists identify, by camp, German POWs to be detained after Germany's surrender pending the investigation of war crimes. Many of the men identified belonged to *Waffen-SS* units.

V.95 The subject correspondence file of the Labor and Liaison Branch, 1942–46 (12 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject, documents virtually all aspects of POW operations, espe-

cially during the 1945–46 period. Most useful are the policy book files, as these present in condensed form all the standard regulations and policies governing the treatment of POWs and the facilities in which they are housed. Files "agriculture" and "labor reports" furnish data on POW labor performance during the war. Documentation on potential war criminals and witnesses to war crimes can be found in the following files: "CROWCASS Wanted List Nos. 1–9 (April 1945–January 1946)"; "retention"; and "rosters" (i.e., of SS personnel held as POWs). File "weekly summaries" documents the activities of the Labor and Liaison Branch for the period January 1944–September 1945.

V.96 Recently accessioned by the National Archives are approximately 201 feet of additional records of the POW Information and Operations Divisions regarding Axis POWs and civilian internees. The principal collection consists of records relating to Japanese civilian internees during World War II, 1942–46 (102 ft.), arranged for the most part alphabetically by surname of internee. The series comprises basic personnel data cards ("201" files) for individuals; rosters; passenger lists; deportation lists; and death lists for Japanese nationals and naturalized Japanese Americans interned in camps in the United States, the Philippines, and Hawaii. Closely related are records relating to German civilian internees during World War II, 1941–46 (43 ft.), and records relating to Italian civilian internees during World War II, 1941-46 (10 ft.), both of which are arranged for the most part alphabetically by surname of internee, which document the internment of nationals of those countries within and outside the United States. Records relating to alien civilian internees during World War II, 1941-46 (10 ft.), arranged by subject or by type of record, relate to Japanese, German, and Italian nationals detained by the U.S. Army both within and outside the United States. All four series provide information on wartime repatriation of internees; the series on Italian internees includes data on work payments, injury compensation, and disciplinary proceedings.

V.97 The remaining records relate to enemy POWs. Records relating to Japanese prisoners of war during World War II, 1942–48 (20 ft.), arranged alphabetically by POW surname, generally concern attempted escapes; injury compensation claims; disciplinary proceedings (e.g., for refusal to work); and repatriation of individual POWs. Included is information on a mass suicide of 19 POWs on New Caledonia and other individual suicides, and deaths resulting from escape attempts. By contrast, records relating to Italian prisoners of war during World War II, 1942–47 (16 ft.), arranged by subject or by type of record, mostly document pay and compensation related to work activities of Italian POWs; included, however, is material concerning attempted escapes and disciplinary actions. There is a very small amount of similar documentation for German POWs in the United States as well.

V.98 Records of American POWs and civilian internees. POW Operations Division records also include documentation of American POWs and internees during the war, including some information regarding British POWs. In contrast to

records of Axis POWs, these records document both the collective and individual experiences of Americans detained by Axis powers during the war.

V.99 Records relating to the collection and dissemination of information concerning American civilians and military personnel captured or interned in enemy countries, 1942-45 (3 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject, extensively document various aspects of POW experiences during the war. Subjects include a printout of American civilian internees (alphabetically arranged) detained by the Japanese, December 1941-August 1945, giving the dates of initial and final report, and coded information on each civilian's location and status at the time of internment (file "Americans Detained by the Japanese"); burial locations of American airmen killed in Rumania, November 1943; lists and descriptions, including photographs, of Japanese POW camps throughout the Far East (files "Japanese POW Information Bureau," "Japan—POW Camps," "Pictures—Honshu"); Japanese POW regulations (in Japanese and English), December 1941 (file "Laws and Regulations on POWs"); photographs of American POWs in German captivity (files "Pictures—American POWs in Germany" and "Pictures—US POW Burial in Germany"); and accounts of the deaths of American POWs at sea in the Far East, 1944 (file "War Claims"). File "Microfilms" includes scattered microfilm copies (mostly in capsules) of lists of American POWs.

V.100 Some files in the series directly relate to British POWs during the war. Data on the numbers and locations of British POWs in Europe, 1944–45, can be found in file "British POW Camp Strength." Several files under the general heading of "Imperial POW Committee" document the activities of that organization on behalf of British POWs, 1944–45, particularly those in the Far East. File "Release of POWs—Procedure" comprises two segments: (1) An envelope of 10-12 phonograph discs containing descriptions by repatriated American POWs from the Far East of conditions in Japanese POW camps, recorded 1946, and (2) original German records governing the release of POWs, especially the record of a conference held in February 1941 pertaining mostly to the release of specific classes of Polish POWs.

V.101 The formerly security-classified microfilm copy of International Red Cross lists relating to Americans captured or interned by Germany and Japan, 1943–45 (3 rolls of 35mm microfilm) reproduces lists of American POWs supplied by the Axis powers. Included are lists for specific POW camps, and separate lists for interned civilians and merchant seamen. The lists typically include each POW's name, identification number, service serial number, rank, name and address of next of kin, date of capture, and remarks on wounds, transfers, and deaths.

V.102 Photostat copies of cables from the International Red Cross relating to Americans captured or interned by Germany and Japan, 1943–45 (18 ft.), mostly relate to American POWs in German captivity. They are arranged according to coded designations of types of records (e.g., "J," "KU," "RUSJA") and thereunder numerically. The "J," "KU," and "KUA" coded records all represent translations of German

reports of downed individual aircraft and captured air crewmen, including some preliminary interrogations of the latter. The "RUS" and "RUSC" coded records constitute German-compiled lists of captured and deceased U.S. military personnel, including some similar lists for British flying personnel. The "RUSI" and "RUSO" coded records represent photostat copies of lists of American POWs in Italian and Rumanian custody, respectively. The "RUSJA" coded records constitute photostat copies of International Red Cross telegrams of names of American POWs, although it is unclear whether these refer only to Europe or to the Far East as well.

V.103 The American POW Information Bureau decimal file, 1942–45 (2 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme, is most useful for periodic OPMG press releases on the names and addresses of next of kin of American POWs reported by the International Red Cross, 1942–45 (classification 383.6). Classification 240 contains correspondence on the forwarding of certificates of rank to POWs; classification 014.35 includes letters from relatives of POWs requesting their repatriation on the basis of wounds or injuries. At the end of the series is a copy of translated German Army regulations on the treatment of POWs and a summary of State Department actions on behalf of American nationals in Japanese custody.

V.104 Correspondence, camp reports, diaries, rosters, and other records relating to Americans interned by Germany and Japan during World War II (general subject file), 1942-45 (75 ft.), arranged alphabetically by type of record or subject, constitute the most significant collection of records regarding American POWs. These include lists of POWs and civilian internees, lists of deceased POWs and civilian internees, and descriptions of conditions (often with photographs) in POW and internee camps in Europe and the Far East. Information is often scattered among numerous subject files. For example, records of American POWs and civilian internees held in the Philippine Islands are located in (but not limited to) the following subject files: Bilibid Hospital/Prison Camp; Cabanatuan Prison Camps; Camps—Japan—Fukuoka Group; Camp Reports— Philippine Islands; Casualty Reports—Philippine Islands Area; Davao Penal Colony; Death Lists—Bagui Internment Camp; Diaries (for various individuals, often detailing atrocities and hardships in captivity); Intelligence Reports (including reports on conditions in Los Banos, Bilibid, and Cabanatuan camps); Internees—Philippine Islands Internment Camp; Interrogation Reports (of repatriated American POWs, some of them pertaining to camps in the Philippines); Lists—Recovered Civilians, Los Banos, P.I.; Philippine Campaign; and Relief for Americans, Lists of Internees in the Philippines. In addition, file "Sinkings" pertains to Japanese transports carrying American POWs from the Philippines to other camps, September-December 1944, including narratives by survivors.

V.105 Other subject entries relate to POWs and other casualties among U.S. Army Air Force (USAAF) personnel and their aircraft in Europe. These include A.C. Crew, Fate of (consisting of translations of German *Luftwaffe* records); Aviators—Crash Victims (arranged alphabetically by name, based on German

records); Camp Reports—Germany—Stalag Luft Air Force Personnel; and the various files for individual German POW camps. In addition, file "Escapees" documents cases of USAAF personnel escaping or evading capture and returning to U.S. military control. File "American Red Cross" includes an account of 25 USAAF personnel who evaded initial capture but who were eventually captured with members of the French underground and were briefly interned in Buchenwald concentration camp, August-September 1944; the account includes extensive information on conditions in the camp. Scattered among the "Bern Dispatches" are original German records of POWs held in specific camps (e.g., Dispatch No. 11321, Stalag 9B; Dispatch No. 11371, Stalag Luft 3). Among "Intelligence Reports" are several accounts by American POWs liberated by Soviet forces in 1945 that include descriptions of their treatment and processing in Soviet custody.

V.106 The records relating to individual American POWs in this series are more comprehensively described in National Archives Reference Information Paper 80, Records Relating to Personal Participation in World War II: American Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees.

V.107 Closely related is the American POW Information Bureau IBM cards "subject" index, n.d. (ca. 91 ft.), arranged in 11 categories of American POWs and civilian internees, each of which is thereunder arranged alphabetically by individual surname. (Exceptions are three categories, totaling 2 feet, for sinkings of Japanese transports carrying POWs; each of these is arranged by name of transport and thereunder alphabetically by POW surname.) Each punch card pertains to one POW or internee and, typically, lists name, rank, serial number, service arm or branch, dates of initial and latest report regarding captivity, area of capture, status, detaining power, camp, and repatriation status. In practice, however, many data elements—particularly "latest report" and "camp location"—are not provided.

V.108 The largest category of punch cards concerns "American POWs returned to military control by the Germans" (ca. 58 ft.). Other categories include American civilian POWs [sic] (released and dead) interned by the Japanese (ca. 10 ft.); American POWs returned to military control by the Japanese (ca. 13 ft.); sinkings of Japanese transports, September–December 1944; deceased American prisoners (Japanese) (3 ft.); neutral internees; deceased American POWs (Germany); and civilians.

V.109 Some related electronic records, created by the Veterans' Administration in the late 1970s, are also held by the National Archives and are also described in Reference Information Paper 80.

V.110 A series of American POW records is in the process of reallocation from the National Archives Collection of Foreign Records Seized, RG 242, to RG 389. This series consists of German-language personnel cards for American POWs, numbering approximately 31 feet and arranged alphabetically by POW surname. Most of the cards provide such personal background data (personelle Angaben) as place and date of birth, rank and serial number, date and place of capture, status of health, religion, names of next of kin, fingerprints, and civilian occupation.

Other cards furnish only financial data (*wirtschaftliche Angaben*); e.g., the value of monies and personal property at the time of capture. For some POWs, photographs are also included.

V.111 These cards have been microfilmed as part of National Archives Microfilm Publication T-84, *Miscellaneous German Records*, on rolls 358–374. Other rolls of this microfilm publication reproduce additional documentation concerning American POWs in German captivity.

V.112 Additional documentation of the repatriation of American POWs liberated by Soviet forces, 1944–45, is located among the records of the U.S. Military Mission to the U.S.S.R, RG 334, described in chapter XI.

PROVOST DIVISION

V.113 Records of the Provost Division for the most part document the OPMG's domestic security functions, but include information on virtually all OPMG wartime activities.

V.114 The largest series is the subject correspondence file relating to the Internal Security Program, 1941–46 (65 ft.), arranged in five subseries for major programs (Alien, Alien Trainee, Investigative, Japanese American, and Subversive); each of these is arranged alphabetically by subject. The Alien Program subseries pertains to employment of aliens in war-related jobs, the standards for which are outlined in files "Ground Rules" and "Policy 1937–1946." The Alien Trainee File, arranged alphabetically by trainee surname, comprises questionnaires and case files for selected aliens approved for such employment. Closely related is the very small Japanese–American Program subseries, concerning the employment and selective service status of Japanese Americans; also included is a report by the Western Defense Command on the screening of Japanese Americans for return to their original homes, March 1945.

V.115 The Investigative Program subseries pertains to numerous domestic intelligence matters. The relevant policies and procedures are documented in files "Bible, Investigative Program," "Investigative Procedures," and "Loyalty Investigations." The largest subject entry concerns the protection and security of oil and petroleum facilities in the United States ("Petroleum," thereunder alphabetically by subordinate section). Files "Intelligence Reports" and "Intelligence Summaries" detail reported incidents of racial strife, labor unrest, POW escapes, and Communist activities in the United States, 1945–46. Extensive documentation on Japan's use of explosive balloons, intended to ignite forest fires in Alaska, Canada, and the Pacific Northwest during the period November 1944–July 1945, can be found in several files under the heading "Japanese Balloons."

V.116 Subject heading "POW Intelligence" includes such materials as excerpts of letters of German and Italian POWs in the European Theater, November 1944–January 1945; suspected links of Japanese agitation to unrest among African Americans; reports of sabotage and illegal radio sets in POW camps in the United States; and the orders of a senior Japanese officer (in original and translation) to his fellow prisoners regarding their conduct in captivity. Subject heading "WAAC" includes consid-

erable correspondence on the necessity of loyalty investigations for applicants to the Women's Army Corps.

V.117 The Subversive Program subseries, the largest subseries (ca. 43 ft.), is arranged in successive, alphabetically arranged subject files. The most common subjects throughout relate to the investigation of subversive activity and the protection of plants, industrial installations, and key physical structures against sabotage and air attack. Particularly significant are the studies relating to civil defense measures against air attack in Japan ("Beers, Col., Files on Japan," first subject file) and Great Britain ("Binger Report," second subject file); the latter consists of the report of Walter D. Binger, Chairman of the National Technological Civil Protection Committee, regarding engineering aspects of civil defense, based on observations in Britain, September-October 1941. In addition, the second subject file includes a comparative study of American, British, German, and Japanese civil defense measures, April 1946 ("Study 3B-1"). Additional data can also be found under subject entries "Civil Defense," "OCD," and "Passive Defense" (all in the second subject file).

V.118 Documentation of plant protection measures is located in such files as "Key Structures" (first subject file), "Contra Costa County, CA" (regarding oil refinery protection), and "School" (both of the latter in the second subject file). The first subject file also includes the records of a Pan-American conference on internal security measures hosted by the Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense, July–August 1943 ("Official Record"). There is also a study of the potential vulnerability of U.S. industrial targets to incendiary bomb attack, 1944 ("Incendiary Attack Notes—Industrial Targets," second subject file).

V.119 Summaries of domestic surveillance activities are located in the files under the headings "Inspection Trips" (thereunder by regional service command) and "MG/MGP" (thereunder monthly). Files "Domestic Disturbances" and "Security Intelligence Corps" document planning and instruction for civil unrest and the investigation of suspect civilians, respectively. The employment of private businesses (especially credit companies) in background investigations is documented in file "Commercial Companies."

V.120 The series also provides additional information relating to German POWs. In the first subject arrangement, file "War Crimes" contains POW accounts of experiences in concentration camps and of war crimes committed by German forces in the U.S.S.R., France, and Italy, including the killing of an American intelligence officer in Bolzano, Italy, February 1945; in the second subject arrangement, "Camp Butner" documents the screening of POWs of Dutch, French, Polish, and Czechoslovakian nationality from the rest of German POWs, and "Evaluation of the POW Re-Education Program" provides an assessment of that project as of March 1946.

V.121 These records are supplemented by two small series of related materials. **Plant protection miscellaneous records**, **1943–46** (2 ft.), arranged alphabetically by type of plant or physical structure, provide periodic summaries of plant protection

measures at bridges, dams, ordnance plants and depots, harbor and waterfront facilities, and other installations important to the war effort. A library file, 1943–46 (12 ft.), arranged by type of record or subject, consists of collections of directives, circulars, and other administrative correspondence relating to such internal security measures as the establishment of plant guards, fireand accident-protection plans, emergency medical service planning, blackouts, fingerprinting of individuals employed at warrelated plants, and removal of subversives from sensitive geographic locations. Under the general heading "Directives," there is considerable documentation of civil defense plans and measures developed by local authorities in Michigan, October 1942–June 1944.

V.122 Reports of race riots and strikes, 1942–45 (2 ft.), are arranged in three subseries: (1) Army seizures of plants and facilities threatened by strikes or other labor unrest, arranged alphabetically by name of the operative private company; (2) race riots, arranged by geographic location; and (3) military police reports related to the protection of specific plants, arranged numerically (1–9) by service command in the United States. The race riots subseries includes detailed data on the Detroit race riots, June–August 1943, as well as information on racial disturbances in Mobile, AL, May–June 1943, and Camp Claiborne, LA, August–October 1944.

V.123 Records relating to persons of Japanese ancestry residing in the United States, 1942-46 (27 ft.), were maintained by the Japanese American Branch of the OPMG Personnel Security Division. This series documents all aspects of Japanese American internment, employment, and military recruitment during World War II. The records are arranged in numerous subseries, the most important of which is the general subject file subseries (ca. 12 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject. The subseries includes a history of OPMG's Japanese American Program, January 1943-September 1945; information on the organization, functions, and procedures of the Japanese American Branch; reviews of individual case files concerning employment in specific industries (file "Facility Employment"); extensive data on the status, evacuation, and return of Japanese Americans living in Hawaii at the time of Pearl Harbor (under the general subject "Hawaii"); counterintelligence assessments of Japanese newspapers and organizations in the United States; reference data on Japanese names, language, religion, and military decorations (files "Japanese Research Aids," "Religion, Japanese," and "Military Medals-Japanese"); and some data on the equivalent program for the internment of ethnic Japanese in Canada.

V.124 The subseries also includes a listing of Japanese American men eligible for military service (including name, birthdate, prewar address, and relocation center), annotated to indicate whether the individual was considered acceptable or not for induction (file "Acceptable/Non-Acceptable," thereunder arranged alphabetically by surname). File "Japanese-American Branch" contains the minutes of meetings of the Japanese American Joint Board (composed of representatives of pertinent military and civilian agencies) in determining cases of individu-

als' release from relocation centers or employment in specific industries, February 1943–May 1944. Within file "ONI" is a July 1941 study by the Intelligence Office of the Fourteenth Naval District, "Japanese Organizations in the Territory of Hawaii," with updated comments through June 1943.

V.125 Among the remaining subseries, the most significant comprise (1) statistical reports, including alphabetical listings of Japanese Americans serving as officers and enlisted men in the Army, 1944-45, and a listing of cases submitted for recommendation by the Japanese American Joint Board; and (2) rosters, including those deemed acceptable and nonacceptable for military service, those of evacuees from Hawaii, those requesting repatriation to Japan, and some rosters for specific relocation centers (including Tule Lake, Central Utah, and Manzanar). Other subseries include newspaper clippings, January–October 1945; correspondence files with other offices (e.g., the Office of Naval Intelligence, 1943–46, and the Military Intelligence Service Language School, 1944–45); and reading files of individual officers within the Branch.

V.126 Closely related are Japanese-American personal data cards, n.d. (10 ft.), arranged alphabetically by surname. The cards furnish background personal information (e.g., name, birthdate, address, date of information) and investigatory data on each individual (e.g., membership in pro-Japanese organizations, character assessments, allegations regarding disloyal statements, prewar visits to Japan, and relatives living in Japan). In addition to Japanese Americans, the cards also include data on Filipino nationals, in Japanese captivity or in the United States, suspected of disloyal sentiments.

V.127 Records relating to the coordination of internal security matters with other government agencies and private concerns, 1942–45 (15 ft.), are arranged in five subseries, each arranged alphabetically by subject. Four subseries constitute the office files of individual officers in the Internal Security Program; the last and most significant constitutes the records of the Inspection Service. Most of the correspondence pertains to the coordination among various authorities and private businesses of protection and security measures for railroads, mines, oil fields, and gas and electric power facilities.

V.128 The subject correspondence file relating to Safety Program activities, 1942–45 (3 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject, documents industrial safety measures implemented at plants involved in war production. Most reports are organized by regional service command, with separate files for Army services with their own specialized facilities (e.g., Ordnance, Chemical Warfare Service). Closely related are records relating to equipment and methods used in the prevention of fires in war production plants, 1942–45 (4 ft.), arranged by subject; a listing of subject files is provided at the beginning of the series. Included are summaries of accident prevention measures and a survey of water sprinkler systems in use.

V.129. Most significant within the series, however, is a collection of materials of the Resources Protection Board (RPB), a subordinate organization of the War Production Board. The RPB determined the relative priority of specific plants, facilities,

installations, materials, and other economic resources for protective and security measures. Included are minutes of RPB meetings, May 1942–July 1945, and associated reports and correspondence. These records complement the RPB records located in RG 179 and described in chapter IV.

V.130 Records relating to the organization, training, and employment of Auxiliary Military Police as plant guards, 1942–45 (2 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject, pertain to the mobilization of local units to protect specific war production plants. Most of the relevant information of their activities is located in file "Reports"; also included are descriptions of shooting incidents, details of insignia and uniforms for the auxiliaries, publications pertaining to auxiliary training and regulations, photographs of reviews and parades, and correspondence with State and local authorities regarding their authority and status. File "National Registration" pertains to a proposed centralization of all vital records under Federal authority on a similar basis to that used in Great Britain (including data on the operation of British national registration, 1942).

V.131 Provost Division records also include three series concerning the investigation of crimes committed by U.S. Army personnel, 1944–54. Most of these records pertain to postwar occurrences. Within records relating to investigations of crimes committed by military personnel, 1944–51 (4 ft.), the 1944–46 subseries includes documentation of specific crimes committed by Army personnel in occupied Germany, 1945–46, including interrogations and polygraph tests.

MILITARY POLICE DIVISION

V.132 Records of the Military Police (MP) Division include three series of correspondence (totaling 15 ft.), each arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme, concerning the development, organization, and operation of military police schools in the United States, 1942–47. An additional five series (totaling 21 ft.) document the organization, training, and strength of military police units, 1942–47.

V.133 Most significant for wartime data are reports and correspondence relating to activities of the military police overseas, 1942–47 (8 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject. The contents of this series suggests that a number of records of theater provost marshals and individual MP units stationed overseas were withdrawn from their original files and consolidated here (particularly for Pacific theater commands), in a similar manner to that described in chapter IV for many records of technical service units. The series includes after-action observations and historical reports for overseas combat units.

V.134 Information on specific theaters is often scattered under several subject headings. For example, data on military police unit activities in the Asiatic and Pacific theaters can be found in the following entries: "Connett, Col. Leslie" (inspection tour, May–December 1944); "Pacific"; and "Theater—CBI." (the last includes an extensive photo album and a history of the CBI Theater Provost Marshal). Similar data for MP units in Europe is located under the following entries: "Countries—

Italy"; "Connett, Col. Leslie"; "Sicilian Campaign"; "Theater—ETO"; and "Theater—NATOUSA." Subject entries "Pacific" and "Theater—ETO" provide the most extensive documentation on combat-related operations of MP units during the war. Entry "Pacific" includes a multivolume draft history of provost marshal activities in Pacific theaters, 1941–47; numerous translations of captured Japanese documents relating to the organization, procedures, and operations of the Japanese military police; general after-action reports and summary observations of individual Army commands (for both Pacific Ocean Areas and the Southwest Pacific Area) and of Army Ground Forces observers; and an extensive report, "Recommendations from the Pacific Ocean Areas for the Consideration of the Corps of Military Police Board," with proposals regarding MP unit organization, equipment, and procedures.

V.135 Additional translations of captured Japanese documents relating to Japanese military police operations and procedures are located in subject entry "Countries—Japan." Entry "Countries—Britain" provides pertinent British documentation on British MP operations; "Countries—France" includes a photographic history of the MP training center established at Romilly, France, 1945. Entry "History" consists of a general history of MP activities in all theaters during World War II. The files in "Theater—ETO." include reports of MP activities, a history of the ETO Theater Provost Marshal, and reports concerning railroad security.

V.136 The Military Police Board decimal correspondence file, 1942–46 (3 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme, and Military Police Board Reports, 1942-46, 1948–52 (8 ft.), arranged in chronological subseries and thereunder by report number, are closely related series that document the activities of the Military Police Board. The decimal correspondence file includes extensive data on the use of training films (classification 062.2) and a history of the MP Board, January 1942–January 1945 (314.7); most important are the MP Board Reports (319.1) not available in the 1942-47 subseries of Military Police Board Reports. This, for example, lacks Report Nos. 2–8; Report Nos. 2 and 4–7 are located in the decimal correspondence file. Each Board Report includes descriptions and photographs of specific items of equipment, or furnishes summary information on a particular topic. Examples of MP Board Report numbers, titles, and dates are as follows:

- #1, The Use of the "Iron Claw," March 1942;
- #2, Study of Personnel Problems, April 1942;
- #4, Riot Control, November 1942;
- #9, Communications of MP Tactical Units, November 1942;
- #15, Traffic Batons, January 1943;
- #27, MP Clubs, Thongs, and Carriers, June 1943; and
- #70, A Study on Morale in the Corps of Military Police, July 1944.

V.137 At the end of the Military Police Board Reports 1948–52 subseries is a collection of formerly classified reports for individual officers, arranged alphabetically by surname, who were the subjects of investigations on the basis of miscon-

duct or of specific crimes, 1942–46. Many of the officers belonged to the Corps of Military Police.

V.138 Related Records. Many records of OPMG organizations, including those of MP units and theater provost marshals, are scattered among the records of U.S. Army overseas commands, described in chapters XI and XII. The records in those chapters also provide additional documentation on the internment and treatment of Axis POWs held in overseas theaters.

V.139 Additional records pertaining to American POWs and civilian internees are located among several record groups. A guide to these records is provided by National Archives Reference Information Paper 80, Records Relating to Personal Participation in World War II: American Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees. The untranslated German records that provided identifications of missing and captured American airmen in the war, translations of which were incorporated within RG 389, are located among Luftgaukommando records of the National Archives Collection of Foreign Records Seized, RG 242; these are described in chapter X.

V.140 Additional records relating to the internment of Japanese Americans can be found among the records of the Western Defense Command, RG 338, described in this chapter; War Relocation Authority, RG 210; Federal Bureau of Investigation, RG 65; and Department of Justice, RG 60. The last two record groups also provide additional documentation on the more general topic of domestic surveillance during World War II.

V.141 Additional documentation of the activities of the service commands (First through Ninth) in performing administrative and logistical functions regarding prisoners of war and the physical protection of industrial plants can be found among the RG 338 materials described in this chapter.

V.142 State and local records often furnish additional information regarding POW camps established in their areas. Some former camp locations were subsequently incorporated with areas designated as national parks, and have inherited or received historical materials pertaining to wartime POW activities. For example, Ft. Niagara National Park, Youngstown, NY, maintains custody of donated papers and art work of former POWs.

RG 394, Records of U.S. Army Continental Commands, 1920–42

V.143 The records of U.S. Army Continental Commands, 1920–42, document the nine territorial Corps Areas into which the continental United States were divided for purposes of administration, training, and tactical control of Army units and installations. Headquarters for the nine numbered corps were located as follows: First Corps Area, at Boston, MA; Second, at Governors Island, New York, NY; Third, at Baltimore, MD; Fourth, at Atlanta, GA; Fifth, at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, IN, and later at Ft. Hayes, Columbus, OH; Sixth, at Chicago, IL; Seventh, at Omaha, NE; Eighth, at Ft. Sam Houston, San Antonio, TX, later at Dallas, TX; and Ninth, at the Presidio, San Francisco, CA,

later at Ft. Douglas, UT. The Corps Areas were responsible to the Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army until March 1942, when the newly established Headquarters, Services of Supply (later Headquarters, Army Service Forces) assumed their direction. In July 1942, the Corps Areas were redesignated Service Commands, but retained their numerical designations.

V.144 During the period September 1939–October 1940, the Corps Areas exercised operational command of the ground units and defense forces located in their regions, as well as performed various administrative, training, and support service tasks. The Corps Areas also contributed units and headquarters staff to the four numbered field armies established during the interwar period, and maintained most of these armies' records prior to 1941. In October 1940, all operational command functions were transferred to the General Headquarters, U.S. Army. The Corps Areas and successor Service Commands continued to provide administrative and support services throughout the war.

V.145 RG 394 comprises the records of these Corps Areas and the field establishments subordinate to them (e.g., reserve areas, forts, and camps). The records of each Corps Area typically include general headquarters records and records of various staff sections (e.g., chemical warfare officer, surgeon, quartermaster). General headquarters records comprise general correspondence files, usually arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme; issuances (e.g., general and special orders, bulletins); and specialized files (e.g., mobilization plans, maneuvers). Within the general correspondence files, information regarding the regional application of broad subjects will be consistently found in the appropriate decimal classifications (e.g., 353 for training, 354.2 for maneuvers, 381 mobilization plans). These records include documentation of maneuvers, mobilization plans, harbor defenses, the implementation of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) and other Reserves programs, and relations with the National Guard. In addition, records of the field armies have been incorporated within corps area files as follows: for First Army, in Second Corps Area; for Second Army, in Sixth Corps Area; for Third Army, in Fourth Corps Area; and for Fourth Army, in Ninth Corps Area. Records of individual field installations follow those of the Corps Areas.

V.146 Because of the volume and prewar focus of these records, the descriptions that follow primarily relate to subgroups of records. Only selected series are individually described.

V.147 Records of the I Corps Area number approximately 237 feet, primarily headquarters' general correspondence, 1917–38. Most relevant for the World War II period is documentation of 1939 maneuvers, e.g., (1) correspondence, reports, and orders of the I Corps, First Army maneuvers, 1939 (1 ft.), arranged in three subseries for Chief of Staff, G-2 Section, and G-3 Section, thereunder numerically by folder number, and (2) formerly security-classified general correspondence of the I Corps, First Army maneuvers ("Maneuver Records, Series 3"), 1929–39 (1 ft.), arranged numerically by folder number, C1 to C14.

V.148 Records of the II Corps Area are more pertinent for the immediate prewar period. Headquarters records include

three series of general correspondence, 1920-40 (121 ft.); correspondence relating to First Army maneuvers, 1939 (4 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme; miscellaneous records relating to First Army maneuvers, 1935-40 (4 ft.), unarranged; and protective mobilization plans for posts and military areas, 1939–40 (1 ft.), arranged by year. G-3 Section records include mobilization plans and working papers, 1924–38 (8 ft.), arranged by name of staff officer responsible for plans, with a listing at the beginning of the series; and reports and statistical charts relating to necessity for and procurement of Selective Servicemen, 1941–42 (1 ft.), arranged by subject. Records of the Engineer Section (11 series, 57 ft.) include additional information on mobilization and much data regarding coastal defenses and fortifications in the New York area (particularly those at Sandy Hook), 1930-42. Records of the Chemical Warfare Officer (1 series, 1 ft.) and the Quartermaster (12 series, 15 ft.) include information on those offices' participation in mobilization planning, 1931-40.

V.149 II Corps Area records also include several series of First Army and related records of prewar maneuvers. Examples include correspondence of Headquarters, First Army relating to maneuvers, 1933–41 (24 ft.), arranged in two subject subseries; G-3 Division correspondence relating to First Army maneuvers, 1939 (1 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject; Public Relations Division correspondence, telegrams, list of personnel, press releases, and other records relating to the 1939 First Army maneuvers, 1939 (1 ft.), unarranged; and several series (totaling ca. 17 ft.) concerning reserve areas used for maneuvers, 1934-42.

V.150 Among general records of the III Corps Area, there are several series (totaling 360 ft.) of general correspondence concerning the 1927-41 period. In addition there is correspondence relating to the National Guard, 1927-41 (8 ft.), arranged by year and thereunder according to the War Department decimal scheme; correspondence, telegrams, and reports concerned with recruiting, 1927-41 (45 ft.), arranged by year and thereunder according to the War Department decimal scheme; correspondence relating to the ROTC, 1927-35, 1937-39, 1941 (30 ft.), arranged by year and thereunder according to the War Department decimal scheme; final reports of III Corps phase of First Army maneuvers, August 1939 (1 ft.), arranged by volume number (I–VII) (1 ft.); and monthly reports relating to the allotment of funds under appropriation "Welfare, Enlisted Men," 1941-42 (2 ft.), arranged chronologically. Additional records include three series (90 ft.) of correspondence of the CMTC officer, responsible for activities of the Civilians' Military Training Camps (CMTC), 1922-41.

V.151 In addition to general correspondence files, general records of the IV Corps Area include correspondence relating to Reserve Officers' Training Corps, 1921–44 (24 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme and thereunder alphabetically by name of school, university, or academy; correspondence relating to mobilization plans, 1920–39 (2 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme; directives and bulletins of the Corps Area Recruiting Office,

1937–40 (2 ft.), arranged numerically; and various records (about 7 ft.) relating to Third Army maneuvers, 1934 and 1938, and mobilization plans, 1924–39. Two series (27 ft.) document the activities of the Recruiting Officer, 1918–40.

V.152 V Corps Area records, numbering approximately 73 feet arranged in 10 series, include **correspondence relating to Organized Reserve activities, 1921–42** (3 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme, and Quartermaster Section general correspondence, 1924–42 (44 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme and thereunder alphabetically by post, camp, or station.

V.153 VI Corps Area records constitute one of the largest collections (38 series totaling over 710 ft.), apparently due to the incorporation of many records of the Second Army. Particularly relevant are three series of correspondence relating to mobilization plans, 1920–40 (over 7 ft.); reports of Second Army maneuvers, 1936 (1 ft.); correspondence and related records of the Chemical Warfare Officer relating to mobilization plans, 1920–42 (11 ft.); Quartermaster Section correspondence and reports relating to First and Second Army maneuvers, 1933–41 (6 ft.); Signal Officer correspondence relating to VI and VII Corps Area maneuvers and mobilization exercises, 1936–41 (less than 1 ft.); and general correspondence of the Illinois Military Area, 1934–40 (5 ft.).

V.154 In addition to three series of general correspondence, 1920–41 (totaling 229 ft.), records of the VII Corps Area include military histories relating to ROTC activities in schools, 1920–44 (1 ft.), arranged alphabetically by State and thereunder by name of school; final reports received from ROTC camps, 1929–41 (3 ft.), arranged alphabetically by post, camp, or station and thereunder chronologically by year; reports of Fourth Army maneuvers, 1937–41 (2 ft.), arranged chronologically; Engineer Section general correspondence, 1928–42 (3 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme; two series (2 ft.) of Engineer Section correspondence relating to the 1940 maneuvers in the VII Corps Area; Office of the Inspector correspondence relating to Fourth Army maneuvers, 1937 (1 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme and thereunder by subject; and Quartermaster Section correspondence relating to Federal real estate, 1925-41 (4 ft.), arranged alphabetically by name of installation.

V.155 Records of the VIII Corps Area are especially valuable for documentation of Third Army maneuvers. In addition to two series of general correspondence (162 ft.) for the 1920–40 period, there is also a series of general correspondence, 1940–41 (20 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme, and four series of correspondence relating to Third Army maneuvers, 1924–27 and 1938–40 (9 ft.); one of the latter documents National Guard participation in the 1938–40 maneuvers. Other pertinent records include final reports from ROTC camps, 1919–34 (2 ft.), arranged by year and thereunder by name of camp; daily journal reports relating to mobilization planning, 1936 (3 ft.), arranged alphabetically by post, camp, or area; miscellaneous records relating to Third Army maneuvers, 1940–41 (less than 1 ft.), unarranged; Air Officer general

correspondence, 1924–41 (21 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme; and general correspondence of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Third U.S. Army, relating to Third Army maneuvers, 1938–40 (less than 1 ft.), arranged chronologically by year.

V.156 In addition, records of the proposed infantry division relating to its field tests, 1937 (12 ft.), unarranged, is significant for its information on the initial tests of the triangular structure-infantry division that became the standard organization of World War II. The series includes orders, correspondence, umpire reports, unit commander reports, and reports of the Review Board.

V.157 IX Corps Area records include documentation of both the Fourth Army and the Western Defense Command (WDC). The corps area's **general correspondence**, **1935–45** (123 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme, contains the daily periodic reports of the WDC's G-3 Section (later redesignated the Operations and Training Division) and some reports of the G-4 Section for the period December 1941–December 1942 (classification 319.1); reports on racial disturbances involving African American personnel, July 1943–February 1945 (291.2); and data regarding coastal artillery and civil defense measures, July–September 1941 (file 381/293).

V.158 The Air Officer's general correspondence, 1917–45 (27 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme, constitutes an invaluable source of documentation on Army Air Corps (later Army Air Force) organization and development in the western United States, including data on the assignment of aircraft to Hawaii in the 1920's. The Engineer's general correspondence, 1930–41 (12 ft.), also arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme, includes extensive information pertaining to the construction of the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco, CA, 1937–38 (classification 823).

V.159 Other pertinent series include correspondence relating to Fourth Army maneuvers, 1929–40 (45 ft.), unarranged; formerly security-classified general correspondence relating to Fourth Army maneuvers, 1935–40 (1 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme; two series concerning joint Army-Navy exercises in Hawaii, 1931-32 (3 ft.); histories of harbor defenses of the Columbia River and Puget Sound, 1945 (only 1 in.), arranged by subject; Quartermaster Section general correspondence of the Construction Division, 1916–45 (8 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme; and historical reports relating to post planning, 1899–1945 (11 ft.), arranged alphabetically by post, camp, or station.

V.160 IX Corps Area files also include seven series of Fourth Army records. Most pertinent for the prewar period are formerly security-classified correspondence relating to mobilization plans, 1933–39 (1 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme; formerly security-classified reports, correspondence, journals, and messages relating to Fourth Army maneuvers, 1935–40 (2 ft.), arranged by type of record; general correspondence, reports, and maps of G-3 organization and planning for coastal defenses on the Pacific coast, 1912–40 (2 ft.), arranged chronologically; and two series

relating to U.S. Fleet Landing Exercises Numbers Two and Three, 1936–37, in Culebra, PR, and San Clemente Island, CA, respectively.

V.161 Records of the various field installations in RG 394 are arranged alphabetically by name of post, camp, or station. In most cases, they comprise collections of correspondence, general and special orders, and other issuances for the interwar period. Scattered among them are records of births and deaths occurring on installation grounds, final reports of ROTC camps and summer programs, and installation diaries and histories. Some examples of installation records of more general interest include:

Fort Brady, MI: mimeograph letters and training memorandums received from Headquarters, VI Corps Area, 1932–34, 1940–41 (less than 1 ft.), arranged chronologically;

Fort Hamilton, NY: "First Division Notes" issued quarterly by personnel of the First Division, 1936–39 (less than 1 ft.), arranged chronologically;

Fort Leavenworth, KS: reports relating to Reserve Officers' Training Corps, 1927–39 (1 ft.), arranged chronologically by year;

Madison Barracks, NY: two series (totaling 1 ft.) of historical records, 1940, and records relating to First Army maneuvers, 1935–36, 1939; and

Ft. Sam Houston, TX: correspondence and reports of the Quartermaster relating to Third Army maneuvers, 1925–40 (1 ft.), arranged chronologically by year.

V.162 Related Records. Records of the First–Ninth Service Commands, successors to the nine Corps Areas, are located among the Records of U.S. Army Commands, 1942–, RG 338, described in this chapter. Additional documentation of prewar maneuvers of the First and Third Armies is located among RG 338 materials as well as in the Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1917–, RG 407, described in chapter XI. Additional records relating to Army mobilization and training in the prewar and early war periods are described in chapter III.

RG 338, Records of U.S. Army Commands, 1942-

V.163 The records of U.S. Army commands in the American Theater of Operations constitute the "working files" maintained by the headquarters staff sections and subordinate units in carrying out daily functions. As with the records for overseas commands described in chapters XI and XII, these records complement the **operations reports** for the same units found in RG 407, described in this chapter.

V.164 RG 338 records are organized by command and thereunder by headquarters staff section. Within each command, the records of the Adjutant General's (AG) Section are the most comprehensive in documenting the command's wartime activities, including reports received from the principal headquarters staff sections (G-1 through G-4, pertaining to personnel, intelligence, operations, and logistics, respectively). Separate series of records for other headquarters staff sections are generally specialized, and limited in volume. RG 338 records constitute the most comprehensive wartime documentation for the higher level commands in the Western Hemisphere.

V.165 From 1939 to March 1941, the principal commands for the territorial defense of the continental United States were the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Armies. In March 1941, four regional Defense Commands—Northeast, Central, Southern, and Western—were established each under the authority of the commanding general of one of the four armies. In May 1942, the Caribbean Defense Command was organized as the fifth regional headquarters. After March 1942, all came under the tactical control of the Operations Division, War Department General Staff. Each Defense Command included several Frontier Defense Sectors as subordinate commands.

V.166 Other regional commands included U.S. Army Forces in Central Canada; U.S. Army Forces, South Atlantic; Alaska Defense Command (later redesignated the Alaskan Department; island base commands; service commands; training commands; and miscellaneous commands. As the Alaskan Department participated in combat operations in the Pacific theater, its records are described in chapter XI. Records of the Second Army; specific corps headquarters; and training centers, schools, and boards are described with other mobilization and training records in chapter III.

V.167 For all these commands, additional documentation is located among the records of the Adjutant General's Office (AGO), RG 407, described in this chapter; the records of the War Plans Division and its successor, the Operations Division, War Department General Staff, RG 165, described in chapter I; and the records of General Headquarters, U.S. Army, RG 337, described in chapter III. Records of U.S. Army Corps Areas and some other regional commands are located among the Records of U.S. Army Continental Commands, 1920-42, RG 394, described elsewhere in this chapter. Additional documentation on engineer activities under these commands is located among the records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, RG 77, described elsewhere in this chapter, or held by the Office of History, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Ft. Belvoir, VA. References to other records relating to specific commands or types of commands have been integrated into the descriptions for those commands, in place of a general discussion of related records at the end of the records unit description.

V.168 Eastern Defense Command. The Northeast Defense Command, established in March 1941, was redesignated the Eastern Theater of Operations in December 1941 and the Eastern Defense Command (EDC) in March 1942. Responsible for the defense of the eastern seaboard from the Canadian border to Key West, FL, the EDC also included island bases in the North Atlantic (Newfoundland, Greenland, Iceland, Bermuda, and the Azores). The EDC eventually absorbed the responsibilities and units of the Central Defense Command (discontinued in January 1944) and the Southern Defense Command (discontinued in

December 1944). The commanding general of the First Army, with headquarters in Governors Island, New York City, exercised command of the EDC.

V.169 RG 338 records for the EDC number approximately 21 feet, arranged in several series. Maintained by the command's AG Section, they include records of the Southern and Central Defense Commands later incorporated in the EDC. Historical reports, 1942-45 (2 ft.), arranged by subject, comprise histories of the EDC and of its Southeastern Sector, including general orders and organizational data. Emergency defense plans, 1942 (less than 1 ft.), and proceedings of local boards of officers regarding harbor defenses, 1942-45 (2 ft.), are arranged alphabetically by geographic location. Two series of formerly security-classified correspondence files, 1940–45 (totaling 7 ft.), each arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme, document most of the command's wartime activities. Classification 381 includes reports on defense plans for specific harbors and bases, data on the activation of units, and the proceedings of a conference among Army officers regarding internal security, November 1942. Classification 319.1 includes various G-3 Section and antiaircraft command operations reports, 1943-44.

V.170 In addition, there are copies of exclusion case files, 1942–45 (2 ft.), arranged by case file number (1–175), regarding alien nationals relocated from restricted areas; orders, memorandums, bulletins, and other issuances of the EDC, 1941–45 (1 ft.); case files of the exclusion of enemy aliens in the EDC, Southwestern Sector, 1942–45 (5 ft.), arranged alphabetically by surname, apparently consisting of exclusion cases in Louisiana and Texas initially treated by the Southern Defense Command; and miscellaneous records relating to coast artillery units and harbor defenses, 1901–45 (3 ft.), arranged by type of record. The last series particularly documents coastal defenses in the Chesapeake Bay Sector, including a narrative history; G-2 Section periodic reports, December 1941–February 1944; G-3 Section daily reports, December 1941–February 1944; and records of supporting units.

V.171 Central Defense Command. The Central Defense Command, under the authority of the Second Army, exercised responsibility for the defense of the United States from the Canadian border to the Southern Defense Command, and from Ohio and eastern Tennessee to Wyoming and Colorado. In January 1944 the command lost its independent status and was incorporated as a sector within the Eastern Defense Command.

V.172 RG 338 records for the Central Defense Command consist of less than 1 foot of **AG Section subject files**, **1941–43**, arranged by subject. These include the command's general orders and correspondence regarding the establishment of an Aircraft Warning System, internal security, and defensive measures for the protection of the Sault Ste. Marie district.

V.173 Southern Defense Command. The Southern Defense Command (SDC) exercised responsibility for the States bordering the Gulf of Mexico. Initially under the command of the Third Army headquartered in San Antonio, TX, the SDC became independent in January 1944. In December 1944, the command

was discontinued and its functions were transferred as a sector to the Eastern Defense Command.

V.174 RG 338 records for the command consist of 1 foot of records of the AG Section's formerly security-classified correspondence file, 1941–45, arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme. Nearly all the material is in classification 319.1, including G-2 Section weekly periodic reports, December 1941–December 1944, and G-3 Section operations summaries, January–April 1944. At the end of the series is a historical summary of SDC's activities, March 1941–January 1944, and SDC general orders, 1942–44.

V.175 Western Defense Command and Fourth Army. Responsible for the defense of the states along the west coast as well as Nevada, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, and Montana, the Western Defense Command (WDC) also played a major role in the evacuation and exclusion programs affecting Japanese Americans living in those states. From December 1941 to October 1943, the Western and Alaska Defense Commands formed the Western Theater of Operations, under the Commanding General, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army. The theater of operations was terminated at approximately the same time (November 1943) that the Alaska Defense Command was redesignated the Alaskan Department. The WDC continued to function until its dissolution in March 1946.

V.176 Among the WDC records, the **AG Section's formerly** security-classified correspondence file, 1941-45 (8 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme, provides general documentation of the command's wartime activities. Classification 092 extensively documents U.S. military cooperation with Mexico and Canada in coordinating defense measures and systems, as well as information on U.S.-Soviet military cooperation in the region (including the activities of the Soviet Purchasing Commission). A manuscript history of the WDC, including a chronology of events, order of battle, and lists of awards and decorations, can be found in 314.7. The periodic reports of the G-2 and G-3 Sections, particularly relevant regarding operations against Japanese forces in the Aleutians, are located in 319.1 and 384.26. Classification 381 contains additional operational intelligence, as well as documentation of Emergency Plan WHITE (defense against internal subversion and sabotage), 1942. A collection of general orders and issuances is located at the end of the series.

V.177 General records of the Signal Section, 1941–46 (1 ft.), arranged by type of record, include the Signal Officer's journal, October 1942–March 1946 (with gaps), and the section's general correspondence (arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme). The latter includes intelligence data on Japanese balloons landing in the United States, February–April 1945 (classification 381). There is also a collection of memorandums of the Ordnance Section, 1941–45 (1 ft.), arranged chronologically.

V.178 Of particular note are **general records of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2 Section, 1941–46** (5 ft.), arranged in several subseries according to type of record or subject. Included are weekly periodic reports, January 1942–March 1946; various intelligence estimates (December 1941–June 1942) and sum-

maries (January 1942–May 1943); and an extensive collection of materials regarding Japanese balloon sightings, January–September 1945. The last includes daily summaries and reports of individual incidents (arranged alphabetically by geographic location).

V.179 Other WDC records, totaling approximately 1 foot, include miscellaneous records of the G-3 Section, 1941–44, including an observer's report on the capture of Attu Island, May 1943; miscellaneous records of the G-4 Section, 1943–45, comprising the G-4 daily journal of the Northern California Sector, April 1943-August 1945; and miscellaneous records of the Ninth Coast Artillery District, 1940–41. Of particular interest in the last series is documentation of the Local Joint Army-Navy Planning Committee in planning seacoast defenses, October 1940–November 1941.

V.180 Within the WDC, the Wartime Civil Control Administration and its successor (after May 1943), the Civil Affairs Division, handled the evacuation, resettlement, and exclusion programs concerning Japanese and Japanese Americans from the Pacific coast. The records of these offices document these programs in detail.

V.181 Formerly security-classified central correspondence, 1942–46 (6 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme, is especially significant for documentation of the exclusion program, July 1944–September 1945, concerning the exclusion of Japanese Americans from returning to their former homes and businesses at the end of the war. The series includes a three-volume collection of reports and other documents pertaining to the exclusion program (file 291.2/37); a summary report on all civilian control programs and measures exercised by the Western Defense Command, November 1942–September 1945 (319.1); and background information on Japanese American business and private associations in the Western States, including data on the histories of those organizations as early as 1905 (classification 080, thereunder alphabetically by name of organization).

V.182 Classification 323.3 constitutes a collection of records of the Southern California Sector, December 1941–April 1945, regarding all aspects of Japanese American civil issues. Included are population statistics, interviews with individuals, reports of espionage and sabotage, translations of Japanese-language documents, and the transcript of a meeting of the Hollywood post of the American Legion on the exclusion of Japanese American veterans, January 1945.

V.183 Unclassified central correspondence, 1942–46 (32 ft.), also arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme, supplements the previous series. File 000.8 constitutes a collection of documents regarding the exclusion program, including policy directives and standard procedures, 1944-45. Files 080 and 291.2—Japanese also provide extensive documentation on the exclusion program, including written opinions from municipal authorities and business associations in southern California. The series also documents such general topics as the repatriation of Japanese and Japanese Americans to Japan, 1942–43 (014.33); the employment of Japanese Americans

(230.145); the establishment and operation of such specific relocation centers as Tule Lake and Manzanar (323.3); specific exclusion orders requiring the evacuation of Japanese Americans from specific areas, March–August 1942 (300.4); instructions and procedural manuals used by the WDC in the relocation and exclusion programs (384.4); and summary WDC reports on the relocation program (319.1). File 094 comprises cross-index sheets for references to specific cities and towns in the series; file 095 serves the same function for organizations and private businesses. Many photographs accompany a draft report on the relocation program in northern California, April–October 1942 (940.54). The last also includes a draft version of the WDC's "Final Report: Japanese Evacuation From the West Coast, 1942," issued in April 1943.

V.184 Within classification 313.2, "File Manual '10 Group' Records" provides a listing of the contents of the series library collection of seized enemy records (described below). The file lists the titles of the confiscated Japanese-language titles in English and in numerical sequence.

V.185 The records also include a reference set of the WDC publication, "Final Report: Japanese Evacuation From the West Coast 1942," issued June 1943 (4 ft.). Appendixes to the report include reports of the Farm Security Administration, Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, and Federal Security Agency; operating manuals of the Wartime Civil Control Administration and Interior Security Branch; relevant proclamations and ordinances; press releases; four volumes of bound newspaper clippings; a survey report by the American Red Cross of Japanese American assembly centers; recommendations of the WDC Commanding General for establishment by the Attorney General of zones prohibited to alien enemies; and four volumes of assembly center publications.

V.186 Individual Exclusion Board and program correspondence, 1942–43 (1 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme, documents the activities of the Board established to review individual appeals for exemption from exclusion. The series includes data on German and Italian nationals relocated from the Western States, and extensive information on similar programs for enemy aliens in the Eastern and Southern Defense Commands (classification 323.3).

V.187 The library collection of seized enemy records (societies, religious groups, individuals, etc.), 1917–42 (9 ft.), is arranged according to a numeric classification scheme (10: 1 to 10: 698), with miscellaneous records filed at the end of the series. Despite its title, the series constitutes confiscated records of Japanese American organizations and individuals. Nearly all are untranslated; several are missing from the files. A listing of the translated titles of the documents, in numerical order, is located in classification 313.2 of the previous series.

V.188 Closely related are records of the War Relocation Authority, RG 210, the civilian agency responsible for the establishment and maintenance of relocation centers for interned Japanese Americans.

V.189 There are also approximately 36 feet of Fourth Army records distinct from WDC materials. Most of these records

compose the AG Section's decimal correspondence file, 1938–49 (28 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme. U.S. Army maneuvers and field exercises in the Fourth Army's zone during the 1939–40 period are extensively documented (classifications 353 through 360.42). The series contains very little regarding the exclusion or relocation of Japanese Americans on the West Coast. Other series include miscellaneous records of the Provisional Administration Detachment, 1942–45 (2 ft.), also arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme, pertaining to antiaircraft gunnery training within the Fourth Army, and miscellaneous records of headquarters, special troops, 1942–45 (6 ft.), arranged by numbered headquarters, consisting of assignment and training memorandums and daily bulletins issued by those headquarters.

V.190 Some records of WDC (e.g., G-3 Section periodic reports) and of the Fourth Army have been incorporated within IX Corps Area files, RG 394, described in this chapter.

V.191 Caribbean Defense Command and subordinate commands. From 1939 to May 1941 the Panama Canal Department served as the principal Army command for the defense of the Atlantic and Pacific approaches to the Canal, and the Puerto Rico Department maintained responsibility for the defense of that island. In May 1941, the Caribbean Defense Command was established as the major tactical force in the Caribbean, extending in time to include Army units stationed in French and Dutch colonial possessions in the area and in Venezuela, Colombia, and the various Central American republics. The Panama Canal Department (whose area of tactical operations was designated the Panama Sector) continued to operate throughout the war as a subordinate regional command. The Puerto Rico Department (whose area was designated the Puerto Rican Sector) also operated as a regional command until June 1943, when it was redesignated the Antilles Department and its territorial limits were extended to include American bases in the British West Indies and British Guiana. In addition to defense responsibilities, all of these commands were involved in training, staging, and construction activities.

V.192 In addition to these regional commands, other units under the Caribbean Defense Command included Trinidad Base Command; Antigua Base Command; Aruba Defense Command; U.S. Army Forces, Bahamas; British Guiana Base Command; Curacao Defense Command; U.S. Army Forces, French Guiana; U.S. Army Forces, Jamaica; U.S. Army Forces, Surinam; Panama Canal Department Air Force (later redesignated Sixth Air Force); and 13th Composite Wing (later redesignated Antilles Air Command). Operational command in the region was shared with the Navy's Caribbean and Panama Sea Frontiers, but the Caribbean Defense Command remained responsible to the Operations Division, War Department General Staff. In September 1945 the command was redesignated the Caribbean Command, and after the separation of air forces from the Army in September 1947, it received the designation U.S. Army, Caribbean.

V.193 Caribbean Defense Command formerly securityclassified central correspondence, 1941–48 (43 ft.), is arranged in two chronological subseries (1941-48 and 1945-48) and thereunder according to the War Department decimal scheme. The 1941–48 subseries (ca. 37 ft.) is most relevant for the World War II period, although postwar records are intermingled throughout the files. Classification 319.1 includes periodic reports of the command's G-3 (Operations) Section, December 1941-December 1943, as well as for the G-3 Sections of various subordinate commands (e.g., Panama Sector, Trinidad Base Command, Sixth Air Force) for the 1942–43 period. Monthly reports of operations for the Trinidad Base Command, August 1941-January 1942, are located in classification 320. Classification 381 details defensive planning for the region, 1941-44, including plans for the support of Latin American governments, May-December 1941. The subseries also documents operations of U.S. military missions assigned to Central American republics during the war (314.7), organization and inactivation of specific units (322), instruction and training of Latin American military officers (350.2 through 353), jungle warfare training of U.S. troops (353), installation of radar and communications systems in Latin American countries (413.44), and construction of airfields throughout the Caribbean region (686).

V.194 Records of the *Panama Canal Department* constitute several small series. The **G-2 Section correspondence**, **1915–41** (5 ft.), is arranged in subject and individual name subseries, each of which is alphabetically arranged. Neither pertains significantly to World War II; file "SCADTA Airways" in the subject file, however, contains intelligence data on German interests in the area during the 1939–40 period. **Defense plans and projects**, **1925–47** (3 ft.), arranged chronologically, document defensive planning for the Canal Zone throughout the period indicated. File "Panama Canal Defense Project, 1940" includes several blueprints and illustrations of planned protective measures.

V.195 The AG Section's formerly security-classified general correspondence file, 1915–45 (24 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme, provides the most extensive documentation of wartime Department activities. Classification 319.1 includes an incomplete set of Department G-3 and G-4 periodic reports, 1942–44, and annual hospital reports, 1943–44; classification 314.7 contains historical studies of specific installations and technical troops in the Department, including a chemical warfare project under jungle warfare conditions, 1943–45. Reports of alleged German and Japanese espionage, 1938–42, are located in 350.05.

V.196 The formerly security-classified decimal correspondence file, 1945–46 (6 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme, mostly pertains to end-of-war and posthostilities activities. Classification 370-1 (1945) provides additional documentation on the Selective Service induction of Puerto Ricans into the U.S. Army; documentation of shared command responsibilities in the Canal Zone between the Army and Navy can be found in classifications 370.21 and 370.26. In addition, there are three small series of miscellaneous records (totaling 1 ft.) of the Panama Mobile Force, 1942–44, of the Department Headquarters Company, 1940–41 and 1946–47, and of the Atlantic Sector, 1946–48.

V.197 Records of the Antilles Department number approximately 307 feet and include many records originated by the Puerto Rican Department, 1939-43. The principal collection comprises the AG Section's security-classified decimal correspondence file, 1939-46 (ca. 130 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme. The series documents U.S. relations with Great Britain, Cuba, and various Latin American governments regarding the establishment of American military bases and facilities in the region, and training provided to Latin American forces (classification 092). There is also extensive documentation of Army and AAF training (353); defense plans for specific areas, including plans for coastal sectors of Puerto Rico (381); employment of aviation (373); general military construction (600.1); and construction of airfields (686). Classification 381 also includes extensive information on the application of the Selective Service system and induction of recruits in Puerto Rico; 370 includes information on the employment of Puerto Rican troops. Classification 319.1 includes periodic and operations reports of the Department's G-2, G-3, and G-4 Sections; and 314.7 provides histories of the Department and some of its constituent organizations. A collection of AG orders, memorandums, and other issuances is located at the end of the series.

V.198 Other series of the Antilles Department include decimal correspondence files for the Department Engineer Officer, 1940–47; Finance Officer, 1939–45; Judge Advocate General Section, 1940–45; Provost Marshal, 1942–45; and Signal Officer, 1939–46.

V.199 Island Base Commands. A number of base commands were established on islands in the North Atlantic to serve as way stations along the sea and air lanes to Europe, and provide base facilities for antisubmarine operations and the extended defense of the United States. Over the course of the war, all of these island base commands came under the jurisdiction of the Eastern Defense Command. (The records of the Trinidad Base Command are incorporated with those of the Caribbean Defense Command and the Antilles Department.)

V.200 The Newfoundland Base Command was established in December 1940 and placed under the EDC in December 1941. Records of the command in RG 338 number approximately 36 feet The AG Section's decimal correspondence file, 1941-45 (27 ft.), arranged into chronological subseries (1941-42, 1943, 1944, and 1945) and thereunder according to the War Department decimal scheme, includes some periodic reports of the G-2 and G-3 Sections (classification 319.1 in each subseries). The 1941–42 and 1943 subseries include documentation of seacoast defenses and fortifications (660.2); file 319.1 "Radio Intelligence" in the 1945 subseries comprises a message file relating in part to German U-boat activity off Newfoundland in 1945. The series is complemented by the formerly security-classified decimal correspondence file, 1941-45 (1 ft.), also arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme, with additional periodic and operations reports of the G-2, G-3, and G-4 Sections (319.1).

V.201 Other series of records include **orders**, **special**, **numbered and letter orders**, **bulletins**, **and other issuances**, **1941–45** (7 ft.), arranged by type of issuance and thereunder chronologi-

cally; miscellaneous records of detachments (headquarters, quartermaster, ordnance), 1941–45 (1 ft.), arranged by detachment; and message files, January–December 1946.

V.202 The *Bermuda Base Command*, established in January 1941, came under the administrative authority of the EDC in December 1941 but remained under the operational control of the Atlantic Fleet for most of the war. RG 338 records for the command number approximately 47 feet. Most relevant for documentation of the command's wartime activities is the AG Section's formerly security-classified decimal correspondence file, 1941–45 (39 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme. Classification 319.1 includes the periodic reports prepared by the principal headquarters staff sections (S-1 through S-4), as well as military police reports on organizations on the island. Extensive material and equipment status reports are located in 400.291.

V.203 Other small series include orders, special orders, memorandums, and bulletins, 1941–46 (3 ft.); special court martial case files, 1941–45 (1 ft.); summary court case files for civilians, 1941–45 (1 ft.); and miscellaneous records of the Transportation Section, 1941–45 (2 ft.), including cargo manifests of merchant ships.

V.204 The Iceland Base Command, established in September 1941 under the control of the War Plans Division, was transferred to the European Theater of Operations in June 1942 and transferred again to the EDC in July 1944. RG 338 records for the command total 58 ft. The AG Section's decimal correspondence file, 1941-47 (40 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme, constitutes the general documentation of the command. Classification 319.1 includes periodic reports of the G-3 and G-4 Sections, 1944-45, as well as intelligence reports, 1943-45; 314.7 includes a G-2 Section record of events on the island, June 1941-June 1945, as well as organizational histories of base command units, 1943-45. Extensive data on relations with British forces can be found in classifications 091.1 and 381; relations with Icelandic authorities and Norwegian Government and business organizations are documented in 092; 334 contains a narrative history of the employment of Icelandic workers and trucks by U.S. Army forces, 1941-42.

V.205 There are also miscellaneous records of the G-2 Section, 1941–46 (1 ft.); cases of prisoners held in stockades, 1943–44 (1 ft.); orders, special orders, travel and letter orders, and memorandums, 1941–44 (10 ft.); reports of inspections by the Inspector General's Section, 1943–44 (2 ft.); miscellaneous records of the Port Section, 1942–45 (4 ft.), including orders, passenger lists, and a decimal file of correspondence; and small collections of correspondence and memorandums of the Signal Section and the Provisional Quartermaster Battalion, 1942–45 (totaling 1 ft.).

V.206 The stationing of U.S. Army forces on Greenland in July 1941 led to the establishment of the *Greenland Base Command* in August 1942. In 1944 the command passed to the jurisdiction of the EDC. U.S. forces stationed in the Azores, initially designated as the Western District, North African Theater of Operations, U.S. Army, became the U.S. Army Forces in the

Azores in May 1944, subordinate to the Eastern Defense Command. No discrete collection of records for either of these commands has been identified. Documentation of their activities can be found among the EDC records, as well as among the other general sources noted at the beginning of this unit description. Additional materials may be incorporated among the records of the North Atlantic Division, Air Transport Command, in the custody of the Department of the Air Force, Scott Air Force Base, IL.

V.207 U.S. Army Forces, Central Canada. In July 1942 the War Department established the "Crimson Project" to construct and operate air bases and related installations in central Canada, Baffin Island, and Labrador. In March 1943, the project was reorganized: The Eastern Sector, responsible for activities on Labrador and Baffin Island, was assigned to the North Atlantic Division of the Air Transport Command, while the Western Sector (comprising all remaining units) remained under the direct authority of the War Department General Staff. In July 1943 the Western Sector was redesignated the U.S. Army Forces in Central Canada (USAFCC). The command, including units and installations in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, and the Yukon, continued its operations until its termination in October 1945.

V.208 RG 338 records of USAFCC consist of 1 foot of miscellaneous records, 1943–45, arranged by type of record. These include general orders, headquarters memorandums, and numbered memorandums issued by the command's headquarters. Additional documentation may be located among the records of the Atlantic Division, Air Transport Command, in the custody of Scott Air Force Base, IL.

V.209 U.S. Army Forces, South Atlantic. U.S. Army forces operating in north and northeast Brazil and Ascension Island, responsible for construction, training, mapping, and intelligence activities, received the collective designation U.S. Army Forces, South Atlantic (USAFSA) in November 1942. With head-quarters in Recife, Brazil, the command worked closely with Brazilian Armed Forces, provided logistical support to the South Atlantic Wing of the Air Transport Command, and assumed responsibility for the defense of Ascension Island.

V.210 RG 338 records of USAFSA comprise 1 foot of miscellaneous records, 1941–45, arranged by type of record. The records include directives and training memorandums; the correspondence files of Maj. Gen. Robert L. Walsh, commanding general of USAFSA, November 1942–May 1944; a narrative history of Composite Force 8012, the defense force of Ascension Island, 1941–44; staff weekly activity reports, January–May 1943; and G-4 Section periodic reports, 1943–45.

V.211 Closely related are the records of the Brazil-United States Defense Commission, RG 218, and the Joint Brazil-United States Military Commission, RG 333, described in this chapter. Additional documentation may be located among the records of the South Atlantic Division, Air Transport Command, in the custody of Scott Air Force Base, IL.

V.212 It should also be noted that many G-2 periodic reports for U.S.-based commands (especially the Western Defense Command) during the 1942–44 period are located among the

records of the Military Intelligence Service's North American Branch, RG 165, described in chapter VIII.

V.213 Service Commands. At the beginning of World War II, the U.S. Army's regional commands below the level of Defense Command consisted of nine numbered Corps Areas. Initially subordinate to the Chief of Staff, the Corps Areas in March 1942 were redesignated Service Commands and transferred to Headquarters, Services of Supply (later redesignated Headquarters, Army Service Forces). From 1939 to October 1940, the Corps Areas performed tactical defense and training functions in their respective areas, as well as various administrative and logistic services. With the transfer of tactical defense and training functions to other agencies after October 1940, the Corps Areas/Service Commands continued to perform administrative and logistic services for the rest of the war.

V.214 These services included the administration of induction, separation, and replacement centers; storage and supply of materiel, equipment, and supplies; troop housing and hospitalization; activities of the Army Exchange Service (or PX) and Special Services or morale-related activities in the United States; and a variety of security measures (e.g., identity systems, loyalty investigations, plant protection measures) at Army installations and at industrial plants under contract to the Army. The headquarters for the Corps Area/Service Commands were as follows: First, at Boston, MA; Second, at Governors Island, New York, NY; Third, at Baltimore, MD; Fourth, at Atlanta, GA; Fifth, at Ft. Hayes, Columbus, OH; Sixth, at Chicago, IL; Seventh, at Omaha, NE; Eighth, at Ft. Sam Houston, San Antonio, TX, later moved to Dallas, TX; and Ninth, initially at the Presidio, San Francisco, CA, later at Ft. Douglas, UT.

V.215 In August 1942 the Military District of Washington was established and removed from the Third Service Command. The Ninth Service Command included jurisdiction over Alaska and the Pacific Northwest until September 1942, when the Alaskan Department and the Northwest Service Command were established.

V.216 RG 338 records of the nine numbered service commands are located in two groups. The first, numbering approximately 220 feet and systematically reviewed for declassification, is arranged numerically by service command, thereunder by individual headquarters staff section; the AG sections' decimal correspondence files usually provide the most extensive documentation of each command's wartime activities. In addition to the AG section, records for the following staff sections may also be available: quartermaster, engineer, ordnance, medical, signal, transportation, air liaison, military training, control division, supply and services division, civilian personnel division, and maintenance division.

V.217 The volume and nature of documentation varies according to service command. The volume of records for each is as follows: First, 31 feet; Second, 17 feet; Third, 21 feet; Fourth, 28 feet; Fifth, 17 feet; Sixth, 24 feet; Seventh, 50 feet; Eighth, 18 feet; and Ninth, 14 feet. A major reason for the volume of the Seventh Service Command records is the extensive documentation (ca. 19 ft.) of industrial plant protection measures, arranged

alphabetically by name of plant.

V.218 The second group of RG 338 records relating to service commands, numbering approximately 150 feet, has neither been arranged, described, nor systematically reviewed for declassification. It consists of additional correspondence files for specific service commands, some of which pertain to specific topics or constitute specific types of records. For the Third Service Command, there are 2 feet of G-2 Section records pertaining to German prisoners of war and general intelligence, 1942-46. Fourth Service Command records (including some for Fourth Corps Area) number approximately 77 feet, including administrative files of the G-2 Section, and general correspondence of the AG and G-2 Sections. The latter is particularly valuable for POW data, including interviews and interrogations conducted at the time of arrival in U.S. ports, a source not found among RG 389 records. Fifth Service Command records consist of 39 feet of AG Section general correspondence and various files of the Security and Intelligence Division regarding industrial plant protection and counterintelligence investigations, 1940-46. For the Sixth Service Command, there are 11 feet of reports and general correspondence of the Intelligence Division, 1941-46. Seventh Service Command records number approximately 14 feet of Intelligence Division technical intelligence and investigative reports, and aircraft accident reports. Eighth Service Command records comprise less than 1 foot of administrative files for the AG Section and the Security and Intelligence Division. Records of the Ninth Service Command similarly constitute less than 1 foot of AG Section administrative files.

V.219 The same group of Service Command materials also includes approximately 7 feet of fragmentary records for specific units within service commands. Specific units include military police detachments, automobile repair shops, bomb disposal units, warehouses, reclamation depots, and three Women's Army Corps training centers (at Martinsburg, WV; Montibello, AR; and Ruston, LA). Much of this material pertains to training matters. As this group of service command records has not yet been declassified, researchers should consult the appropriate National Archives custodial unit for information about and access to these records.

V.220 Records of the *Northwest Service Command* number 28 feet, consisting of numerous subseries for headquarters staff sections, subordinate regional commands, and subject files. Much of the material documents the construction of the Alaska Highway from Dawson Creek, Canada, to Alaska, 1942–43, and the Canol Project (for the exploitation of oil resources in northwestern Canada), 1943–45. Particularly useful are the files of the Control Branch (later the Control Division), which include progress reports, minutes of staff conferences, and a "problem book regarding the Alaska Highway and the CANOL Project."

V.221 Records of the *Military District of Washington* (MDW) total approximately 19 feet, with about half in the **AG Section's decimal correspondence file, 1928–51**, arranged into chronological subseries (1928–42, yearly thereafter), and thereunder according to the War Department decimal scheme. The **1928–42 subseries** especially documents military activities unique to

Washington, DC, including information on 1941 holiday and Inaugural Day parades (classifications 006, 370.7); ceremonies and protocol at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier (293.6 and 335.29); and protection and security measures at the White House and key Government buildings, 1941–42 (381). The 1946 subseries includes a draft narrative history of the Military District of Washington, 1942–46 (314.7).

V.222 Other records of the MDW include the operational journal and file, December 1941–June 1942; general orders, training memorandums, and bulletins, 1942–46; log books of the Anti Aircraft Artillery Command, December 1942–July 1944; log books of the Office of the Chief of Staff for Naval Affairs, September 1942–October 1945; and a history of the Army Special Mobile Force, 1943–44.

V.223 The service commands' administrative tasks with regard to industrial plant protection and prisoners of war required close cooperation with the Office of the Provost Marshal General, the records of which (RG 389) are described in this chapter. Service command logistical functions are extensively documented among the Records of Headquarters Army Service Forces, RG 160, described in chapter IV. Records of the service commands' predecessors, the Corps Areas, are located among the Records of U.S. Army Continental Commands, 1920–42, RG 394, described in this chapter.

V.224 Other installations and activities. RG 338 includes two series of records of individual camps, posts, and installations for the 1940–53 period, each of which is arranged alphabetically by installation name. The records of those camps, centers, and installations directly involved in training programs are described in chapter III. The remainder number approximately 70 feet, roughly half pertaining solely to the World War II period.

V.225 For many installations, only historical reports or general orders issued by the post are available. These are sometimes supplemented by histories of specific units or detachments stationed at the location. Typical examples are:

Asheville, NC, ASF Redistribution Center: historical report, 1945;

Ft. Dix, NJ: general orders, 1940–44; historical report, 1943;

Camp Ellis, IL: historical report, 1943; history of Quarter-master Group, 1944; history of Engineer Group, 1945;

Fargo, ND, Officer Candidate School: camp newsletter, "The Administrator," 1942–43; historical report, 1943–44; and

Ft. Lawton, WA: post diary, 1943–45.

V.226 For a few posts, more extensive documentation is provided. The 1 foot of records of Ft. George G. Meade, MD, for example, include general orders, 1940–50; historical reports, 1931–45; annual reports of the station hospital, 1941–45; and a number of postwar reports. One foot of wartime records of Ft. McDowell, CA, includes general orders, historical reports, training memorandums, and a history of the headquarters detachment.

V.227 The series also includes some significant records of harbor defenses. The records of Ft. Moultrie, SC (3 ft.), include general orders, memorandums and training memorandums, 1942–46; the post newsletter, 1941–46; a photo album, 1941–45; and pertinent news clippings.

V.228 Records of Ft. Miles, Lewes, DE (2 ft.), include historical reports, 1920–45; plans and diagrams, 1941–45; and a history of the 21st Coast Artillery Regiment, 1940–45. Additional documentation of coastal fortifications is located in the materials for Ft. Adams, RI (1 ft.), and Ft. Nathaniel Greene, RI (1 ft.).

RG 407, Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1917–

V.229 Among other wartime duties, the War Department's Adjutant General's Office (AGO) assumed responsibility for the maintenance of historical records of U.S. Army commands. Army regulations stipulated that each command maintain regular reports and records of its activities; the categories of information to be provided in these records were described and illustrated in U.S. Army field manual FM 101-5, Staff Officers' Field Manual: The Staff and Combat Orders. Beginning in October 1943, the records thus created were received, processed, indexed, and filed by the Operations Analysis Subsection, Secret and Confidential Section (later redesignated the Combat Analysis Section) of the AGO's Operations Division. After the war these records were retired to the AGO's Records Branch (later redesignated the Departmental Records Branch).

V.230 The wartime records thus created comprise narrative reports and supporting documents relating to operations and activities of the Army during World War II and the postwar period ("operations reports file"), 1940–48 (8,406 ft.). The series is arranged according to a numeric-organizational classification scheme described in chapter XI. Most of the records in the series pertain to overseas commands described in chapters XI and XII. Records of the Hawaiian Department and the Alaskan Department (formerly the Alaska Defense Command), as they document participation in combat operations in the Pacific theater, are also described in chapter XIII. Approximately 400 feet of records document commands and units serving in the Western Hemisphere for the duration of the war.

V.231 The principal army and regional defense commands are identified and described in the records unit description for Record Group 338, Records of U.S. Army Commands, 1942–, located in this chapter. Identifications and descriptions of many closely related records are also provided with the description of RG 338 records.

V.232 Each unit headquarters, from the level of regional command (e.g., the Western Defense Command) through regiment and independent battalion and company, submitted narrative reports for specific operations or specified periods of time. These reports were accompanied by supporting documents prepared by the various headquarters staff sections. The latter included G-1 (Personnel), G-2 (Military Intelligence), G-3

(Operations and Training), and G-4 (Supply); a G-5 (Civil Affairs) section was often added late in the war, extending even to the division level. These staff sections prepared and maintained periodic reports, journals, message files, and other documents, although the quality and quantity of these records varied greatly according to the command and local conditions. At the regiment and battalion level, the equivalent staff sections were usually designated S-1, S-2, S-3, and S-4, and records were often combined into a single unit journal.

V.233 As with the records of overseas commands described in chapters XI and XII, the operations reports are fairly comprehensive for lower level units (divisions, regiments, battalions, and companies) but very fragmentary for higher level commands (e.g., Western Defense Command, Panama Canal Department). For the latter, the principal documentation is located among the RG 338 records described in this chapter.

V.234 The documentation for higher level commands varies greatly. For the Eastern Defense Command, responsible for the defense of the Atlantic coast and eastern United States, there are approximately 6 feet of records in classification 91-DC3. These include narrative histories of the command and of subordinate regional antiaircraft artillery commands, 1942-45 (91-DC3-0.1); general orders for several of these commands (91-DC3-1.13); and an intelligence estimate of the EDC situation, February 1943 (91-DC3-2.15). By contrast, documentation of the Southern Defense Command consists of less than 1 foot of histories of the command, December 1941-March 1944 (91-DC5-0.1). Records of the Western Defense Command (classification 91-DC4) principally consist of after-action reports and intelligence studies relating to operations in the Aleutians. Included, however, are a history and the general orders of the 4th Antiaircraft Command, 1942-45 (91-DC4-0.1 and 91-DC4-1.13, respectively), and data on the antisubmarine defenses of Los Angeles Harbor, 1941-44 (91-DC4-0.3.0).

V.235 Records of Latin American commands total only 3 feet Those of the Panama Canal Department include a command history (93-DP2-0) and G-4 periodic reports, 1943–46 (with gaps) (93-DP2-3.1). Most significant among the few records for the U.S. Army Forces, South Atlantic, is the command's final report, November 1942–October 1945 (93-USF4-0.3). Caribbean Defense Command records consist only of scattered operations reports, 1943–45 (93-DC1-0.3). Fragmentary records of the Antilles Department include histories and general orders of the command's training center, 1944–45 (93-DP1-REDE-0.2 and -1.13), and periodic reports of the G-3 and G-4 Sections, 1945 (93-DP1-3.1 and -4.1, respectively). There are also historical narratives of the British Guiana Base Command, 1941–43 (93-BC2-0.1) and the Jamaica Base Command, 1943–44 (93-BC3-0.2).

V.236 Scattered records of the Greenland Base Command, 1943–45 (less than 1 ft.), are located in classification 91-BC2; for the Newfoundland Base Command, there are only some histories of the command's ordnance detachment and G-4 Section periodic reports, April 1944–March 1945 (classification 91-BC3).

V.237 RG 407 includes 1 foot of records each for the Second and Fourth U.S. Armies, which performed training missions in

the United States throughout the war. Second Army records include a wartime history of the command (102-0) and histories of the various numbered headquarters involved in the organization and training of units (e.g., 102-SP1-[25]-0.1). Fourth Army records are similar in nature, with the addition of the command's general orders, 1940–41, 1943–46.

V.238 Over 350 feet of records document the activities of coastal artillery, antiaircraft, and harbor defense units, most of which were stationed in and around key cities and ports in the United States and its possessions during the war. The harbor defenses of Pearl Harbor and Honolulu, HI, are particularly well documented (classification CAHD Honolulu and Pearl Harbor), and include the S-2 journal and file for December 1941 (CAHD Honolulu and Pearl Harbor-2.2). Much less documentation is provided for other harbor defenses; the RG 338 records described in this chapter help fill this gap. For each coastal and antiaircraft artillery unit stationed in the United States, a narrative history is provided.

V.239 Among other units stationed at home, the largest was the 98th Infantry Division, which eventually participated in the occupation of Japan. Records for the Division (ca. 5 ft.) largely pertain to the preparations for, and execution of, the occupation of Japan. Included, however, is a narrative history of the Division, September 1942–November 1945 (398-0.1); general orders, 1942–45 (398-1.13); and histories of such constituent units as the 390th Infantry Regiment (398-INF[390]-0.1) and the 368th Field Artillery Battalion (398-FA[368]-0.1). Records of the 25th Infantry Division, which was stationed in Hawaii at the beginning of the war and participated in the defense of Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941, are described in chapter XIII.

V.240 Other units stationed in the Western Hemisphere and battalions and numerous technical and specialized units (e.g., engineers, chemical warfare, ordnance, medical, military police). Records of these units are scattered throughout the series.

V.241 For the 1940–41 period, much of the documentation for U.S. Army regional commands was interfiled with the AGO's central correspondence files. Among the RG 407 records described in chapter I, the formerly confidential and secret central decimal correspondence file, 1940-54, contains much additional documentation on military commands in the Western Hemisphere. The 1940–42 subseries is particularly valuable in this regard. Classification 660.2, for example, includes extensive data on the construction and modernization of harbor and antiaircraft defenses; classification 320.2 includes information on the composition and movement of troops to bases in Iceland, Greenland, and the Caribbean, June 1941-January 1942. The "project—geographic" and "project—foreign" subject files at the end of the subseries furnish additional documentation on construction works associated with mainland harbor defenses and bases in the Caribbean, Newfoundland, and Iceland. The 1943-45 subseries includes approximately 4 feet of bound volumes of reports, proclamations, directives, and news clippings prepared by the Western Defense Command relating to the relocation of Japanese Americans from the western States, 1942 (014.311).

V.242 As noted in chapter II, the AGO's unclassified central decimal correspondence file, 1940–54, includes scattered documentation concerning Army commands in the Western Hemisphere. At the end of the 1940–45 subseries, the "Command and Corps Areas" project files are especially useful for information regarding harbor defenses of specific ports and defense and base commands during the war.

RG 77, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers

V.243 Since its establishment in 1802, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has exercised both military and civil duties. Under the direction of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, its military duties included surveying, mapmaking, roadbuilding, laying out of military camps, and construction and repair of fortifications and installations. Civil works responsibilities included the maintenance and improvement of harbors and inland waterways and administration of flood-control projects. During World War II these tasks were augmented by (1) development, supply, and servicing of such specialized equipment items as bridges, construction equipment, camouflage and mapmaking materials, airplane landing mats, barrage balloons, and demolition and fire-fighting equipment for U.S. troops; (2) real estate acquisition and construction functions previously exercised by the Quartermaster Corps (i.e., construction of airfields and Army Air Corps installations); and (3) the organization and training of specialized Engineer personnel and troop units for field operations. In the War Department reorganization of March 1942, the Corps of Engineers was subordinated to Headquarters, Services of Supply (later Headquarters, Army Service Forces).

V.244 The greatest volume of engineer activity occurred in the continental United States, involving more than 27,000 projects in military and civil works. The most important of these concerned construction or expansion of Army camps, posts, and other installations (including the Pentagon); ordnance, ammunition, and chemical warfare plants; and Army Air Force bases and airfields. Major projects conducted by the Corps of Engineers outside the continental United States during World War II included construction of air and naval bases in British possessions in the Western Hemisphere under the terms of the Lend-Lease Act; the Canol Project for establishing oil pipelines and refineries in northwestern Canada; the Alaska Highway through northwestern Canada; the Pan-American Highway in Central America; and construction and rehabilitation of such military routes as the Ledo Road in Burma and the Trans-Iranian Railroad. In addition, the Corps of Engineers played the most prominent Army role in the development of the atomic bomb under the code designation Manhattan District.

V.245 The Corps of Engineers consisted of the Office of the Chief of Engineers (OCE) based in Washington, DC, a series of field agencies in the United States, and the various engineer headquarters staff sections and troop units attached to U.S.

Army field commands. Functions and authorities within the Corps of Engineers were decentralized to facilitate the many tasks required; consequently the OCE exercised only a general supervision over the wide range of engineer activities. The engineer district served as the basic unit of the engineer field organization; there were approximately 50 engineer districts in the United States during the war. After December 1942, these were grouped geographically into 11 Engineer Divisions, as follows: New England, North Atlantic, Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic, Ohio River, Great Lakes, Missouri River, Southwestern, Pacific, Lower Mississippi Valley, and Upper Mississippi Valley. The last two Divisions handled only civil works projects during the war; each of the remainder coordinated its activities with one of the nine Service Commands of the Army Service Forces (ASF). (During the war, temporary Engineer Divisions were also established for Panama and the Pan-American region, to handle military construction projects in those areas.) Other field agencies included the Army Map Service; Manhattan District; Engineer Board and Engineer School (both located at Ft. Belvoir, VA); separate Engineer Boards for Rivers and Harbors and for Beach Erosion; and various Engineer procurement offices, depots, regional maintenance offices, and specialized schools and training centers.

V.246 Wartime Chiefs of Engineers were Maj. Gen. Julian L. Schley (October 1937–September 1941) and Maj. Gen. Eugene Reybold (October 1941–October 1945). As the headquarters of the Corps of Engineers, the OCE grew from 13 major sections in 1939 to 32 subordinate divisions by 1945. In addition to the Chief's immediate office, the OCE in April 1945 was organized into six subordinate Offices, each of which operated under a Director, as indicated in the table below.

TABLE V.1: OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS (as of April 1945)

CHIEF'S OFFICE

Control Division
Technical Information Division
Fiscal Division
Legal Division
Legislative and Liaison Division
Personnel Division
Labor Division
Office Services Division

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF MILITARY SUPPLY (FORMERLY SUPPLY DIVISION)

International Division
Requirements and Stock Control Division
Procurement Division
Storage and Issue Division
Maintenance Division

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF MILITARY OPERATIONS
(FORMERLY ASSISTANT CHIEF OF ENGINEERS FOR WAR PLANNING)
Plans and Training Division
Military Intelligence Division
Research and Development Division

Office of the Director of Military Construction
Engineering Division
Command Construction Division
Industrial Construction Division
Repairs and Utilities Division

Office of the Director of Real Estate
Acquisition Division
Management and Disposal Division
Realty Requirements Division

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF READJUSTMENT
Price Adjustment Division
Contract Termination Division
Redistribution and Salvage Division
Demobilization Planning Division

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF CIVIL WORKS

Administrative Division

Engineering Division

Flood Control Division

River and Harbor Division

Safety and Accident Prevention Division

V.247 Among these component organizations, the Technical Information Division supervised the public relations and historical programs; the International Division was responsible for the supply of engineer equipment to other Allied powers under lend-lease; the Military Intelligence Division prepared studies of topographic, geological, geodetic, and other engineering-related features of foreign areas; the Command Construction Division carried out most of the military construction projects in the United States and overseas; and the Industrial Construction Division (known for most of the war as the Munitions Plants Branch) supervised engineer construction projects at industrial plants used by the Ordnance Department and the Chemical Warfare Service.

V.248 Records of the OCE for the World War II period comprise both central files and field agency files. Both categories of records are partly held by the National Archives and its regional facilities, and partly retained by the Corps of Engineers. Many field agency records now in the National Archives will probably be transferred to NARA's Regional Records Services facilities in the near future. Because of the complex disposition of pertinent

records, each category is separately described below.

V.249 Central Files. Wartime central files of the OCE in National Archives custody document both the activities of the OCE and its component organizations, and activities of field agencies as reported to the OCE. Much of this material has only recently been accessioned.

V.250 The OCE's general correspondence, 1918-45 (ca. 356 ft.), is arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme. Much of the material concerns the prewar period, and little appears to have been marked as security classified. The largest segment of the series concerns the testing and analysis of specific types of engineer equipment, filed under classification 400.112 and thereunder alphabetically by name or type of equipment. Included is information regarding bridges, camouflage, cranes, generators, airfield landing mats, and trucks; also included is useful data on techniques of mapping and the correspondence of the Engineering Board for the period January-October 1943. Additional documentation of camouflage equipment and use in the United States can be found in classification 384.6. Classification 600.1 provides much information regarding construction of military facilities; classification 333.1 contains inspection reports for Engineer training facilities and defense plants.

V.251 Formerly security-classified subject files, 1940-45 (295 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject or geographic location and thereunder according to the War Department decimal scheme, constitute an invaluable general collection of correspondence, reports, and memorandums regarding virtually all engineer activities during World War II. Geographic location entries include general areas ("Alaska"); cities ("Nome, Alaska"); and military installations ("Ft. Richardson, Alaska"). The majority of the series pertains to construction projects in the Western Hemisphere, but general documentation on the European and China-Burma-India theaters of operations is also included. The series also provides data on specific Engineer regiments and battalions, although the quantity varies from one unit to another. For many units very little information is provided, but file "80th Engineer Water Supply Battalion (319.1)" includes a detailed summary of the unit's activities in the Persian Gulf Command, December 1942-August 1944.

V.252 Among engineer activities in the Western Hemisphere, the series includes information on the Aircraft Warning Service, and its establishment of radar sites in the continental United States; Airport Development Program for the construction and maintenance of airfields and airports in Latin America (including contracts with Pan American Airways); Canol Project, for the exploration and exploitation of oil resources in the Yukon; construction of the Pan-American Highway; and use of camouflage to protect key U.S. industrial and military installations in the continental United States (file "Passive Protection"). The series also documents the Corps of Engineers' relations with private firms in the completion of projects (e.g., files "Contracts in Force (461)," "Curtiss-Wright Corporation," "Standard Oil (600.96)").

V.253 Recently accessioned central files include several

series of correspondence. Only records that directly document Corps of Engineers organizations and functions have been retained as permanent in these series. General correspondence with Engineer Districts, 1941–45 (ca. 65 ft.), arranged alphabetically by name of district and thereunder according to the War Department decimal scheme, documents organizational planning and changes at the district level (classifications 300–399), and general military construction activities, including project plans and status reports, and the contracting and payment of civilian labor (classifications 600–699). The series also provides information on routine administrative matters for the Manhattan District, responsible for the development of the atomic bomb.

V.254 Very similar in nature is **general correspondence** with Divisions, 1941–45 (ca. 40 ft.), arranged alphabetically by name of division and thereunder according to the War Department decimal scheme. The same categories of documentation on organization and military construction, classifications 300–399 and 600–699, are provided here at the level of regional Engineer Divisions. More information is available in this series, however, on the construction of airfields (classification 686). Also included in this series is documentation of the Pan-American Division (with its headquarters in Miami, FL) and the Panama Division regarding military construction in those areas.

V.255 Of general correspondence with Service Commands, 1918–46 (ca. 6 ft.), only classifications 300–399 have been retained for their documentation of the activation, organization, staffing, and deactivation of Engineer units. Most of the series does not pertain to ASF Service Commands, but to the prewar Army Command Areas and the Engineer units assigned to them.

General correspondence relating to civil works, 1942-47 (16 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme, pertains to wartime civil works projects throughout the continental United States, particularly with regard to improvements in harbor and river navigation and flood control projects. Closely related are two other series, general correspondence with Divisions relating to civil works, 1942-47 (10 ft.), arranged alphabetically by name of Division and thereunder according to the War Department decimal scheme, and general correspondence with Districts relating to civil works, 1942-47 (15 ft.), arranged alphabetically by name of district and thereunder according to the War Department decimal scheme. Both series emphasize waterway navigation and flood control, and are particularly useful for information on project planning, budget estimates and justifications, the effects of specific floods, and the preparation of storm studies at the Engineer Division and district levels, respectively.

V.257 More pertinent for wartime activities is general correspondence relating to airfields and related facilities, 1940–45 (40 ft.), chronologically arranged under decimal classification 686 and accompanying progress reports and status reports. Roughly half the series consists of bound volumes of bimonthly progress reports (accompanied by maps and drawings) for airfield construction projects, January 1941–March 1942, filed in classification 686 (Bulky Enclosures). The remainder of the

series documents the selection of airfield sites, procurement of supplies and equipment, specifications of materials, and labor relations. At the beginning of the series are some records relating to the construction of aircraft gasoline storage facilities and aircraft production plants.

General correspondence with or about Engineer units, other Federal agencies, universities, and other institutions and special projects, 1918–46 (158 ft.), arranged alphabetically by name of unit, project, or subject and thereunder according to the War Department decimal scheme, provides general information on various engineer wartime activities. Most pertinent are two categories of records: (1) those relating to organizational aspects, including data on the activation, organization, strength, and movement of specific engineer units; training and educational programs at the Engineer School; and wartime activities of OCE component offices, the Engineer Board, and the Army Map Service and (2) those documenting such special construction projects as the Alaska Highway, Pan-American Highway, and Canol Project. The series also includes OCE correspondence with universities involved in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, particularly with regard to engineer training. File "British Units 400.34" includes original British documents on the organization and equipment of Royal Engineer units, 1941-42.

V.259 Correspondence relating to bridges, 1942–47 (22 ft.), is arranged alphabetically by name of waterway and thereunder chronologically under War Department decimal classifications 823 and 823.01. This series documents the planning, design, construction, and alteration of bridges and drawbridges over navigable waterways in the continental United States (no information regarding overseas operations is included). More general in nature is general correspondence relating to civil works projects, 1942-47 (299 ft.), arranged alphabetically by name of project or waterway and thereunder according to the War Department decimal scheme. Generally, locations by State are not provided in subject entries (e.g., "Big River Dam," "Cape May Canal"). The series consists of correspondence, survey reports, design analyses, and other technical reports pertaining to such domestic civil works projects as dams, canals, harbors, and river navigation.

V.260 Several series documenting civil works during the 1942–47 period succeed a collection of central correspondence files pertaining to civil works projects during the 1923–42 period. Nearly all the latter predate American entry into the war, but are useful for information on the extensive civil engineering projects conducted during this period. The series consist of general correspondence relating to civil works, 1923–42 (292 ft.), arranged according to a subject-numeric classification scheme (1000–7654); correspondence with government agencies and private organizations relating to civil works ("Miscellaneous File"), 1923–42 (381 ft.), arranged alphabetically by agency or organization name and thereunder according to a subject-numeric classification scheme; correspondence relating to rivers and harbors, 1923–42 (1,328 ft.), arranged alphabetically by name of river or harbor and thereunder according to a

subject-numeric classification scheme; correspondence with District and other field offices, 1923-42 (432 ft.), arranged alphabetically by field office designation and thereunder according to a subject-numeric classification scheme; correspondence relating to bridge construction, 1923-42 (214 ft.), arranged alphabetically by name or location (State or county) of bridge and thereunder according to a subject-numeric classification scheme; correspondence relating to boats, 1923-42 (94 ft.), arranged alphabetically by type of Army boat (e.g., survey vessels, inland patrol boats) and thereunder according to a subjectnumeric classification scheme; and correspondence relating to permits for construction, 1923-42 (428 ft.), arranged alphabetically by name of individual or company applicant and thereunder according to a subject-numeric classification scheme. Within each series, larger documents and publications are separately filed as "Envelopes" and "Bulky Packages."

V.261 Finding aids to these series are provided by the name index to correspondence relating to civil works, 1923–42 (132 ft.), arranged alphabetically by name of correspondent, and record cards for correspondence relating to civil works, 1923–42 (149 ft.), arranged numerically. The former is most useful for locating individuals; the latter, for subjects.

V.262 The documentation of civil works projects contained in the above series directly complements that found in the records of engineer field offices, described elsewhere in this section. Closely related are records of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, also described in this section.

V.263 Two series pertain to engineer operations on island bases in the Western Hemisphere leased from Great Britain, 1940–42. General correspondence relating to overseas leased bases, 1940–42 (less than 2 ft.), is arranged in two subseries, (formerly) security classified and unclassified, each of which is thereunder arranged according to a subject-numeric filing scheme. Most of the material pertains to military construction projects on island bases in the Caribbean (file 7205), especially regarding bases on Trinidad, Antigua, Bermuda, the Bahamas, Jamaica, and British Guiana. Also included is information on the letting of contracts to private firms and the involvement of Pan American Airways in the construction of airfields.

V.264 This small series is supplemented by the more extensive **overseas bases project files**, **1940–42** (18 ft.), also arranged into (formerly) classified and unclassified subseries, thereunder alphabetically by geographic location and thereunder according to a subject-numeric filing scheme. The project files furnish data on financial aspects, planning, status, and material requirements for airfield construction projects in or on the same British possessions noted in the previous series, most of which is filed under numeric file classification 7205. In addition, the series includes some documentation of related construction projects on Newfoundland and Greenland.

V.265 Central files also include records collected or created by the Technical Information Division's Historical Branch (later designated the Engineer Historical Division). For the most part, these records pertain to overseas activities of engineer units in direct support of combat operations. V.266 Records regarding operations in various theaters and commands, 1939–46 (2 ft.), arranged by theater or command and thereunder by subject or by type of record, are a general collection of reports, memorandums, bulletins, and photographs. Much of the material pertains to Engineer operations in the Southwest Pacific Area (SWPA), including reports of the Allied Works Council, the Australian-U.S. construction authority for military works in Australia; Engineer Technical Information Bulletins issued by the Office of the Chief Engineer at General Headquarters, SWPA; and Engineer Information Bulletins issued by the Chief Engineer, U.S. Sixth Army. The series also includes information on construction projects in Alaska and Panama. A folder listing the series' contents is located at the beginning.

V.267 Records regarding activities in the European and Middle East theaters, (2 ft.), arranged by subject or by type of record, consist of 28 folders of background materials used in the preparation of engineer historical studies. Some of the materials are non-engineer records collected for reference purposes (e.g., European Theater of Operations (ETO), U.S. Army, general orders regarding awards). Among engineer records for the European theater are daily operations reports of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, ETO, July 1944–May 1945; situation reports of the Engineer Section, Headquarters, Sixth Army Group, October 1944-February 1945; semimonthly operations reports of the Engineer Section, Headquarters, U.S. Ninth Army, September 1944-January 1945; and a report of the U.S. Army Air Forces construction program in Great Britain, November 1943. Records for the Middle East theater include reports of inspections of the Middle East Engineer Liaison Team, October-November 1943; bimonthly briefs of the Middle East Theater, June 1943-October 1944, prepared by the OCE; and miscellaneous records regarding U.S. Army forces in the Middle East, November 1941-December 1942. A folder listing of the series' contents is held by the custodial unit.

V.268 Miscellaneous Engineer records relating to operations in Europe, the Mediterranean, and North Africa, 1942–45 (25 ft.), unarranged, are apparently records of engineer field units, engineer staff sections of theater headquarters, and individual engineer officers collected by the Historical Branch for use in historical studies. Chief among these are 20 Engineer Historical Reports prepared in August 1945 by the Liaison Section of the Intelligence Division, OCE, European Theater of Operations, U.S.Army (ETOUSA); each report details a single general aspect of engineer activities in the European Theater (e.g., "Railroad Reconstruction and Bridging," "Camouflage Activities," "Forced Crossings of the Rhine River," "Road Maintenance and Heavy Bridging"). Each report typically includes accompanying volumes of documentary appendixes.

V.269 Other items include a report on the reconstruction of the Port of Cherbourg, July–September 1944; interviews with engineer personnel regarding operations on Omaha Beach, June 1944; after-action reports of engineer units; situation reports of the Engineer Section, Advanced Section of the Communications Zone (COM Z), ETOUSA, September 1944; a history of the Engi-

neer Model Makers Detachment, 1942–45; the completion report of construction work performed by the North African Engineer District, November 1942–March 1943; and the journal of Col. John Colonna (chief engineer of the Twelfth Air Force in North Africa), December 1942–October 1943.

V.270 Eight other wartime series of Historical Branch records relate to engineer operations on New Guinea and in the Philippine Islands, 1942–45, under the authority of General Headquarters, Southwest Pacific Area. Sometimes known as the "SWPA Files," these records are described in chapter XIII.

V.271 The Construction Division and its subordinate Real Estate Branch, having served as a part of the Quartermaster General's Office since 1920, were transferred to the Corps of Engineers in December 1941. Accompanying this transfer were the records of construction and real estate activities during the interwar period.

V.272 Most significant among these records are completion reports, 1917–43 (172 ft.), documenting the completion of specific construction projects at Army (including Army Air Force (AAF)) installations. The more than 1,630 volumes are arranged in two subseries (unclassified and formerly classified), thereunder alphabetically by name of installation and thereunder chronologically. At the beginning of the series is an alphabetically arranged listing of Army installations with dates and abstracts of construction projects during this period.

V.273 Each Army installation usually includes several volumes in each subseries. Each volume typically documents several construction projects, including narrative completion reports, progress reports (often in the form of graphs), photographs, and plans or blueprints. The materials in the two subseries often complement each other. For example, data on construction projects at Hickam Field, HI, for the 1937–38 period is located in the unclassified subseries (Vols. 1–8); construction projects at Hickam from 1939 through June 1942 are detailed in the formerly classified subseries (Vols. 9–11).

V.274 Most of the Army installations are those located in the continental United States, but also included are installations in Hawaii, Alaska, the Canal Zone, and the Philippines. At the end of the formerly classified subseries are completion reports for construction projects in Newfoundland, Panama, and the Caribbean area (including British and French Guiana and the Netherlands West Indies) for the 1943–44 period.

V.275 Closely related are "Historical Record of Buildings" and "Record of Equipment and Condition of Buildings" at active Army posts, 1905–42 (129 ft.), arranged alphabetically by name of post. This series consists of form reports regarding specific construction projects and conditions of buildings and facilities. The forms include photographs, blueprints, and data regarding construction and maintenance costs, labor required, building dimensions, and other information. Most forms predate World War II, but include data on construction of facilities for the 1941–42 period. This is particularly significant for Army posts in Hawaii and the Philippines on the eve of war; e.g., Schofield Barracks, HI (construction projects from 1914 through November 1941), Hickam Field, HI (1901 through June 1942),

and the port area in Manila, Philippines (1901 through August 1941).

V.276 Records of the Real Estate Branch pertain only to real property acquired for Army and AAF installations, and not that used in civil works projects. Pertinent wartime records include sales correspondence, 1921–42 (28 ft.), arranged alphabetically by name of installation, and sales agreements, 1917–44 (8 ft.), arranged alphabetically by name of installation and thereunder by name of purchaser.

V.277 Records of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, responsible for the general supervision of river and harbor improvements, mostly concern the prewar period. Most pertinent are **reports and studies relating to river and harbor projects**, **1902–54** (173 ft.), arranged numerically by study number (1–8307) and thereunder chronologically. These include surveys, public hearings, construction reports, and correspondence on specific improvement projects. Some projects include documentation of improvements and changes over a period of 10 years.

V.278 Other records include minutes of meetings of the Board, 1902–42 (2 ft.), arranged chronologically, and monthly reports of operations and annual reports of the Board, 1921–43 (2 ft.), arranged according to a special decimal classification scheme. All of these records are closely related to the documentation of civil works projects described in this section.

V.279 Many original records and historical studies from this period remain in the custody of the Office of History, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Belvoir, VA. Some of these materials duplicate records in National Archives custody; many others are unique. Subject categories include World War II, General (including documentation of airfields, engineer equipment and units, mapping, public relations, and the role of African Americans in the Corps of Engineers); Research and Development (including annual reports and historical studies of the Engineer Board); Military Construction in the United States (including documentation of the 1939 expansion program, the transfer of construction activities from the Quartermaster Corps to the Corps of Engineers, construction contracting, and real estate acquisition); Manhattan Engineer District; Foreign Military Construction (especially pertinent for information on the Royal Australian Engineers); and World War II Theaters of Operations (including documentation for all theaters of operations and Alaska). The Office of History also maintains custody of a collection of air base construction records stored at Maxwell Air Force Base, AL.

V.280 Some Corps of Engineers records were apparently lost in a 1973 fire at the National Personnel Records Center in St. Louis, MO. The most important of these were the records of the Strategic Planning Section of the Plans and Training Division. A manuscript history of the section, and an interview with an officer who served in the section and its successors, is also in the custody of the Office of History, Corps of Engineers.

V.281 Field Agencies. Wartime records of the Army Map Service (AMS) are held by the Cartographic and Architectural section of the Special Media Archives Services Division. These principally comprise maps created or collected by the AMS, but also include original documentation and annual reports and bulletins published by the AMS. These records are described in National Archives Reference Information Paper 79, World War II Records in the Cartographic and Architectural Branch of the National Archives.

V.282 Records of the various Engineer districts and Divisions essentially document civil works projects associated with the improvement of river and harbor navigability; construction of bridges, dams, and reservoirs; and flood control on major rivers. In many cases the documentation principally concerns prewar activities, as civil works projects not directly related to the war effort were accorded a lower priority during the war years. Wartime activities for coastal districts and Divisions also include some documentation on the construction of coastal fortifications. The majority of war-era records of districts and Divisions are in National Archives custody, but some materials have been retained by the Corps of Engineers. Field agency records in National Archives custody are held by, or will be transferred to, the Regional Records Services facilities. The descriptions that follow are arranged according to regional archives branch. Because of the volume and changing status of the records, only selected series are described for their wartime significance or as representative samples of wartime documentation.

V.283 NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION—NORTHEAST REGION (BOSTON). Most Corps of Engineer records here predate the World War II period. Records of the Providence, RI, District Office, for example, include reports, surveys, maps, blueprints, and other documentation of coastal fortifications only through 1937. Records of the New England Division Office (Boston) document civil works projects in New England during the war, including reports and studies relating to flood control and electric power, 1934–43; construction project files, 1943–48; and photographic prints and negatives relating to construction projects, 1935–50. The Branch also holds a series of records of the Manhattan Engineer District's Boston Area Office, described in chapter VII.

V.284 NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION—NORTHEAST REGION (New York City). Wartime records in this Branch are especially pertinent for the San Juan (PR) District Office. These include five series (totaling 58 ft.) of engineering special studies and reports and construction project files concerning civil works projects in Puerto Rico, 1900–50, particularly regarding harbor improvements on the island. Maps, blue-prints, and photographs are scattered throughout these series. General administrative correspondence files relating to military construction projects (Caribbean area), 1941–50 (4 ft.), arranged by subject and file number, mostly concern costs, contracts, and leases associated with the projects.

V.285 For the New York (NY) District Office, records include general administrative files, 1907–43 (5 ft.); engineering studies and reports, 1910–48 (38 ft.); civil works engineering studies, 1940–53 (4 ft.); civil works project construction files, 1935–44 (5 ft.); and comprehensive reports and studies, 1907–43

(14 ft.). Records of the St. Lawrence River District Office include civil works project drawings, 1912–42 (18 ft.); construction files, 1924–43 (11 ft.); and over 1,300 engineering drawings of the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway.

V.286 National Archives and Records Administration—MID Atlantic Region (Center City Philadelphia). As with the holdings of other Regional Records Services facilities, RG 77 records here largely predate the World War II period. Those of the Engineer District Office at Baltimore (MD) end in 1931; those of the District Office at Norfolk (VA) conclude in 1942. Conversely, records of the Philadelphia (PA) District Office extend through 1945. These include civil works projects general administrative records, 1937–64 (18 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme and thereunder alphabetically by project name, supplemented by several series regarding examinations, surveys, leases, licenses, safety, and structural permits. The District Engineer's annual reports, 1926–52 (1 ft.), arranged chronologically, summarize yearly activities in civil works projects.

V.287 More pertinent are four series (totaling 15 ft.) of correspondence relating to the harbor defenses of the Delaware River, 1941–44, including data on the construction of fortifications and establishment of coastal batteries; a fifth series constitutes a card index to the formerly security-classified correspondence. Two additional series of correspondence (5 ft.) on the same subject, originated by the Fortifications Section of the District Engineer during the 1933–42 period, supplement these series, as does a collection of miscellaneous photographs and negatives relating to fortification construction projects.

V.288 Records of the Pittsburgh (PA) District Office are limited entirely to civil works projects. Prominent among these are two series of correspondence relating to the Tygart River Reservoir Dam, 1933–46 (11 ft.), and the Youghiogheny River Reservoir Dam, 1933–46 (6 ft.), each arranged according to a subject-numeric classification scheme; each is also accompanied by record cards serving as a finding aid to the contents of each. Closely related are records of the district's Engineering Division, including field notes relating to dredging projects, 1935–45 (20 ft.), arranged by river, thereunder by lock or dam, and thereunder chronologically, and field notes relating to reservoir construction, 1930–45 (132 ft.), arranged by reservoir and thereunder chronologically.

V.289 Several series document civil works activities of the Huntington (WV) District Office, although none extend beyond 1943. Correspondence relating to special studies, reports, and investigations, 1913–43 (1 ft.), arranged according to an alphanumeric classification scheme, includes appraisals of sites for such military construction projects as airfields, hospitals, and supply depots. Two additional small series document the construction of access and strategic roads in the area, and general guard orders issued by the district during the war.

V.290 NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION—SOUTHEAST REGION. The wartime records of several district

offices pertaining to civil works projects are extensive. Mobile (AL) District Office records include navigable waterways files, 1932-71 (7 ft.), arranged by subject, and civil works project files, 1907-68 (216 ft.), arranged into chronological subseries and thereunder according to a subject-decimal filing scheme. Savannah (GA) District Office records include district circulars, organization orders, bulletins, and numbered memorandums, ca. 1942-52 (totaling 1 ft.), and civil works projects case files, n.d. (1 ft.), arranged by project contract number. Vicksburg (MS) District Office records include project operation and maintenance basic files, 1930–70 (8 ft.), arranged by subject, which also concern the building of dams, reservoirs, and other civil works, as well as two series (6 ft.) of district regulations, instruction circulars, and letters of instruction relating to administrative and fiscal matters. Similar materials are also available for the Jacksonville (FL), Louisville (KY), Wilmington (NC), Memphis (TN), and Nashville (TN), District Offices for the war period.

V.291 NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION—GREAT LAKES REGION (CHICAGO). Wartime RG 77 records in this region document the civil works activities of the Ohio River Division and several districts. Records of the Ohio River Division include correspondence and other records relating to personnel, 1914–45 (2 ft.), arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically, and records relating to projects undertaken within the guidelines of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, 1935–43 (3 ft.), arranged in part by location of project and in part chronologically.

V.292 Detailed data on the operation, employment, and financial aspects at specific dam sites along the Ohio River through 1944 can be found among several correspondence series of the Cincinnati (OH) District Office. Administrative and real estate management records for civil works projects in the Rock Island (IL) District Office are available for the prewar period through 1942.

V.293 Among the records of the Chicago (IL) District Office, correspondence, reports, issuances, and related administrative records, 1902–43 (16 ft.), arranged by subject and file number, include documentation for the early war period of the construction of airfields, the repair of naval vessels, the use of waterways for the transportation of war-related materials, and some information on personnel. Among the recently accessioned organization and planning files, 1947–59 (4 ft.), arranged in part alphabetically by subject and in part according to the War Department decimal scheme, are "principal report files" for the 1942–45 period. More typical for documentation of civil works activities are project files relating to rivers and harbors in Illinois and northwest Indiana, 1904–47 (45 ft.), arranged by project subject.

V.294 Records of the Detroit (MI) District Office pertain only to civil works projects, including administrative records, 1903–46 (13 ft.), arranged by subject and file number, and project construction files, 1902–43 (22 ft.), arranged by project area (Detroit, Rouge, St. Clair, St. Marys, and Saginaw Rivers) and thereunder by subject or by type of project. The latter docu-

ments such activities as the widening of the Rouge River to permit larger vessels access to a newly constructed Ford plant, and the construction of a tunnel connecting Detroit with Windsor, Ontario. Similar data for the Milwaukee (WI) District Office is located in the latter's general records, 1907–43 (6 ft.), arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically. For the Zanesville District Office (OH), there is a collection of records relating to construction of dams and reservoirs in the Muskingum Watershed Conservancy District of Ohio, 1934–49 (50 ft.), arranged in part by project and in part by subject.

V.295 NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION—CENTRAL PLAINS REGION. RG 77 materials here include early wartime records of the Upper Mississippi Valley Division's civil works activities. Typical documentation includes **engineering studies of the Upper Mississippi Valley**, 1930–42 (2 ft.), arranged by subject of study and thereunder chronologically, and civil works project construction files, 1921–42 (12 ft.), arranged by district, thereunder by project number, and thereunder chronologically.

V.296 Wartime records of the Missouri River Division and the Kansas City (MO), St. Louis (MO), and Omaha (NE) District Offices consist of general administrative files supplemented by smaller series of survey reports, hydrological data, and navigation studies. The majority of the records pertain to the construction of dams and reservoirs and flood control projects; much of the material concerns postwar civil works projects. Recently accessioned records of the Omaha District include installation historical files, 1946–60, and additional civil works projects files.

V.297 NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION—SOUTHWEST REGION. Wartime records include only one series of engineering records, 1920–40 (30 ft.), of the Southwestern Division. Arranged by subject and thereunder alphabetically by waterway, the series comprises studies and correspondence concerning rivers, harbors, and bridges in the Gulf Coast States. More complete documentation of civil works activities can be found among the records of subordinate district offices.

V.298 Records of the Albuquerque (NM) District Office include **general administrative records**, **1935–64** (39 ft.), arranged for the most part according to the War Department decimal scheme; a **record set of the district's publications and issuances**, **1939–66** (5 ft.), arranged numerically (1–899); and **civil works construction files**, **1936–50** (20 ft.), arranged by project. Fort Worth (TX) District Office wartime records include **field survey notebooks**, **1941–62** (12 ft.), arranged alphabetically by location of survey, and **civil works project files**, **1934–61** (126 ft.), arranged alphabetically by name of project.

V.299 Galveston (TX) District Office records regarding civil works include: **general administrative records** ("central files"), 1944–61 (18 ft.), arranged chronologically by year and thereunder according to the War Department decimal scheme; **examination and survey files**, 1908–48 (28 ft.), arranged by location and thereunder by consecutive file numbers; and **civil works project files**, 1936–53 (15 ft.), arranged alphabetically by name

of project. Records of the Little Rock (AR) District Office include military project files, 1941–43 (8 ft.), arranged by type of project (e.g., arsenal, airfield, detention camp), which are especially useful regarding the construction of Pine Bluff Arsenal. Also located among this district's records are civil works project files, 1940–59 (74 ft.), arranged alphabetically by location of project construction, which mostly concern dams and waterways but include data on the construction of an Army-Navy hospital.

V.300 Tulsa (OK) District Office civil works records are more extensive. Examples of series include basic topographical data files, discharge measurements notes, stream gauge observation reports, and hydraulic design and cemetery relocation files. Most useful are civil works projects general administrative records, 1937–64 (18 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme, and civil works project files, 1939–58 (186 ft.), arranged for the most part alphabetically by location of project (oversized items are filed separately at the end of the series). Included among the latter series are field notes, drawings, maps, and original cloth tracings pertaining to the various civil works activities involved.

V.301 New Orleans (LA) District Office records include general administrative records, 1862–1964 (66 ft.), the 1935–42 period for which is arranged according to an alpha-numeric classification system; thereafter records are arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme. The series is supplemented by basic topographical data files, 1929–45 (21 ft.), arranged according to an alpha-numeric system; field survey notebooks and field notes, 1937–51 (157 ft.), arranged numerically by field book number; aerial photograph negatives, 1940–59, arranged by roll number and date; and civil works project files, 1884–1959 (34 ft.), arranged chronologically by date of project and thereunder alphabetically by name. All of these series pertain to navigation improvements, bridges, dams, and flood control projects in the Mississippi River basin.

V.302 NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION—ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION. There are relatively few RG 77 records in this branch as the region was not a major center of Corps of Engineers activity. The most relevant materials are the Fort Peck project construction files concerning the Fort Peck Dam, 1934–40, and some topographical data files of the Omaha (NE) District Office.

V.303 NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION—PACIFIC REGION (LAGUNA NIGUEL). The most relevant RG 77 records consist of a series of engineering plans and construction drawings of military sites in Arizona, Nevada, and southern California. Included are drawings of the air warning system sites along the southern California coast, air bases and airfields, training camps, hospitals, bombing and antiaircraft firing ranges, and harbor defenses for Los Angeles and San Diego harbors. Also of note are prewar records of the Los Angeles (CA) District Office, particularly regarding the development of the Los Angeles inner and outer harbors and coastal fortifications. These activities are documented in project administration

records, 1899–1935 (49 ft.), arranged in an alpha-numeric system determined by subject; monthly river and harbor reports, 1912–40 (4 ft.), arranged for the later period chronologically by fiscal year; and monthly fortifications reports, 1912–35 (1 ft.), arranged chronologically.

V.304 NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION—PACIFIC REGION (SAN FRANCISCO). RG 77 records here are very limited for the World War II period. Most pertinent are prewar records of the South Pacific Division, prior to that organization's absorption (December 1942) into the newly established Pacific Division based in San Francisco. South Pacific Division records include general administrative files, 1913—42, regarding inspections, surveys of harbors and rivers, bridge and dam construction, flood control projects, dredging operations, and some harbor defense reports.

V.305 Among records of engineer districts, those for the San Francisco (CA) District Office include a **fortification file**, **1884–1944**, arranged by subject; most of the series predates World War II, but included is information on San Francisco coast and antiaircraft defense, 1938–42. There are also **topographic field books concerning flood control**, **1936–45** (9 ft.), arranged alphabetically by place surveyed or studied. Scattered documentation of early wartime civil works projects can be found among records of the Sacramento (CA) District Office, 1906–43, and the Honolulu (HI) District Office, 1913–42. The latter, however, do include some historical summaries of Engineer activities in the Pacific Ocean Areas during World War II.

V.306 NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION—PACIFIC ALASKA REGION (SEATTLE). RG 77 records here pertain to civil works projects conducted in the Portland (OR) and Seattle (WA) District Offices during the war years. Records include administrative files, engineering studies, topographical and hydrological data files, field survey notebooks, and project construction files; although most of these relate to waterway navigation projects, river and harbor improvements, and flood control, they include some information on the construction of coastal artillery fortifications at Puget Sound and the Columbia River. The Seattle District materials include 2 feet of administrative correspondence concerning the construction of coastal defense batteries in Alaska, but these provide little information on the nature or construction of these batteries.

V.307 NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION—PACIFIC ALASKA REGION (ANCHORAGE). Records documenting the wartime activities of the Corps of Engineers in Alaska are not located among the RG 77 inaterials in this Branch. The available records pertain to the period 1920–35 and the postwar era.

V.308 RELATED RECORDS. As is evident from the holdings in Regional Records Services facilities, few records of purely military construction projects carried out in Engineer districts and Divisions during World War II have been accessioned by the National Archives. Some of these records may remain in the cus-

tody of the originating districts and Divisions; the histories published by many of these offices, for example, often cite "installation historical files" as sources in district or Division custody. Other records have been retained by the Office of History, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Ft. Belvoir, VA; these include materials pertaining to wartime military construction in the United States (including a large number of chronologically arranged construction progress reports, 1941–44). The Office of History also holds a collection of Engineer records for the "American Military Theater" during World War II, including documentation for Alaska. It is also possible that many field records were eventually incorporated within the central files recently accessioned by the National Archives, described earlier in this section.

V.309 Records of the Manhattan Engineer District are described in chapter VII; records of combat Engineer units are described in combination with their operational headquarters, in chapters XI–XIII. Closely related are the records of Headquarters Army Service Forces, RG 160, described in chapter VI; that chapter also includes descriptions of historical manuscripts concerning the Corps of Engineers in World War II among the Records of the Army Staff, RG 319. Additional documentation of military construction activities in the United States, particularly during the 1940–41 period, can be found among the Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General (RG 92), described in chapter VI, and among the Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1917–, RG 407, described in chapter I.

RG 181, Records of Naval Districts and Shore Establishments

V.310 During World War II, the U.S. Navy relied on an extensive system of shore-based establishments to produce the materiel, services, and personnel needed for maintaining and supporting the Navy's operational forces. Known collectively as the Shore Establishment, the organizations that performed these tasks were organized into numbered naval districts, which were responsible for geographic areas that usually comprised several States. Where the commandant of each naval district exercised administrative supervision over the shore establishments in his area, the specific bureaus of the Navy Department provided technical supervision, and sometimes direct management control.

V.311 At the height of the war the shore establishments employed 750,000 civilians and over 450,000 naval personnel at more than 7,200 installations, of which 6,300 were in the continental United States. The activities at these installations can be grouped in nine categories: shipbuilding and repair; naval air; naval ordnance; procurement and supply; naval personnel; medical department; Marine Corps; Coast Guard; and special service (e.g., radio stations, fleet post offices, fleet liaison officers, intelligence units, and public information centers). Overseas activities included the construction and maintenance of territorial and insular bases and their component units.

V.312 The designations and locations of the naval districts were as follows: First, at Boston, MA; Third, at New York, NY; Fourth, at Philadelphia, PA; Fifth, at Norfolk, VA; Sixth, at Charleston, SC; Seventh, at Miami, FL; Eighth, at New Orleans, LA; Ninth, at Great Lakes, IL; Tenth, at San Juan, PR; Eleventh, at San Diego, CA; Twelfth, at San Francisco, CA; Thirteenth, at Seattle, WA; Fourteenth, at Pearl Harbor, HI; Fifteenth, at Balboa, Panama; and Seventeenth, at Kodiak, AK. The Second Naval District had been discontinued before World War II, and the Sixteenth Naval District (Philippine Islands) ceased to exist with the Japanese conquest of the Philippines, May 1942. In the same category as the naval districts, although not so designated, were the Severn River Naval Command, which included the Naval Academy at Annapolis, MD, and the Potomac River Naval Command, which included the Washington, DC, area.

V.313 Nearly all the records of naval districts and shore establishments are in the custody of, or scheduled for transfer to, NARA's Regional Records Services facilities. The activities they document necessarily involved participation of the various Navy bureaus, an involvement so integral to logistical functions that jurisdictional disputes continually arose among these Navy authorities throughout the war. Records of RG 181 should therefore be used in combination with related records of the various bureaus described in this volume. For example, the repair and salvage of U.S. warships damaged and sunk during the attack on Pearl Harbor, December 1941, is not only documented among the records of the Pearl Harbor Shipyard in RG 181, but also among the records of the Bureau of Ships, RG 19, and the Bureau of Ordnance, RG 74, described in chapter VI. Those segments of RG 181 most directly involved in training and combat operations are separately described in chapters III and IX, respectively.

V.314 RG 181 wartime records are most complete for the naval districts. For each district, the Office of the Commandant's "central subject files," arranged according to the alpha-numeric classifications of the *Navy Filing Manual (NFM)*, provide the essential documentation of activities within the district's area. Included is information on organization, activation, and deactivation of subordinate commands and units; budgetary and fiscal planning and expenses; construction and repair of facilities; commissioning and decommissioning of ships; training; communications; security; orders and regulations; ship and aircraft movements; and public relations activities, including those related to local civilian communities. There is also some information regarding combat operations, particularly regarding submarine activity and antisubmarine measures in coastal regions, and intelligence and counterintelligence activities.

V.315 Subordinate offices and organizations within each district often maintained their own "central subject files" or "general correspondence files," usually also arranged according to the *NFM*. Included among these, for example, are records of the district operations officer, naval shipyards, naval air stations, and other shore establishments located within the district. In some cases, "central subject files" constitute subgroups of numerous series of correspondence and issuances extending

over more than 100 years. The extent of such documentation varies according to district.

V.316 The volume and physical dispersion of these records preclude detailed descriptions here. Identified below are only those records pertinent for the World War II period; a comprehensive listing is provided in National Archives Special List 58, Records of Naval Districts and Shore Establishments in the Regional Archives Part of Record Group 181 (Ft. Worth, TX, 1991). Each NARA Regional Records Services facility maintains additional finding aids to the records in its custody.

V.317 NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION—NORTHEAST REGION (BOSTON). Pertinent records of the *First Naval District*, Boston, MA, include records of several offices. For the Office of the Commandant, there are central subject files, 1925–58 (243 ft.); formerly security-classified central subject files, 1940–47 (4 ft.); and correspondence concerning ships ("Ship Files"), 1939–40 (4 ft.). Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations (Deputy or Assistant Commandant) records include central subject files, 1944–55 (9 ft.), and formerly security-classified central subject files, 1942–45 (10 ft.), both of which partially document activities of the Northern Group, Eastern Sea Frontier.

V.318 Of more operational significance are the records of the Operations Officer, especially monthly war diaries, 1942–45 (2 ft.), for the units of the Northern Group, Eastern Sea Frontier. The diaries, chronologically arranged, include narratives of daily unit operations, investigations of reported enemy contacts (especially searches for submarines), and responses to accidents or distress calls. Section or base ("geographic") files, 1940–45 (1 ft.), arranged alphabetically by name of unit or geographic location, include information regarding the acquisition of property, establishment and organization of district units, harbor defenses, aids to navigation, and cooperation with other services. Seven series of chronologically arranged "rough" and "smooth" logs (ca. 4 ft.) detail the movements of ships and aircraft, and administrative activities at district headquarters.

V.319 Other records of district offices include the Aviation Officer's central subject files, 1944–45 (2 ft.); three series of collected historical data (1 ft.) maintained by the Historical Officer; the Public Information Officer's publicity and press files, 1944–48 (6 ft.); the Director of Naval Officer Procurement's investigative files of candidates, 1941–43 (1 ft.); the Director of Training's general correspondence, 1942–49 (4 ft.); and the Public Works Officer's formerly security-classified general correspondence, 1941–46 (7 ft.), and real estate files, 1941–52 (22 ft.). A collection of photographic negatives and prints depicting naval shore establishments, 1939–47, is also included among records of the last-named Office.

V.320 Among the records of the Boston Naval Shipyard, MA, the following series document the wartime activities of the Office of the Commandant: central subject files, 1925–59 (624 ft.); formerly security-classified central subject files, 1937–59 (20 ft.); central subject files concerning ships ("Ship Files"), 1940–46 (70 ft.); and formerly security-classified central subject files

concerning ships, 1938–41 (33 ft.). Other shipyard records include the publication *Boston Naval Shipyard News*, 1936–74 (2 ft.), issued by the Industrial Relations Office, and ships' historical files, 1940–73 (17 ft.), prepared by the Office of Public Relations.

V.321 Most wartime records of the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, NH, are located among those of the Industrial Department. These include central subject files, 1925–50 (52 ft.); formerly "confidential" central subject files, 1930–50 (5 ft.); central subject files concerning ships ("Ship Files"), 1940–50 (9 ft.); and formerly "confidential" central subject files concerning ships, 1934–50 (3 ft.).

V.322 Records of other shore establishments consist of the following: U.S. Naval Training Station, Newport, RI, pre-commissioning training files, 1944–46 (4 ft.); U.S. Naval Base, Portsmouth, NH, central subject files, 1925–58 (30 ft.) and correspondence concerning ships ("Ship Files"), 1937–54 (7 ft.); U.S. Navy Submarine Base, New London, CT, central subject files, 1940–52 (13 ft.); Brunswick Naval Air Station, ME, section and base files, 1943–46 (1 ft.), and real estate files of the public works officer, 1942–46 (1 ft.); Motor Torpedo Boat Squadrons Training Center, Melville, RI, two small series (less than 1 ft.) of war diaries and data regarding PT-boat development; and other miscellaneous units (e.g., loop receiving stations and headquarters of shore patrols) (ca. 6 ft.).

V.323 NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION—NORTHEAST REGION (New YORK CITY). Records of the *Third Naval District*, New York, consist of the Office of the Commandant's central subject files, 1920–42 (746 ft.), and central subject files, 1944–65 (184 ft.). Except for the immediate prewar period and early American participation in the war, there is little of wartime significance among the central subject files, 1826–1942 (2,905 ft.), of the New York Navy Yard, Brooklyn, NY.

V.324 Records of other commands within the Third District include: **central subject files**, **1945–61** (16 ft.), and **device files**, **1942–63** (143 ft.), of the Naval Training Device Center, Port Washington, NY; and **central subject files**, **1939–60** (84 ft.), of the Lakehurst Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, NJ.

V.325 The Northeast Region also includes records of the *Tenth Naval District*, PR. For World War II, these consist of the **central subject files**, 1939–60 (16 ft.), of the Office of the Commandant. There is also a supplementary collection of **central subject files**, 1940–56 (82 ft.).

V.326 NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION—MID ATLANTIC REGION (CENTER CITY PHILADELPHIA). Records for the *Fourth Naval District*, Philadelphia, PA, consist of the Office of the Commandant's central subject files, 1923–57 (366 ft.). More fragmentary are central subject files, 1794–1957 (798 ft.), of the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

V.327 Records of the *Fifth Naval District*, Norfolk, VA, also consist of the Office of the Commandant's **central subject files**, **1926–60** (721 ft.). Included among the general correspondence of these files are a small number of photographs, sometimes

accompanied by written survivors' reports, of torpedoed merchant vessels attacked by German submarines off Cape Hatteras. There are also some (formerly) secret logs of U.S. merchant vessels maintained at the request of the U.S. Navy, dated sometime in the 1943–44 period. Neither category of record, however, extensively documents the loss of merchant ships to submarine attack in coastal waters.

V.328 Records of the Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, VA, consist of the Office of the Commandant's central subject files, 1863–1959 (629 ft.). As with other navy yards, these files include numerous series of records of potential value for wartime topics. For example, the register of bearings on fixed stations maintained by radio direction finder (RDF) stations, 1937–38 (less than 1 ft.), arranged chronologically and thereunder by station, documents prewar RDF work of later significance in the Battle of the Atlantic.

V.329 Records of other establishments include Norfolk Naval Air Station, central subject files, 1922–60 (120 ft.); Naval Air Facilities, Annapolis, MD, station logs, 1944–47 (less than 1 ft.); and Severn River Naval Command, Annapolis, MD, general correspondence, 1944–53 (4 ft.).

V.330 NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION—SOUTHEAST REGION. Records of the Sixth Naval District, Charleston, SC, Office of the Commandant, include more specialized documentation than that found in central subject files, 1925–59 (198 ft.). Other records are operations correspondence, 1941–53 (1 ft.); war diaries of the Sixth Naval District Headquarters, 1942–46 (1 ft.), the Charleston Navy Yard, 1944–45 (1 ft.), the Inshore Patrol, 1944–45 (1 ft.), the District Coast Guard, 1944–45 (1 ft.), and Coast Guard and Sixth Naval District Vessels, 1942–43 (1 ft.); and central subject files of the combined headquarters of the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Naval Districts, 1925–39 (12 ft.).

V.331 For the Charleston Naval Shipyard, records include station logbooks, 1903–52 (16 ft.), and central subject files, 1925–60 (278 ft.). For the Charleston Naval Base and Minecraft Base, central subject files, 1945–54, 1958 (11 ft.) are relevant only for activities late in the war.

V.332 Records of the *Seventh Naval District*, Jacksonville/Miami, FL, also offer specialized documentation of wartime activities. Records of the Office of the Commandant include **organization and planning files, 1921–46** (5 ft.) and **central subject files, 1925–48** (123 ft.). Incorporated within the latter are formerly classified war diaries of the following commands: Seventh Naval District, 1942–46; Scouting Squadrons 1 (1942–45), 39 (1945), and 40 (1944); Blimp Squadrons 21 (1944–45), 22 (1944), 23 (1943–44), and 24 (1944); various ships, 1942; the Gulf Sea Frontier, 1942; and miscellaneous District subordinate units, 1943–46.

V.333 The following records are available for subordinate commands within the district: Naval Air Advanced Training Command, central subject files, 1942–45 (9 ft.); Jacksonville Naval Air Station, central subject files, 1945, 1954, 1956–57 (3 ft.); Fleet Aircraft Service Squadron 9, Jacksonville, FL, records on

warfare operations, 1945 and ocean charts and hydrographic information, 1944 (totaling 1 ft.); Key West Naval Station, central subject files, 1927–55 (12 ft.) and station logbooks, 1933–46 (12 ft.); Key West Naval Operating Base, central subject files of the Naval Operating Base, Submarine Base, and Development Station, 1940–53, 1956–57 (16 ft.); and Naval Air Technical Training Command, Memphis, TN, central subject files, 1942–59 (385 ft.).

V.334 NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION—GREAT LAKES REGION (CHICAGO). Records of the *Ninth Naval District*, Great Lakes, IL, comprise the Office of the Commandant's central subject files, 1929–53 (254 ft.). More significant for documentation of training activities are the following records of subordinate establishments: Glenview Naval Air Station and Naval Air Reserve Training Command, Glenview, IL, central subject files, 1942–57 (397 ft.); Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, IL, Office of the Commandant station journal, 1935–43 (1 ft.) and various administrative logbooks, 1936–43 (less than 2 ft.); and Rock Island Naval Reserve Division, Rock Island, IL, correspondence, reports, muster rolls, pay vouchers, and other records, 1924–43 (13 ft.). There is also a collection of central subject files, 1943–47 (5 ft.), for the Industrial Manager, Chicago, IL.

V.335 NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION—SOUTHWEST REGION. Records of the *Eighth Naval District*, New Orleans, LA, contain more operational information than that found in many other Naval District records. The Office of the Commandant's **central subject files**, **1925–59** (79 ft.), include combat reports against German U-boats (classification A16-1), reports of submarine attacks (A16-3), records on the "V-12" program for officer training at civilian colleges (A3-2), and information on naval aviation and the Pensacola Naval Air Station. There is also a collection of **war diaries**, **1941–46** (8 ft.), for the Commandant's office.

V.336 Wartime records of other district offices include Assistant Commandant for Logistics, central subject files, 1942–58 (11 ft.); Chief of Staff for Naval Reserve and Training, central subject files, 1945–57 (12 ft.); District Legal Officer, central subject files, 1942–54 (6 ft.); District War Plans Office, central subject files, 1940–50 (5 ft.); District Intelligence Officer, central subject files, 1942–45 (1 ft.); District Industrial Manager, central subject files, 1940–58 (28 ft.); and Supervisor of Shipbuilding, Orange, TX, central subject files, 1935–47 (less than 1 ft.).

V.337 Records of other commands include Naval Air Advanced Training Command, central subject files, 1942-58 (50 ft.), which include war diaries for various operational patrol, scouting, bombing, and torpedo squadrons in the district; and Naval Air Intermediate Training Command, central subject files, 1942–45 (10 ft.).

V.338 Records of the *Fifteenth Naval District*, Balboa, Canal Zone, consist of the Office of the Commandant's **central subject files**, **1921–52** (39 ft.). Included among these are records of the Commander, Panama Sea Frontier. Related prewar records of

the Naval Station and Operating Base, Guantanamo, Cuba, comprise general correspondence, 1908–42 (135 ft.), and an accompanying index (16 ft.).

V.339 NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION—PACIFIC REGION (LAGUNA NIGUEL). Records of the *Eleventh Naval District*, San Diego, CA, are extensive for the World War II period. Records of the Office of the Commandant include central subject files, 1923–58 (126 ft.), and formerly classified correspondence, 1921–47 (50 ft.). In addition to administrative documentation, the central subject files include three small series (totaling less than 1 ft.) that document the "Zoot Suit Riots" and associated racial tensions among Navy personnel, Hispanic civilians, and African Americans in San Diego, June–December 1943.

V.340 Records of the district's Assistant Chief of Staff (Operations) consist of **central subject files**, **1934–50** (112 ft.). For the Assistant Chief of Staff (Naval Reserves and Training), there are **naval reserves files**, **1925–43** (50 ft.); **correspondence relating to merchant marine naval reserve personnel**, **1924–46** (2 ft.); and **correspondence relating to the recruitment of naval reserve officer personnel**, **1925–43** (1 ft.). Closely related are the District Director of Naval Reserves' **central subject files**, **1943–49** (11 ft.).

V.341 Records of other district offices include Assistant Chief of Staff (Personnel), central subject files, 1938–54 (63 ft.); District Director of Material, central subject files, 1939–46 (45 ft.); District Communications Office, central subject files, 1916–47 (83 ft.); District Legal Office, central subject files, 1943–50 (18 ft.); District Planning Office, central subject files, 1925–52 (21 ft.); District Public Works Office, field surveys, tests, and exploration files, 1927–58 (48 ft.); Convoy and Routing Office, subject files, 1941–46 (6 ft.); and the Industrial Manager, central subject files, 1938–45 (14 ft.).

V.342 Records of other shore establishments in the district include (1) Naval Electronics Laboratory, San Diego, research and development technical reports, 1942–53 (84 ft.), and engineering notebooks, 1941–71 (4 ft.); (2) Naval Operating Base, San Pedro/Terminal Island, Office of the Commandant, central subject files, 1940–47 (80 ft.), Mine Disposal Unit subject files, 1941–46 (5 ft.), Legal Office courts of inquiry files, 1941–47 (5 ft.), and Assistant Industrial Manager central subject files, 1940–47 (8 ft.).; (3) Roosevelt Base, Terminal Island, central subject files, 1944–46 (5 ft.); (4) Naval Weapons Test Center, China Lake, central subject files, 1944–58 (80 ft.), and project files (Sidewinder, Snort, Parachute), 1942–81 (9 ft.); and (5) Civil Engineering Laboratory, Port Hueneme, project files, 1943–70 (58 ft.).

V.343 NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION—PACIFIC REGION (SAN FRANCISCO). The records in the custody of this region constitute the most important collection within RG 181 for the war in the Pacific.

V.344 Records of the *Twelfth Naval District*, San Francisco, CA, are extensive and well organized. Records of the Office of the Commandant consist of the following series: **general correspondence**, 1925–55 (991 ft.); formerly classified general corre-

spondence, 1919–54 (241 ft.); index cards to general correspondence, 1940–46 (134 ft.); formerly classified war plans records set, 1935–44 (4 ft.); Board of Inspection and Survey records for the Pacific coast (formerly classified), 1943 (2 ft.); formerly classified correspondence related to aviation, shore development, and Port Chicago, 1911–48 (5 ft.); records of the Civilian Personnel Program, 1936–45 (2 ft.); and formerly classified shore development and planning records, 1919–43 (3 ft.). Most wartime records concern the logistical support of Pacific Fleet operations in the war against Japan.

V.345 Records of the District Port Director's Office document the routing and movements of merchant vessels from San Francisco to Pacific ports in support of Allied operations. Included are formerly classified merchant vessel secret logbooks, 1942–45 (70 ft.), in which the principal events of each vessel's voyages were recorded; formerly classified general correspondence, 1940–45 (3 ft.); and a formerly classified ships' movement log, 1944–45 (1 ft.).

V.346 Pertinent records of other district offices include Commander, Naval Air Bases, **formerly classified general correspondence**, **1945–54** (4 ft.); Legal Officer, **subject files**, **1935–51** (23 ft.); and Records Officer, **subject files**, **1942–47** (1 ft.).

V.347 For the Mare Island Navy Yard, San Francisco, CA, the following series of records are available for the Office of the Commandant/Commander: correspondence relating to constructing, repairing, equipping, and inspecting naval vessels, 1926-40 (23 ft.); general correspondence, 1926-43, 1954-58 (242 ft.); classified general correspondence, 1941-46, 1954-58 (183 ft.); orders and notices, 1929-48 (6 ft.); classified ordnance letters, 1942-46 (1 ft.); classified radar publications, 1942-47 (1 ft.); classified radio correspondence, 1943-46 (1 ft.); formerly classified selected special reports and correspondence, 1944-49 (2 ft.); classified selected special reports and correspondence, 1936-47, 1950, 1955-57, 1959 (17 ft.); classified selected torpedo, mine, and other ordnance publications, 1939-47 (1 ft.); classified ship battle damage reports, 1941-46 (3 ft.); classified ship mechanical drawings and blueprints, 1940 (1 ft.); classified ship precommissioning publications-ARD 32, 1944 (1 ft.); ship repair records: U.S.S. Sperry (AS-12), 1941-42 (2 ft.); and yard orders, notices, and memoranda, 1929-48 (6 ft.). Many records detail the repair, overhaul, and alterations of Navy vessels involved in Pacific theater operations.

V.348 For the Mare Island Yard Submarine Center, there is classified general correspondence, 1941–46 (2 ft.); and for the Yard's Supply Department, classified general correspondence, 1941–46 (1 ft.). (Those series indicated as "classified" have not yet been reviewed for declassification. For information regarding the contents of, and access to, these series, researchers should contact the National Archives and Records Administration–Pacific Region (San Francisco).

V.349 Records of the Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco include the following series of the Office of the Commander: classified administrative histories, 1944–52 (less than 1 ft.); general correspondence, 1940–55 (119 ft.); copies of the publication, "The Drydocker," 1944–65 (3 ft.); and classified war

diaries and war preparation records, 1943–49 (1 ft.). For the Naval Ammunition Depot, Hawthorne, NV, there is a collection of classified war diaries, 1942–46 (1 ft.).

V.350 Wartime records of the Navy Pre-Flight School, St. Mary's College, Moraga, CA, Commander's Office include subject files, 1942–46 (3 ft.); station logs, 1942–46 (2 ft.); miscellaneous series relating to the school's history, athletics program, construction, and regulations (1 ft.); and a collection of photographs relating to the program and personnel.

V.351 Of all naval district records, those of the *Fourteenth Naval District*, Pearl Harbor, HI, are most directly related to combat operations and combat logistics during the war. Within the Office of the Commandant, **general correspondence**, **1912–57** (704 ft.), provides the fundamental documentation of the district's activities. This series is organized in unclassified and formerly classified subseries, and thereunder according to the *NFM*. The former subseries details daily administrative and supply matters in Hawaii, but includes information on the search for Amelia Earhart after her final flight, 1937.

V.352 The formerly classified subseries concerns policy and planning issues, and is especially significant for information related to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, December 1941. Included is data on revisions in U.S. Navy war plans following the annual fleet exercises; the development of Wake Island, Midway, and Johnston Island as defensive positions; assessments of the loyalty of Japanese Americans living in Hawaii from 1917 to the attack; and the general deterioration of U.S.-Japanese relations during the interwar years. For the attack on Pearl Harbor, the series includes narrative reports submitted by each vessel and shore unit relating to the events on December 7, 1941; some of these are in the form of eyewitness accounts by the commanding officers. The report of the Naval Hospital, for example, provides data on the numbers and treatment of wounded personnel during and after the attack; the report of the Naval Air Station on Ford Island details bomb damage at that installation. There are also cumulative narrative reports for the month of December 1941 for combat operations and activities at Pearl Harbor, Midway, Wake Island, Johnston Island, and Palmyra Island.

V.353 Other Office of the Commandant records include housing correspondence, 1940–43 (1 ft.); issuances, 1927–41 (1 ft.); personnel correspondence, 1941–56 (9 ft.); and formerly classified staff special interest correspondence, 1940–44 (less than 1 ft.). There is also a collection of formerly classified outlying islands photographic records.

V.354 Closely related are the records of the District Staff Headquarters, composed of district department heads and their staffs. The most significant documentation consists of the headquarters' general correspondence, 1939–44 (60 ft.), and formerly classified general correspondence, 1935–46 (129 ft.). Also important are three small series of formerly classified records related to significant Pacific War theater battles: Pearl Harbor Attack, Battle of Midway, VJ Day, 1941–45 (less than 1 ft.). There are also formerly classified post-war status planning records, 1945 (2 ft.), and formerly classified photographic cam-

ouflage studies and reports, 1942-46 (186 items).

V.355 The War Plans Officer's **formerly classified pre-war planning records**, **1931–41** (1 ft.), supplement the documentation on war plans located among the Office of the Commandant's general correspondence files.

V.356 Records of the Commander, Naval Air Bases, include general correspondence, 1942–43 (1 ft.), and formerly classified general correspondence, 1944–53 (11 ft.). For the Supply Officer, formerly classified selected Supply Department records, 1942–45 (1 ft.), include an administrative history of the Supply Department during the war. Closely related are the Logistical Board's formerly classified correspondence and reports, 1943–46 (1 ft.), and classified correspondence, minutes, and reports, 1944–46 (1 ft.).

V.357 Records of the District Intelligence Officer are extremely thin for the wartime period. Available are formerly classified Japanese mandated islands ethnographic and hydrographic reports, 1942 (less than 1 ft.), and a collection of about 290 formerly classified Hawaiian Islands construction photographs, 1941–42. Most of the Intelligence Officer's prewar and wartime reports are apparently incorporated within the general correspondence of the Office of the Commandant.

V.358 Pertinent records of the Legal Officer include: correspondence, reports, and other records, 1941–42 (2 ft.); general subject correspondence, 1943–46 (9 ft.); records of boards of investigations and courts of inquiry, 1926–43 (3 ft.); formerly classified significant program and investigative case files, 1940–45 (4 ft.); and transcripts of proceedings of general courts-martial, 1939–42 (6 ft.). The records of the Medical Officer comprise two series of formerly classified general records (including some data for individuals) and mail logs of correspondence, 1943–48 (totaling 1 ft.).

V.359 Records of the Port Director's Office consist of formerly classified ships' passenger lists, 1940–42, 1944–45 (2 ft.). Local Defense Force records consist of formerly classified general correspondence, 1940–45 (less than 1 ft.). For the Real Estate Division, there is a small collection of real estate appraisals and reports, 1942–43 (less than 1 ft.).

V.360 Records of the Pearl Harbor Shipyard, Hawaii, are also valuable for information regarding general support of Navy operations and specific salvage and repair activities in the aftermath of Pearl Harbor. Records of the Office of the Commandant/Commander include general correspondence, 1927–56 (204 ft.); formerly classified general correspondence, 1940–46 (90 ft.); and classified general correspondence, 1940–57 (27 ft.). These records document the extensive expansion of the yard's facilities in 1940–42 as Pearl Harbor became the permanent base of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, as well as the prodigious work performed during the war years to repair and maintain fleet units.

V.361 Records of the Fleet Salvage Unit are especially significant for information about the damage and loss of U.S. warships during the Pearl Harbor attack. The records detail salvage operations on the battleships sunk on December 7, including information regarding underwater explorations of damage done. Records include general subject files, 1942–45 (2 ft.);

monthly salvage reports, 1942–44 (2 ft.); individual personnel diving records, 1942–45 (4 ft.), and diving log books, 1942–46 (2 ft.); ship salvage reports and logs, 1942 (less than 1 ft.); formerly classified drawings of righting and raising operations on sunken battleships, 1942–44 (420 items); and salvage photographs, 1941–45 (400 items).

V.362 More significant for the late war and immediate postwar period are the records of the Pearl Harbor Naval Base, HI. Records of the Office of the Commander consist of general correspondence, 1945–46 (9 ft.); formerly classified general correspondence, 1945–46 (1 ft.); and classified general correspondence, 1941–46 (7 ft.).

V.363 Wartime records of other shore establishments on Hawaii include Naval Section Base, Bishops Point, Oahu, station deck logs, 1942–45 (1 ft.); Naval Air Station, Kahului, HI, formerly classified general correspondence, 1943–47 (4 ft.); Naval Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, HI, two small series of historical reports, 1939–45, and formerly classified general correspondence, 1943–50 (totaling less than 1 ft.); Naval Air Facility, Hilo, HI, general correspondence, 1943–45 (19 ft.), classified general correspondence, 1943–47 (4 ft.), and orders, memorandums, and instructions, 1944–45 (less than 1 ft.); and Naval Air Facility, Honolulu, HI, formerly classified general correspondence, 1944–45 (less than 1 ft.).

V.364 NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION— PACIFIC ALASKA REGION (SEATTLE). Records of the Thirteenth Naval District, Seattle, WA, reflect that district's lesser involvement in Pacific operations and greater participation in operations in Alaskan waters. Records of the Office of the Commandant consist of central subject files, 1938-54 (414 ft.), and administrative histories, 1940-48 (3 ft.). Wartime records of other District offices include Operations Office, central subject files, 1942-50 (56 ft.), district orders, 1945 (1 ft.), and alteration, repairs, and overhaul files, 1945 (1 ft.); Assistant Chief of Staff for Logistics, central subject files, 1942-60 (12 ft.); Assistant Chief of Staff for Naval Reserve and Training, central subject files, 1918–58 (17 ft.); Advance Base Office, central subject files, 1945 (2 ft.); Communications Office (Northwest Sea Frontier), central subject files, 1937-45 (34 ft.); Planning Office, central subject files, 1919-54 (12 ft.); Public Works Office, central subject files, 1942–59 (2 ft.), master planning office, 1944–59 (3 ft.), and drawings, 1942-59 (17 ft.); Assistant Industrial Manager, central subject files, 1944-45 (1 ft.); Port Director, central subject files, 1941-46 (30 ft.), and central subject files (Convoy Routing Office), 1942–46 (28 ft.); and Training Command, West Coast (Portland) Representative, central subject files, 1943–45 (15 ft.).

V.365 For the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, WA, wartime records of the Commander include central subject files, 1924–61 (151 ft.); incoming and outgoing dispatches, 1941–42 (16 ft.); notices and orders, 1916–54 (6 ft.); and boards of investigation, 1940–48 (2 ft.). The limited documentation of the Puget Sound Navy Base consists of officer personnel files, 1943 (1 ft.) of the Office of the Commander, and real property

files, 1936-60 (1 ft.) of the Real Estate Office.

V.366 Wartime records of the Tongue Point Naval Station, Astoria, OR, consist of the Commander's **central subject files**, 1945–57 (4 ft.), and the Industrial Manager's **central subject files**, 1943–45 (18 ft.). Records of other establishments include Naval Air Station, Seattle, WA, **central subject files**, 1938–53 (55 ft.); Bangor Ammunition Depot, Bremerton, WA, **station journal**, 1919–64 (5 ft.); and U.S. Naval Berthing Facility, Swan Island, Portland, OR, **central subject files**, 1944–47 (6 ft.).

V.367 NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION—PACIFIC ALASKA REGION (ANCHORAGE). The records of the Seventeenth Naval District, Kodiak, AK, and its subordinate commands are most significant for the information they furnish regarding logistical support of Navy operations in Alaskan waters. The records, however, are fragmentary; for example, records of the Office of the Commandant are available only for the postwar period.

V.368 Records of remaining district offices include Information Office central subject files, 1942–46 (5 ft.), case files, 1942–44 (5 ft.), and courts martial and investigations, 1943–46 (3 ft.); Ordnance Office central subject files, 1944–45 (3 ft.); Industrial Manager central subject files, 1943–45 (4 ft.); and Public Works Office central subject files, 1943–46 (7 ft.).

V.369 Records of shore establishments in Alaska are often more complete than district files. Records of these establishments include Commander, Submarine Base, Kodiak, AK, central subject files, 1942-45 (10 ft.); Naval Operating Base, Kodiak, AK, war diary, 1942-46 (1 ft.) and central subject files, 1940–50 (71 ft.); Commander, Naval Station, Kodiak and Adak, AK, central subject files, 1943-52 (39 ft.); Branch Routing Office, Pleasant Island, AK, central subject files, 1942–45 (2 ft.); Naval Communication Station #127, central subject files, 1942–49 (4 ft.); Naval Air Station, Attu, AK, central subject files, 1945-47 (3 ft.), and dispensary records, 1943-46 (1 ft.); Naval Air Station, Kodiak, AK, war diary, 1942-43 (4 ft.), base orders, 1943-44 (5 ft.), and central subject files, 1945-50 (11 ft.); Naval Air Station, Sitka, AK, Office of the Commandant, central subject files, 1938–47 (43 ft.), and records relating to Port Althorp, 1942–44 (1 ft.); Naval Air Facility, Adak, AK, central subject files, 1942-49 (34 ft.); Naval Air Facility, Amchita, AK, central subject files, 1943-45 (13 ft.); Naval Air Facility, Andreanof Island, AK, central subject files, 1944–47 (1 ft.); Naval Air Facility, Cold Bay, AK, radio logs, 1943-45 (25 ft.); and Naval Air Facility, Kiska, AK, central subject files, 1943–44 (7 ft.).

V.370 Related Records. In addition to the RG 181 materials described in chapters III and IX, substantive documentation of naval district and shore establishment activities is scattered among the records of the various Navy bureaus, described elsewhere in the guide as follows: Bureau of Naval Personnel, RG 24, chapter II; Bureau of Ships, RG 19, chapter IV; Bureau of Ordnance, RG 74, and Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, RG 52, chapter VI; Bureau of Aeronautics, RG 72, chapter X; and Bureau of Yards and Docks, RG 71, described in this chapter.

Closely related are the General Records of the Department of the Navy, 1798–1947, RG 80, described in chapters I–IV, VII, and X, and the Records of Naval Operating Forces, RG 313, described in chapter X.

V.371 Many pertinent Navy records remain in the custody of the Operational Archives, Naval Historical Center, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC. Among these are the wartime records of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations' Base Maintenance Division, Logistics Plan Division, and Ship Material Readiness Division. The same repository also holds personal papers of some key naval officers. For example, the papers of Vice Admiral Homer N. Wallin document his activities as commanding officer of the Fleet Salvage Unit at the Pearl Harbor Shipyard.

RG 71, Records of the Bureau of Yards and Docks

V.372 At the outbreak of World War II, the Bureau of Yards and Docks (often shortened to BuDocks) was responsible for the design, construction, maintenance, and repair of all public works and utilities of the naval Shore Establishment. Associated with these responsibilities were such duties as surveys of new stations, research and development of specialized structures and equipment, analysis of the capacities of existing establishments, and requirements for additions to those installations. In March 1942 these responsibilities were expanded to include civil works, which included privately operated establishments that would be regarded as public works or utilities if constructed at Navy shore installations. In July 1942, the Bureau reacquired full responsibility for the acquisition and disposal of all real estate owned or leased by the Navy Department, a function exercised by the Navy's Solicitor General (later the Judge Advocate General) from 1910 to July 1942.

V.373 One of the most significant activities of the Bureau concerned the recruitment, training, equipping, and outfitting of the Construction Battalions (Seabees) employed in the construction of advance bases in combat areas, from January 1942 until July 1944 (when most of these functions were transferred to the Bureau of Naval Personnel). Closely related was the recruitment and training of qualified candidates to serve as officers in the Civil Engineer Corps. The need for specialized equipment involved the Bureau in the design of specifications of floating drydocks, pontoons, portable housing, distilleries for producing fresh water from sea water, and especially camouflage equipment and materials.

V.374 A reorganization of the Bureau of Yards and Docks in February 1942 reduced its 18 prewar divisions to 5 major departments: Administration and Personnel, Progress Control and Statistical, Finance and Operating, Planning and Design, and Construction. In January 1944 a sixth department, the Advance Base Department, was added. Rear Adm. (later Adm.) Ben Moreell served as Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks from December 1937 to November 1945.

V.375 The records of the Office of the Chief of the Bureau include the Bureau's central correspondence files for the war. General correspondence, 1925–42 (923 ft.), arranged according to the subject classifications of the NFM, provides the basic documentation of the Bureau's routine policy and administrative matters during this period. Larger files within the series are thereunder arranged chronologically. Excluded from this series is the correspondence of subordinate divisions and some of the specialized correspondence relating to contracts, requisitions, and specifications, which are described later.

V.376 Most of the series documents activities in specific areas and for specific facilities. For example, information on the development and expansion of Pearl Harbor during the interwar period as both a naval operating base and a submarine base can be found in classifications NB3, NB14, NY10, and ND14; extensive information on the expansion of facilities during the critical period of December 1940–December 1942 is located in file ND14/A1-1, vols. 4–8. Similar data is also available for Cavite in the Philippine Islands in classifications NB15, NS10, NY11, and ND16, and for Guam in classification NS8. The development of some bases directly relates to U.S. strategic planning in the Pacific prior to Pearl Harbor; e.g., the preparations for the development of Wake and Midway Islands as submarine bases, October–November 1941, in files NB97/A1-1 and NB48/A1-1, respectively.

V.377 In addition, correspondence with relatives and dependents of civilian construction workers killed or captured in action during the 1941–42 period can be found in classification P6-1, vols. 1–12 (arranged chronologically). The data particularly documents the fates of civilian workers on Wake Island, December 1941, and is closely related to the Progress Division's administrative file, 1940–42, described later in this unit description.

V.378 More generally, the series documents the rapid expansion of shipyards, naval air stations, naval hospitals, and naval bases during the 1941–42 period. Included is information regarding the development of such specialized types of bases as those for motor torpedo (or PT-) boats (file NB108/A1-1) and commercial harbor improvements for naval purposes (e.g., file EG55/A1-1 for San Juan, PR). Extensive documentation of Navy requirements of specific materials and items of equipment for the period December 1941–December 1942 can be found in files A16-1(1d), vols. 5–33, and EN5/L4-3(1), vols. 30–54; additional data is scattered throughout classification JJ. Classification L1-1 provides budgetary data. Information on improvements to U.S. and overseas posts and stations for Marine Corps detachments is located throughout the many files within classification KP.

V.379 The series also provides extensive data on individuals serving with the Bureau; e.g., offers of service and letters of recommendation (P14-1, thereunder alphabetically by surname) and duty orders for Civil Engineer Corps officers, 1939–42 (OE, thereunder alphabetically by surname). Classification OE/P11-1 documents the training of Civil Engineer Corps officers.

V.380 Incorporated within the series is extensive correspondence with private companies regarding contracts for the provision of specific products and services. These are located

under classifications "Nbs" and "Nos," each of which is thereunder arranged numerically by contract number. Most of the contracts pertain to the purchase or lease of machine tools, automobiles, furniture, office equipment, and other materials. Some contracts reflect much more general construction work; NOy-4173, for example, pertains to construction work performed on naval installations on Johnston and Midway Islands and at Pearl Harbor before the beginning of the war with Japan; this file is especially valuable as the contract itself, with accompanying specifications and addenda, is missing from the separate series of NOy contracts described below. Classification QM, thereunder arranged alphabetically by company name, further documents negotiations with private companies for construction work or other services. Pay allotments for civilian workers at naval installations are detailed in classification L1-2. Copies of the contracts themselves (with gaps) are described below. The general correspondence, in the same arrangement scheme, has also been reproduced on 694 rolls of negative 16mm microfilm.

V.381 Closely related is **formerly confidential correspondence**, **1918–41** (42 ft.), also arranged according to the *NFM*, which supplements the general correspondence regarding more sensitive issues within the same general subject areas. File NB48/A1-1, for example, provide much more extensive documentation on the planning and development of Midway as a submarine base, March–December 1941, than that found in the general correspondence.

V.382 The series is especially significant for the background information it provides regarding American base planning and construction in the Pacific prior to war with Japan. Classification A16-3 includes a detailed report by a BuDocks official on the needed expansion of facilities and services at Pearl Harbor as a consequence of the 1935 fleet maneuvers. Plans for the development of Guam as an advanced naval base are detailed in file NS8/A1-1. File ND14/A1-1 extensively documents this work done from 1935-41, as well as the establishment of garrisons and accompanying facilities on Midway, Johnston, and Palmyra Islands, January-December 1941. The same file also includes the critical observations of Congressman (and Reserve Marine Col.) Melvin Maas after an inspection tour of U.S. posts and bases in the Pacific, together with responses by BuDocks and other Navy officials, October 1941. Additional data on the prewar development of Pearl Harbor's naval shipyard facilities, including some information regarding salvage work following the December 1941 attack, is located in file NY10/A1-1.

V.383 Information based on British war experiences of interest to BuDocks can be found in classification A16-3. Included are British Admiralty bomb damage reports concerning damage to specific warships and a floating drydock during a raid on Portsmouth, March 1941; and a lengthy FBI study of British air raid precautions and civil defense measures, prepared in June 1941.

V.384 The series also documents the development and use of floating drydocks (classifications ARD1 through ARD3); organization and movements of the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets, including employment schedules for specific task forces, Sep-

tember–December 1941 (classifications FF13 and FF12, respectively); plans for contracted naval construction work at Bermuda, 1940–41 (NOy-4630); progress of construction of naval air station facilities in Alaska, 1941 (NOy-3570/L9-3); and measures for the protection of specific war plants in the United States, 1940–41 (A85). A collection of miscellaneous subject files at the end of the series mostly relates to the Airship Board's summary report on the establishment of dirigible airship stations in the area of Norfolk, VA, and Cape Hatteras, NC, November 1940.

V.385 A finding aid to both general and formerly confidential correspondence is provided by the **index to general correspondence** ("index cards"), 1918–44 (249 ft.), arranged according to the subject classifications of the *NFM* and thereunder chronologically. Each card contains several entries for individual items of correspondence, each of which is identified by file designation, author or office of origin, date, and an abstract of contents. Entries for items classified as "confidential" are distinguished from unclassified entries by the use of red lettering.

V.386 A supplemental finding aid, history cards to the formerly confidential correspondence, 1918–45 (13 ft.), indexes the contents of the confidential correspondence series described above and the confidential correspondence subseries described below. The cards furnish the same kinds of information for individual items as found in the index cards to the general correspondence. Entries for the 1942–45 period include the microfilm reel numbers on which the correspondence items were reproduced.

V.387 The chronological file of correspondence, January 1942–July 1944 (1,901 rolls of 16mm microfilm), constitutes the Bureau's central correspondence for the wartime period. This collection was transferred by the National Archives in 1964 to a Federal records center in Pennsylvania; it may now be located among the holdings of the Naval Facilities Engineering Command Archives, Port Hueneme, CA, described in the Related Records section at the end of this record unit description. It is arranged in the following subseries: (1) formerly confidential incoming and outgoing letters, 1942–43; (2) unclassified letters received, January–December 1942, July 1943–July 1944; and (3) unclassified letters sent, January–December 1942, July 1943–July 1944. Each subseries is thereunder arranged chronologically. A finding aid to the formerly confidential correspondence is provided by the index cards described above.

V.388 "NOy" contracts, 1926–46 (882 ft.), constitute the Bureau's contracts with private companies for construction work and other services during the indicated period. The 13,000 volumes of bound contracts are arranged numerically, 1–13,992 (for the entire period) and (F)20,002–(F)20,041 (for the period October 1942–October 1944). This approximates a chronological arrangement, with contracts NOy-1 through -5200 (ca. 380 ft.) covering the period 1926–December 1941 and the remainder covering the war period.

V.389 Each contract consists of one or more bound volumes containing a copy of the contract; a statement of the Bureau's general provisions for contracts; and accompanying addenda,

bonds, specifications, drawings, and blueprints. The contracts vary from the replacement of specific structures or systems to the general construction of naval installations. Most of the contracts pertain to construction work performed at Navy and Marine Corps installations and facilities in the United States (including Alaska and Hawaii), but some pertain to overseas areas (e.g., NOy-5246, construction of a floating drydock at Bombay, India, January 1942).

V.390 Approximately 200 feet (contracts NOy-3600 through -5200) document construction work during the period August 1939–December 1941. These particularly pertain to the expansion of bases and facilities on the west coast. For example, contracts NOy-4992, -5065, and -5084 extensively detail the expansion of facilities at the naval operating base and training station at San Diego, CA, August–October 1941.

V.391 An unknown number of contracts were removed from the files while still in Bureau custody. Included among these were such important contracts as NOy-4173 (relating to the construction of facilities and fortifications on Midway, Johnston, and Palmyra Islands prior to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor) and NOy-4630 (relating to the construction of naval facilities on Bermuda, Newfoundland, and other former British possessions in the Western Hemisphere, 1940–41). The missing contracts may have comprised the security-classified contracts, whose ultimate disposition has not been determined.

V.392 Access to this series requires a knowledge of specific contract numbers to be most effectively used. No subject or geographic indexes have been identified for the contracts.

V.393 Correspondence relating to contracts, 1925–42 (607 ft.), arranged by NOy- contract number (1–5974), was once a part of the general correspondence but was segregated by the bureau to facilitate the servicing of contracts. The correspondence complements the bound contracts with documentation of negotiations, revisions in plans and requirements, and other considerations. This series provides documentation for the contracts missing from the previous series, thus reducing the significance of the loss. An incomplete microfilm copy of this series (199 rolls of 16mm microfilm) is also available.

V.394 The index to contract correspondence ("general correspondence index cards"), 1925–42 (36 ft.), also arranged numerically by NOy-contract number (1–5974), constitutes a finding aid to the preceding series. Each card identifies one or more items of correspondence according to originator, recipient, date, and an abstract of the contents.

V.395 Closely related is **correspondence** relating to specifications, **1925–42** (254 ft.), arranged numerically by specification number under the *NFM* designation EN5/c. The correspondence relates to the specifications for individual projects under contract, often extending through a period of several months before agreement is reached. For nos. 4792–5236, the specification numbers coincide with the NOy- contract numbers to which they relate; for nos. 5237–10959, the specification numbers diverge from the contract numbers. An incomplete microfilm copy of this series (457 rolls of 16mm microfilm) is also available.

V.396 Correspondence relating to requisitions, 1925-42

(31 ft.), arranged by year and thereunder according to the *NFM*, was also transferred from the National Archives in 1964 to a Federal records center; the Naval Facilities Engineering Command Archives, Port Hueneme, CA, may also hold this series. As with correspondence associated with contracts and specifications, this series was segregated from the general correspondence to facilitate the Bureau's servicing of requisitions during the prewar period.

V.397 Plans and charts of harbors, naval bases, and airfields, 1938–54 (3 ft.), arranged by installation or project, constitute a miscellaneous collection relating to a very limited number of facilities. A number of items, including correspondence, charts, and photographs, document a 1938 survey by elements of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet of possible emergency anchorages in bays and harbors in the Philippines. Other plans and charts, unaccompanied by correspondence or other documentation, relate to harbors and installations in Alaska, Eniwetok, Algeria, Tunisia, France, Greece, and Iceland, 1943–44.

V.398 News memoranda, 1926–40 (6 ft.), are arranged into formerly confidential (1926–30) and nonconfidential (1930–40) subseries, thereunder arranged numerically by sequential memorandum number. The memorandums were issued by the Bureau to advise appropriate personnel of current legislative matters, appropriations for construction work at specific installations, changes or additions in specifications and operating procedures, and related issues. Many of the memorandums in the nonconfidential subseries include subject indexes.

RECORDS OF SUBORDINATE BUDOCKS ORGANIZATIONS

V.399 Records of the Construction Department extensively document various aspects of naval construction. Records of the Construction Battalions, Recruiting Division, 1942–43 (3 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject, pertain to the publicity associated with the recruitment campaign for the "Seabees." The series particularly documents the Bureau's use of its connections with private construction companies and labor unions to secure recruits; file "Minutes," for example, concerns a meeting of representatives from BuDocks and the International Longshoremens' Association, December 1942. Files "Clippings" and "Radio and News Releases" detail press coverage and pertinent news releases.

V.400 General correspondence, Naval Construction Battalion Training Center, Camp Pendleton, CA, 1942–44 (6 ft.), consists of correspondence arranged according to the *NFM*, together with unarranged circulars, orders, memorandums, and logs. Most of the correspondence relates to specific individuals, but file P11-1(20) contains general training schedules for Seabees, 1943–44, and file P16-1(2) provides strength returns for Seabee training commands, October 1942–April 1944. The logs detail the training center's daily activities, October 1942–November 1943. Other materials include general and special orders for the camp, training bulletins, training center memorandums, and a collection of informal newsletters (*Seabee News Hive*, October 1943–January 1944). The series is in the custody of the

National Archives and Records Administration–Pacific Region (San Francisco).

V.401 Air station files, Aviation Division, 1925–42 (1 ft.), arranged by station, provide documentation on the prewar construction of naval air stations at Seattle, WA; Tongue Point, OR; San Diego, CA; and San Pedro, CA. Included is some correspondence regarding construction and improvements in the aftermath of Pearl Harbor, December 1941–June 1942. This series is in the custody of the National Archives and Records Administration–Pacific Region (San Francisco).

V.402 The reference file of Commander John R. Perry, February–June 1942, reproduced on two rolls of 16mm microfilm and arranged alphabetically by subject, constitutes the most significant documentation on the early establishment of Seabee units. The majority of the entries are incorporated within the general heading of "Personnel," thereunder arranged alphabetically by location of training facility (e.g., "Personnel—Norfolk NCTC") or by subject (e.g., "Personnel—Officer's Requirements"). File "Personnel—NYA Resident Center," for example, includes detailed rosters of the earliest Seabee units established at former National Youth Administration Centers (e.g., Tampa, FL; Beltsville, MD; Dickson, TN; New Castle, PA), including ratings, pay, and previous occupations of the recruits.

V.403 Other files document other aspects of the Seabees' early history. Organizational data is provided for numbered units, especially for the Fourth through Tenth Construction Battalions. Data for specific training centers is located under the name of the installation (e.g., "Gulfport Advance Base Depot," "Hueneme Advance Base Depot"). Several files under the general heading "Advanced Bases" document material, personnel, offensive, and defensive requirements for these posts. File "Publications" includes additional issues of the *Seabee News Hive*, May–June 1942.

V.404 Construction progress reports and related financial statements of Contractors, Pacific Naval Air Bases in the Philippines, June–November 1941 (less than 1 ft.), constitute the records of the consortium of eight construction firms involved in naval construction in the Philippines immediately prior to the outbreak of war. The records are arranged in two subseries, construction progress reports (eight binders) and financial statements (four binders) and thereunder chronologically. The records include narrative descriptions, graphs, photographs, lists of subcontractors, and financial data regarding construction of a naval air station at Sangley Point, Cavite, and a naval ammunition depot at Mariveles, Bataan.

V.405 Formerly security classified correspondence, reports, plans, maps, and photographs of naval bases in Northern Ireland and Scotland, 1942–43 (4 ft.), are arranged by subject. The series provides data regarding the layout, financing, contracting, and equipping of various naval installations in Great Britain. The bases are generally identified only by number or letter designation ("One," "Two," "A"), but include data regarding PT-boat bases and a storage depot at Lisahally outside Londonderry, N. Ireland. Some reports are missing from the files.

V.406 Formerly confidential correspondence and reports relating to overseas U.S.N. Construction Battalion Maintenance Units, 1943–45 (2 ft.), arranged by type of unit (special battalion or maintenance unit) and thereunder numerically by unit designation, are monthly activity reports of these units in overseas theaters for the 1943–45 period. These units were not engaged in naval construction, but in the repair and maintenance of vehicles and other equipment used by construction battalions. For 1943–44, they consist of written narratives of activities; for 1944–45, they are mostly statistical data sheets.

V.407 Closely related material on the predecessors of the

Seabees can be found in the Progress Division's administrative file, February-June 1942, reproduced on three rolls of 16mm microfilm. Arranged by subject, these contain extensive data on the civilian construction workers caught in operational areas when war broke out, and the financial claims for which they or their dependents were eligible. Most significant for personnel data is a seven-volume "Report of Investigation of Dependency" prepared in 1942 by the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company under Contract NOy-5306, with extensive investigatory data on known dependents of civilian construction workers killed or captured on Wake Island, Guam, and at Manila, P.I., in December 1941; the data is arranged by location and thereunder alphabetically by surname (Wake Island, vols. 1-6; Guam, vols. 6-7; Manila, vol. 7). In addition, the series includes lists of civilian construction workers reported captured by the Japanese on Guam, Wake Island, and the Philippines; personnel data on civilian construction workers lost aboard the S.S. Lady Hawkins, sunk by a German submarine in January 1942 while en route to Bermuda, including data on eligible financial claims by surviving dependents; and lists of civilian construction workers employed in projects on Midway, Johnston, and Palmyra Islands, January-June 1942. Much of the investigative information is privileged in nature.

V.408 Records of the Advance Base Division consist of unarranged lists of equipment, 1942, reproduced on one roll of 16mm microfilm. The lists merely specify items of equipment considered necessary for advanced bases, without reference to specific installations.

V.409 The War Plans Division was an independent Division within the Bureau until 1942, when it became a part of the Planning and Design Department; in 1944 it was transferred to the Advance Base Department. The Division's records consist of plans, 1940–42, reproduced on six rolls of 35mm microfilm and arranged by subject. Most of the plans comprise drawings of various types of standard housing wood-framed buildings; also included are drawings of steel-framed buildings, tropical buildings, and pontoon equipment.

V.410 Records of the Planning and Design Department's Camouflage and Chemical Warfare Section include several series of wartime significance. Developmental information relating to the design and procurement of a gas shelter ("Navy Collective Protector"), 1943–44 (12 ft.), arranged by type of record, consists of test results, manufacturing data, inspection tags, plans, and drawings of the planned structure. Most of the

series consists of uncorrelated test data; only the "directives" file reveals some information regarding the planning and purposes of this project, including coordination of activities with the Army's Chemical Warfare Service.

V.411 Technical information relating to the camouflaging of naval installations in North America, 1941–44 (6 ft.), unarranged, consists of test reports, plans, maps, photographs, and specifications relating to the camouflaging of specific installations and to available stocks of camouflage materials. The majority of the series pertains to U.S. naval bases and air stations along the west coast and in Alaska; others include east coast installations and bases in the Caribbean. For many installations, complete reports are provided regarding camouflaging efforts; for others, however, only maps and diagrams are available.

The Camouflage and Chemical Warfare Section's office files, 1941-45 (8 ft.), are arranged in two subseries, the first alphabetically by subject and the second numerically according to a subject-numeric scheme. This series is valuable for the documentation it furnishes concerning wartime camouflage techniques and materials. The subject file subseries especially documents camouflage materials (files "Components," "Materials," "Net Development," and "Paint") and training. File "Airplane" includes a manual of aircraft camouflage and the visibility of aircraft in flight, May 1943; "Dummy Construction" includes reports, photographs, and diagrams regarding the construction of dummy aircraft and guns, December 1942-October 1943. The subseries also contains section organization charts, the correspondence of the Development and Research Division regarding camouflage needs, March 1941-January 1945, and some data on individual camouflage projects within each naval district.

V.413 The numeric-subject file subseries pertains to specific examples of camouflage projects, each of which includes positive and negative photographs as illustrations. Included are illustrations of types of camouflaged structures (e.g., file #3, "Vessels at a Pier"; #4, "Vessels in Drydock") and of specific installations (e.g., file #65, "Pearl Harbor—Ford Island"; #164, "Naval Air Station—Kaneohe Bay, Oahu"). At the end of this subseries are U.S. Army Engineer photographic reports on the use of camouflage in the Pacific theater.

V.414 This series has not yet been systemically arranged or described.; however it has been declassified.

V.415 Records of the Finance and Operating Department include the records maintained by the Real Estate Division. These records number approximately 920 feet. Although not yet arranged or described, they include numerous series relating to the acquisition and leasing of lands for use by the Navy and associated legal issues. Among these records are naval ammunition depot field files, particularly relating to property settlements in the area of the Earle Ammunition Depot, Monmouth, NJ; transcripts of telephone conversations of Real Estate Division officers; lease files, especially of buildings and facilities owned by private companies; real estate legal documents; acquisition files of the Real Estate Branch (later Division); office files of the Real Estate Branch; and general real estate files. The

series are loosely organized by various subject and numeric classification schemes.

V.416 The date spans covered in these records generally extend from the prewar through the postwar periods. For example, file 98.204b within the office files of the Real Estate Branch documents land acquisitions adjacent to the Naval Air Station at Alameda, CA, throughout the period May 1941–December 1953. Within the general real estate files, file "Naval Petroleum Reserve—General Petroleum Corporation" concerns litigation over a particular section of property, with accompanying documentation for the period 1932–48.

V.417 Scattered throughout these materials are records that directly pertain to Navy land and oil field acquisitions in Hawaii. One small series documents perimeter purchases for Pearl Harbor. Within the general real estate files, file "Naval Petroleum Reserve—Honolulu Oil Corporation, Ltd." documents negotiations with that company for the period 1925–33. In the absence of finding aids to all of these series, however, the identification of records pertaining to specific transactions and specific geographic areas is extremely difficult.

V.418 Mixed within the subgroup of real estate records is the Report of the Bureau of Yards and Docks Mission to Japan, 1945–46 (3 ft.). The series consists of multiple copies of a seven-volume manuscript study, completed in June 1946, assessing damages inflicted on Japanese buildings and structures during the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and the high-explosive and incendiary bombings of Kure and other targets. Included are analyses of structural damage and accounts of specific incidents occurring during the bombings (e.g., the deaths and survival rates in specific buildings). The information regarding Kure concentrates on the facilities of the Japanese naval base located in that city.

V.419 Related Records. Records of the Bureau of Yards and Docks are very closely related to the Records of Naval Districts and Shore Establishments, RG 181, described in chapter V, and to the Records of the Bureau of Naval Personnel, RG 24, described in chapter II. Many records pertaining to contracted work performed at naval installations are located among the General Records of the Department of the Navy, 1798–1947, RG 80, described in this chapter.

V.420 Approximately 30,000 plans and drawings of buildings and structures at navy yards and installations for the World War II period are held by the Cartographic and Architectural Branch, and are described in National Archives Reference Information Paper 79, World War II Records in the Cartographic and Architectural Branch of the National Archives. Approximately 60,000 photographs of the construction of naval shore facilities are located elsewhere in the Special Archives Division, described in Reference Information Paper 70 (Revised), Audiovisual Records in the National Archives of the United States Relating to World War II.

V.421 Approximately 5,000 feet of World War II records relating to the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and especially to the naval construction activities of the Seabees, are in the custody of the bureau's successor, the Naval Facilities Engineering Com-

mand, U.S. Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme, CA. Among these holdings are records of the U.S. Naval Construction Force (Seabee), 1942–77; records of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, 1942–77; records of the U.S. Navy Civil Engineer Corps, 1942–77; and the personal papers of Adm. Ben Moreell.

V.422 The Operational Archives of the Naval Historical Center, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC, holds the following pertinent materials: Records of the Base Maintenance Division, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (including histories of overseas bases) and records of the Logistics Plans Division, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. These materials may be transferred to the National Archives after 1995; researchers should consult the appropriate custodial unit for further information.

RELATED RECORDS

V.423 In addition to references to related records throughout this chapter, records of several civilian agencies should also be noted. General Records of the Department of State, RG 59, and Records of the Office of Inter-American Affairs, RG 229, contain extensive documentation of U.S. relations with Canada and Latin American republics on mutual defense and aid issues during the war. Similar documentation is also located among records of the Inter-American Advisory Committee for Political Defense, in Records of International Conferences, Commissions, and Expositions, RG 43. Some additional documentation regarding economic cooperation can be found among Records of the Foreign Economic Administration, RG 169.

V.424 The internment of civilian enemy aliens during World

War II is documented among Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, RG 85. Records pertaining to various matters of internal security and the coordination of security measures with Latin American governments are located among records of the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI); many of these records are only now being accessioned by the National Archives. General Records of the Department of Justice, RG 60, include records of the department's War Division, 1942–45, particularly relevant for information on the Inter-American Advisory Committee for Political Defense, and classified subject files, including background investigations of individuals and organizations ("Class 146") and data on the capture, trial, and execution of German saboteurs, June-August 1942 (file 146-7-4219). Most FBI records for this period remain in agency custody, but selected investigative case files (including those relating to the German saboteurs and "radio traitors" involved in pro-Axis radio broadcasts) have been accessioned by the National Archives and are now located among Records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, RG 65.

V.425 Invaluable documentation on the resettlement of Japanese Americas in the United States is located among Records of the War Relocation Authority, RG 210. The organization's records include headquarters and field office files that document policies and procedures, individual cases, and activities and conditions in the relocation centers. The personal papers of Milton S. Eisenhower, who served as Director of the Authority, March–June 1942, are held by the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library, Abilene, KS; the papers of his successor, Dillon S. Myer (June 1942–June 1946), are in the custody of the Harry S Truman Library, Independence, MO.

Chapter VI

SUPPLY AND SERVICES

INTRODUCTION

VI.1 This chapter describes records relating to logistical support and services provided to U.S. military and naval forces during World War II. These are the records of technical and service offices that exercised centralized control of such activities. Most of the records pertain to the supply of weapons, equipment, vehicles, foodstuffs, clothing, and other means of war to units and individuals. Other records concern medical, recreational, and religious services furnished to personnel for their health and morale; authorized surveys of soldier attitudes, for guidance in addressing material and morale problems, are also included.

VI.2 Because of the comprehensive scope of logistical activities in this conflict, the records described in this chapter include documentation of most of the general subjects separately treated in other chapters of this guide. For example, a number of technical branches were responsible for their own procurement and/or production of needed weapons and equipment and conducted their own scientific and technical research in these areas. Most offices collected information on the combat performance of their equipment or services in the field and obtained intelligence assessments of the performance of comparable German and Japanese equipment and services. The distinguishing characteristic for records described in this chapter is that they document the activities of the specific technical branches and support services.

VI.3 Omitted from the chapter, however, are a number of logistical and support offices whose work was so closely associated with base activities in the continental United States that they have been included in chapter V. These include the records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, RG 77, Bureau of Yards and Docks, RG 71, and Naval Districts and Shore Establishments, RG 181. In addition, the records of field units and head-quarters staff sections of the various service and support offices are described with the records of operational commands in chapters XI–XIII.

VI.4 The level of description in this chapter extends to the series and, in the case of significant and extensive series, to the subseries level. Other series are collectively described. Directly related records, whether within or outside of National Archives custody, are noted in the context of each record group described. As in previous chapters, records of Army organizations and agencies are described first, followed by records of Navy organizations and agencies.

RG 225, Records of Joint Army and Navy Boards and Committees

JOINT ARMY AND NAVY COMMITTEE ON WELFARE AND RECREATION

VI.5 The Joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation was established by President Roosevelt in February 1941 as a successor to the War Department's Committee on Education, Recreation and Community Services, which since 1939 had provided for separate Army and Navy administration of recreational, athletic, and welfare activities. With the expansion of the armed services, the Joint Army and Navy Committee was created to combine Army and Navy planning of programs in these fields and coordinate them with those of civilian agencies. In its most significant accomplishment, the Committee's recommendations resulted in the establishment of the United Service Organizations (USO). The Committee also prepared studies; resolved operational problems arising in connection with the American Red Cross, the USO, and the armed services; and carried out inspections of welfare and recreational facilities in the continental United States. Although not responsible for overseas theaters of operations, the Committee maintained contact with joint recreational committees and units of major commands. The Joint Army and Navy Committee ceased to exist with the armed forces' reorganization in 1947, although its work resumed under the Civilian Committee on Welfare and Recreation (established April 1948) and the President's Committee on Religion and Welfare in the Armed Forces (established October 1948).

VI.6 Army members of the Committee included representatives of the Personnel Division (G-1) of the War Department General Staff and of the Morale Division of the Adjutant General's Office (subsequently of Headquarters, Army Service Forces); later the Office of the Secretary of War was also represented. Navy members included representatives of the Bureau of Navigation's Training Division, Bureau of Aeronautics' Personnel Division, and Personnel Administration Division of Headquarters, Marine Corps.

VI.7 The records of the Joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation in National Archives custody number approximately 35 feet of unclassified correspondence, memorandums, and reports, 1941–46. The principal series consists of general correspondence, 1941–46 (20 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject for the 1941–42 period and according to a subject-numeric scheme (generally alphabetical) thereafter. Nearly one-third of the series pertains to organizational data on the Committee and the activities of its subcommittees (file J71 JANC/Subcommittees), particularly those of the Education Subcommittee (including the U.S. Armed Forces Institute). Other subjects covered include activities of the USO (U146 USO), liaison with the American Red Cross (AM3 American Red

Cross), Army morale (MO 100 Morale), motion pictures (MO 100 Motion Pictures), and racial tensions within the Army (R117 Racial Problems, Gen.). The records include extensive correspondence with civilian organizations. An index to this series is provided by **cross-reference copies of outgoing correspondence** (6 ft.), arranged alphabetically by name of correspondent.

VI.8 Several small series, totaling less than 9 feet, constitute the remainder of the Committee's records. Minutes of committee meetings, February 1941-April 1946, include the minutes of the Joint Army and Navy Committee and of several of its subcommittees. Papers of committee members, 1941-44, consist of personal correspondence files of various members of the Committee and its subcommittees. Correspondence of Miss Florence Taffe, Director of Information and Reports, 1942-44, particularly documents her visits to recreation facilities in the United States. Correspondence of the Subcommittee on Education, 1941-43, is loosely arranged by subject. A 1944 draft study, "The Negro Soldier," was prepared as a guide for training officers and includes editorial comments and bibliographic references. Correspondence of Dr. Franklin Dunham, Director of the Recording Project, 1943, concerns obtaining recorded programs from private firms and individuals.

VI.9 **RELATED RECORDS.** Additional records concerning recreational activities for U.S. military personnel are located among the records of Headquarters Army Service Forces (RG 160) and the records of the Office of the Secretary of Defense (RG 330), described in this chapter. Other materials are located among State and local records, e.g., records of the Hattiesburg USO club in Hattiesburg, MS, 1942–46, are held by the McCain Library and Archives, University of Southern Mississippi, Hattiesburg.

RG 330, Records of the Office of the Secretary of Defense

VI.10 In 1947, the newly established Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) assumed many of the responsibilities and functions formerly held by the War Department. Many wartime records accompanied this transfer and were incorporated into the new agency's files. Among these were the records of the Research Branch of the former Information and Education Division, later incorporated into the Office of Armed Forces Information and Education, and other records relating to public information that were later integrated with records of the Office of Public Information.

RESEARCH BRANCH

VI.11 The Army Research Branch originated in October 1941 within the War Department General Staff and later joined the Information and Education (I&E) Division, Army Service Forces (ASF). Where other branches of the I&E Division actively sought to maintain and improve Army morale, the Research Branch measured the effectiveness of the policies and programs

employed to this end; the Branch also analyzed the general state of morale within the Army.

VI.12 Employing such social science tools as the public opinion poll, the Research Branch conducted over 200 wartime surveys of soldiers' attitudes on such matters as racial tensions, the quality of Army food and equipment, the awarding of decorations, and combat conditions; toward the end of the war, surveys were also undertaken concerning attitudes toward other nationalities, demobilization, and postwar civilian plans. Many surveys directly gauged soldier reactions to I&E Division programs or furnished the I&E Division with data regarding soldiers' educational backgrounds, interests, and plans. Results of the surveys were often published as a series of reports entitled "What the Soldier Thinks."

VI.13 The decimal correspondence file, 1943-52 (126 ft.), describes the whole of the I&E Division's activities during the war. The records are divided into four chronological subseries (1943–48, 1943–49, 1949–50, and 1951–52), each arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme; each also includes appended decimal project files that combine decimal-geographic files (e.g., "353 European Theater of Operations [ETO]") with subject files (e.g., "Education"). The 1943-48 subseries (ca. 50 ft.) is most pertinent for World War II topics. The conduct of the Research Branch's soldier attitude surveys is particularly well documented in files 061.2 and 330.11. Other records describe the I&E Division's use of movies (file 062.2) and lectures (file 461 Army Talks); radio programs of the Armed Forces Radio Service (files 311.23, 311.23 ETO, 311.23 SWPA); and educational courses offered by the U.S. Armed Forces Institute (files 319.1, 333, 350, and 461 Education).

VI.14 Among other subjects described in the records, file 000.1 details soldier voting in the 1944 general elections; file 000.76 provides information on camp newspapers; file 334 includes minutes of meetings of the Joint Army-Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation, November 1943–April 1946; and files 330.11 ETO and 353 ETO document soldier attitudes toward fraternization with Germans.

VI.15 The remaining series of records constitute files maintained by the Research Branch. Records relating to the organization, development, and functions of the Research Division and of its predecessor Army Research Branch, 1941-March 1955 (2 ft.), arranged by subject, detail the wartime evolution of the branch (files "History of Research Branch to 1946," "Justifications for Existence of Research Branch"). Questionnaires used in surveys and studies to determine attitudes and opinions of military personnel, 1942-54 (7 ft.), consist of one copy of the final version of each survey questionnaire, arranged generally in numerical order by original survey number. Reports and analyses of attitude research surveys ("Study Folders"), 1943-March 1955 (26 ft.), arranged by original survey number (e.g., survey S-72, Attitudes toward USO Clubs), with unnumbered studies interspersed, provide the background documentation for more than 300 attitude surveys. Each survey is described in a "study folder" that includes sample questionnaires, field notes, methodological observations, and other technical documentation; an index (folder "Final Copy 10/28/55") is located at the beginning of the series.

VI.16 Manuscript reports generated by the attitude surveys consist of reports of studies of attitudes, prejudices, and desires of American troops ("What the Soldier Thinks"), 1942–June 1955 (9 ft.). The 347 reports (ca. 6 ft.) for the World War II period are arranged by report number (in roughly chronological sequence) in four numbered subseries: Nos. 1–58 (February 1942–August 1943), Nos. B1–B180 (April 1943–September 1946), Nos. C1–C136 (April 1943–December 1945), and "What the Soldier Thinks" Nos. 1–16 (December 1943–September 1945). Additional numbered subseries comprise postwar attitude surveys. At the end of the series are miscellaneous unnumbered reports prepared or received by the Research Branch, including such titles as "Scale Analysis and Methodology Reports," "Fear in Battle," and "Attitude of Civilian Groups in the State of Illinois Toward Women in the Service."

VI.17 Each numbered report is related to one or more of the attitude surveys noted earlier and describes soldier attitudes on general issues or themes (e.g., racial relations, attitudes toward the war in general and toward other Allied powers); specific Army policies, supplies, and equipment; or combat conditions. Each report also provides the date, location, and number and categories of men surveyed. Reports in the "C" subseries principally concern employee attitudes in military installations and departments within the continental United States; the "What the Soldier Thinks" reports represent digests of information from various surveys.

VI.18 Reports of overseas research units showing the results of studies of opinions and attitudes of military personnel stationed overseas, 1942–53 (9 ft.), constitute reports of attitude surveys carried out by Research Branch units attached to field commands. The reports, numbering over 400 and nearly all pertaining to World War II, are arranged according to theater of operations and thereunder numerically (e.g., ETO-1). Some data from these reports was later summarized in "What the Soldier Thinks" digests, but with much less detail than that contained in the field report (e.g., report ETO-13 and "What the Soldier Thinks" No. 2).

VI.19 Microfilm copies of cards containing data extracted from questionnaires concerning attitudes and opinions of military personnel, 1941–50, consist of four rolls of 16mm microfilm; the cards are arranged numerically (nos. 1–140541, with gaps). Each card reproduces a typed question from a particular study and the tabulated responses to the question; the study number and the command or geographic area surveyed are indicated in the upper left- and right-hand corners, respectively. Many cards also indicate the date of the survey and the total number of individuals surveyed. The cards are best used in combination with related textual records, as the study numbers do not usually identify the subject of the study.

VI.20 An index to reports of studies of opinions and to the attitudes of overseas military personnel, 1942–53, arranged alphabetically by subject, constitutes a card index to the final reports produced by the soldier attitude surveys. Under general

subject headings (e.g., "Germany," "Job Satisfaction," "B-29 Reports"), the cards index specific report numbers and titles.

VI.21 Additional information on the Army Research Branch surveys and reports, including a listing of these reports for which electronically retrievable data is available in the National Archives' Center for Electronic Records, can be found in the National Archives Reference Information Paper 78, *The 'American Soldier' Surveys*. Some Research Branch records directly related to the soldier attitude surveys are located among the records of the Special Services Division, Headquarters, Army Service Forces, RG 160, described in this chapter. Additional wartime records of the Information and Education Division are located among the records of the Public Information Division, Records of the Army Staff, RG 319, also described elsewhere in this chapter, as are related records of the Joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation, RG 225.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

VI.22 Wartime records inherited by the OSD's Office of Public Information consist of two series. The first, a subject correspondence file reflecting public opinion on news developments of interest to the Department of Defense, 1940-July 1952 (99 ft.), primarily concerns postwar subjects but includes some wartime coverage. One subseries, the Analysis Branch's general subject file, 1940-47 (ca. 22 ft.), arranged in two consecutive alphabetical arrangements by subject, consists of press releases, official publications, and clippings from newspapers and magazines relating to World War II topics. Included are folders for key individuals (e.g., "Eisenhower," "MacArthur"), some battles (e.g., "Battle-Bulge," "Coral Sea"), and various subjects (e.g., "Atomic Bomb," "Japanese Atrocities," "Movie Stars in the Army"). Folder "Arnold's Reports" consists of Gen. Henry H. Arnold's annual reports to the Secretary of War on the Army Air Force, 1941–46; folder "Russian Journal" constitutes copies of John Steinbeck's series of articles on the U.S.S.R. in the New York Herald Tribune, January 1948; and folder "World War III" contains the anti-German publications of the Society for the Prevention of World War III, Inc., 1944–48.

VI.23 Another pertinent subseries is the **Analysis Branch's Negro newspapers**, **1944–48** (ca. 6 ft.), arranged chronologically, with some appended subject files. Most of the subseries consists of clippings from African American newspapers that particularly relate to blacks in the military. The subject file "Press Funds" actually comprises regularly issued War Department assessments of the news content of African American newspapers, October 1941–September 1946.

VI.24 The second series constitutes records relating to the production of motion pictures for the Armed Forces, 1943–52 (15 ft.), arranged (not alphabetically) by film title. Wartime records within the series are limited to a "Correspondence" file regarding the release and withholding of information concerning Army Air Force operations, 1944–45. Most of the file consists of motion picture scripts and related correspondence, 1946–52, concerning Army or Defense Department assistance in the film

projects. Army/Defense Department commentaries often extend beyond the screenplays to the novels on which they were based (e.g., "From Here to Eternity," "The Naked and the Dead"). Many of the films, moreover, depict World War II events or conditions that also provide the basis for official commentaries. Motion pictures covered include "Twelve O'Clock High," "The Glen Miller Story," and "Flying Leathernecks."

VI.25 Closely related to the last series are the records of the War Department's Bureau of Public Relations, RG 107, described in chapter II.

RG 165, Records of the War Department General and Special Staffs

SUPPLY DIVISION (G-4)

VI.26 Within the structure of the prewar General Staff, the Supply Division (G-4) was responsible for the determination of military supply requirements and the distribution of supplies throughout the Army. (The actual procurement of supplies and general economic mobilization remained the prerogative of the Assistant Secretary of War, later the Under Secretary of War.) Before Pearl Harbor, G-4 also supervised the acquisition of real estate and the construction and maintenance of War Department buildings, coordinated the transportation of troops and supplies, reviewed and approved Army tables of basic allowances and equipment, and assumed responsibility for the hospitalization of personnel.

VI.27 Under the War Department reorganization of March 1942, G-4 lost most of its operational responsibilities; its Chief since December 1941, Lt. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell; and over 90 percent of its personnel to the newly established Headquarters, Services of Supply (later Army Service Forces). G-4 was then temporarily merged with the Office of the Under Secretary of War. In late 1943 and early 1944, G-4 regained significance through the transfer of responsibility for planning the Army Supply Program from the Operations Division (OPD) and an expanded role in all logistical planning. With the abolition of the Army Service Forces in 1946, the Supply Division, G-4, was redesignated the Service, Supply, and Procurement Division.

VI.28 For the 1944–45 period, G-4 consisted of three branches, Planning, Programs, and Policy. The Planning Branch prepared long-range plans and policies for supply forces, the Programs Branch converted long-range plans into supply programs for the immediate and near future, and the Policy Branch resolved problems arising out of current supply operations. The Policy Branch also participated in the distribution of lend-lease supplies and materiel to the Allied powers, allocation of supplies to liberated and occupied areas, and handling of such other supply issues as were not the responsibility of any other G-4 branch.

VI.29 G-4's central files comprise five series, the most significant of which is **formerly security-classified general correspondence**, **1921–46** (336 ft.), arranged in three subseries: (1) for the period 1921–March 1942, arranged according to a numerical

classification scheme (861–70012, with gaps), accompanied by an alphabetically arranged subject ("project") file (Alaska to United States Progress Reports); (2) for the period March 1942—June 1946, arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme, accompanied by alphabetically-arranged subject ("project") files; and (3) for the period June–December 1946, thereunder also arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme and accompanying alphabetical subject ("project") files.

VI.30 The 1921–42 subseries (ca. 176 ft.) is particularly valuable for background information on prewar Army preparedness and mobilization. Files 31773 and 31349, for example, extensively document mobilization planning (including budgetary aspects) during the period May–July 1940; file 29552 details the development of new weapons; and file 32003 comprises progress reports (including photographs) of construction work performed at Army bases in the Caribbean and Newfoundland, Canada, June–October 1941. Technical intelligence data on foreign military equipment, including drawings of German tanks, 1940–41, and notes on Japanese jungle tactics in Malaya, 1941–42, can be found in file 33687.

VI.31 The subseries also provides important information on military planning and operations immediately after U.S. entry into the war. File 33700 consists of daily status reports on the movements of specific units and supplies to continental and overseas destinations, December 13, 1941–January 8, 1942, including maps illustrating the positions of U.S. Army transport vessels. General logistical planning and the coordination of supplies for U.S. forces during the period December 1941–February 1942 is documented in file 33889. Logistical operations for U.S. Army Forces in Australia, December 1941–March 1942, are described in file 33861. The "project" files particularly document the construction and expansion of facilities in Alaska, January–November 1941, and the status of U.S. seacoast defenses.

VI.32 The 1942–46 subseries (ca. 106 ft.) pertains to virtually all aspects of logistical operations and activities throughout the war, but especially reflects G-4's expanded involvement in policy matters late in the war. The subseries includes extensive materials on the status of military installations in the continental United States (classification 354.11); supply of overseas bases (400); construction of domestic and overseas military facilities (600.12); determination of ammunition allowances and supplies for all theaters (471); procurement schedules and stockpiles of specific supply items (475); and identification of surplus military installations in the United States, Canada, and overseas for disposition in demobilization planning (classifications 602 and 686). Data is also available for such specific subjects as the testing and supply of bombs and shells, including some information on German guided missiles (classification 471.6); similar information for "VT" artillery fuzes (471.82) and rocket launchers (471.94); the procurement and distribution of aircraft supplies related to ground combat (e.g., gliders, transport and artillery liaison aircraft), with some information regarding Army Air Forces aircraft (452.1); and information concerning the French rearmament program, 1944–45 (092).

VI.33 In addition, the subseries documents specific organi-

zations and activities. Classification 334 includes minutes of conferences attended by G-4 staff officers, June 1942–March 1946, and the correspondence and report of the War Department Special Committee for Re-Study of Reserves, November 1943, concerning available stocks, expenditure, and production of supplies in light of the war situation at that time. Classification 320.2 includes weekly logistics summaries, principally for bases in Pacific Ocean Areas, during the 1944–45 period. The correspondence and survey site reports of the Joint Army-Navy Ammunition Storage Board (responsible for inspecting safety procedures at storage and port facilities), November 1943–April 1946, can be found in classification 471.

VI.34 The accompanying "project" files are particularly valuable for the establishment and revision of basic tables of allowances and equipment for specific units and commands, generally in the Pacific theater (e.g., the Signal Corps Training School, Southwest Pacific Area), located in files "Tables of Basic Allowances (T/BA)" and "Tables of Equipment (T/E)." Project file "Travel Reports" comprises inspection reports of logistical commands and facilities, particularly in overseas theaters. There is also extensive material on logistical aspects of the "Victory Program" troop basis estimates, October 1943–September 1945, and demobilization.

VI.35 The June–December 1946 subseries (54 ft.) pertains almost entirely to postwar topics, but classification 319.1 includes the following studies regarding the war: "Analysis of War Department Procurement in World War II"; "Doctrines and Techniques in Amphibious Operations"; "Small War Plants Contracts Report," with considerable financial data; and "Close Out Report, South Pacific Base Command," June 1946. The "project" files appended to the subseries include 2 feet of records relating to Army operation of strike-affected coal mines and railroads, 1942–45.

VI.36 Access to the entire series is facilitated by the subject card index and cross-reference sheets to the formerly security-classified general correspondence (46 ft.). The index is arranged in three chronological subseries, each related to the corresponding subseries in the general correspondence, and thereunder arranged as follows: (1) alphabetically by subject (1921–May 1942); (2) cross-reference sheets ("Blues") arranged according to a numerical (largely chronological) classification scheme (May 1942–May 1946); and (3) cross-reference sheets ("Yellows") arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme (June–December 1946). All provide the dates, subjects, and original file locations for the documents they index; the 1942–46 indexes also provide detailed summaries of document contents.

VI.37 Formerly top secret general correspondence, 1942–46 (18 ft.), arranged by subject, consists of position papers and minutes of meetings of the Combined Chiefs of Staff, the Joint Logistics Planning Committee, and the Munitions Assignments Board, the records of which are described elsewhere in this guide. Subject file "Plans and Operations," however, includes useful G-4 correspondence regarding 1945 logistical planning for Operations ICEBERG (the invasion of Okinawa), OLYMPIC, and CORONET (the planned invasions of Japan).

VI.38 Formerly security-classified correspondence of Lt. Gen. Leroy Lutes, Director of the Service, Supply, and Procurement Division, 1944-47 (2 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject, is Lutes' correspondence with subordinate offices within the Supply Division. Subject files "Alaskan Department" and "Panamerican Highway" furnish data on those topics; file "ETO" consists of a copy of Lutes' report of an inspection tour of logistical facilities and commands in the European theater, December 1944-January 1945. Formerly security-classified transcripts of bilateral military staff conversations, 1944-45 (5 ft.), arranged alphabetically by name of country and thereunder by subject, document 1945 negotiations between the War Department and various Latin American governments over the establishment of U.S. military missions and the supply of military aid to these countries. The negotiations with the Central American governments are particularly well documented; there is relatively little data for Brazil.

VI.39 G-4 records also include numerous series maintained by subordinate offices. Two series of the Management and Programs Branches include some wartime records but primarily concern postwar Army organization and planning. Highly specialized in their content are formerly security-classified correspondence and maps relating to harbor and coastal defense installations, 1914–46 (36 ft.), of the Service Group, Installations Branch. Arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme and thereunder chronologically, many of the larger files include subordinate numerical files for specific geographic areas; for example, considerable data on the fortifications and financial costs of the harbor and seacoast defenses in the Philippine Islands, 1938–42, can be found in files 662/15AE-AH and 662.1/15A-C. Most files pertain to harbor and coastal defenses in the continental United States.

VI.40 Records of the Supply Group comprise two series (1 ft.) of reports of conferences held by Supply Division branches, July 1944–June 1946, and minutes of staff meetings held by the Division Director, November 1943–March 1946. International Branch records consist of formerly security-classified correspondence relating to requirements and availability of lend-lease materiel, 1944–46 (2 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject (e.g., "China," "U.S.-U.K. Settlement") or by title (e.g., "Development of War Department Viewpoint on Settlement of Lend-Lease Obligations"). The series concerns accountability and settlement of goods and monies exchanged among the Allied powers, 1945–46.

VI.41 Records of the Procurement Group, Planning Branch, consist of correspondence and reports relating to the expansion of facilities and to the allocation and cost of projects for the production of aircraft supplies, 1940–47 (9 ft.), arranged alphabetically by name of assembly plant, corporation, or manufacturer. With considerable financial data and descriptions of plant facilities, the series especially details the War Department's negotiations with the Bendix Aircraft, Curtiss-Wright Aircraft, and General Motors Corporations.

VI.42 Records of the group's Standards Branch comprise nine series (totaling ca. 57 ft.) of proposed, approved, and/or

canceled specifications on items of military supplies and equipment, 1927–48. These series include technical documentation on specific items of equipment and specific materials (e.g., steel, rubber) for use in equipment production. Also included are records of the Joint Army-Navy Committee on Specifications, 1944–45, and four series pertaining to Army-Army Air Force specifications on needed items, 1929–47. Most significant of the latter are Joint Army-Navy aeronautical specifications on items approved by the War and Navy Departments for use in the procurement of aeronautical supplies, 1939–48 (4 ft.), arranged alphabetically by specification code number (e.g., "AN-QQ-S-756" for steel, chrome-nickel, and molybdenum bars and rods).

VI.43 Additional records of the Supply Division are located among the Records of the Army Staff (RG 319), described in this chapter. Records of the Supply Division (G-4) are very closely related to the records of Headquarters Army Service Forces (RG 160), the most pertinent of which are described in this chapter and in chapter IV.

PUBLIC INFORMATION DIVISION

VI.44 At the end of World War II, the Bureau of Public Relations (BPR) was transferred from the Office of the Secretary of War to the War Department General Staff and, together with former elements of the Army Service Forces' Information and Education Division, was redesignated the Public Relations Division. In 1947 this office was renamed the Public Information Division.

VI.45 Wartime records inherited by the Public Information Division include Bureau of Public Relations records not filed with the Records of the Secretary of War, RG 107, described in chapter II. Particularly valuable is formerly top secret correspondence, 1944–46 (1 ft.), arranged numerically by file number and thereunder chronologically by year. Including extensive radiograms exchanged between Chief of Staff General Marshall and theater commanders (particularly Gen. Dwight Eisenhower), the 1944-45 correspondence documents propaganda and publicity guidance for such topics as Operation OVERLORD, the invasion of Normandy, May-June 1944; Operation FRANTIC, the shuttle bombing of Germany by U.S. Army Air Force units operating out of the U.S.S.R., April-June 1944; Allied ground operations in Italy, May-August 1944; and the use of atomic bombs against Japan, August 1945. The series also details arrangements and preparations for media coverage of major operations (particularly Operation ICEBERG, the April 1945 invasion of Okinawa, and the planned invasion of Japan, 1945). Incorporated in the correspondence are summary reports of incidents with public relations implications; e.g., proposals for a postwar centralized intelligence agency, February 1945; the bombing of Dresden, February 1945; allegations of racial discrimination within the 93rd Infantry Division in the Southwest Pacific Area (SWPA), March 1945; the deaths of 130 German prisoners of war due to suffocation aboard a train, March-April 1945; and tensions in occupied Korea between Soviet and American troops, September 1945.

VI.46 Digests of press and radio news, 1940-48 (4 ft.), arranged by type of digest and thereunder chronologically, have wartime significance only for their daily abstracts of radio news broadcasts pertaining to the war and/or to U.S. military and naval forces and developments, April 1942-September 1945. Included are abstracts of broadcasts by such radio commentators as Walter Winchell, Lowell Thomas, Drew Pearson, and Eric Sevaried. Press and radio news releases, 1921-47 (51 ft.), arranged chronologically, constitute BPR communiques issued during the war. Except for the period December 7-23, 1941, these do not provide daily reports on combat actions and operations but typically furnish citations for heroism, announcements of appointments and deaths of senior officers, news of the establishment of new commands or the construction of new facilities, and information concerning conscription and personnel policy. For December 1941, the press releases include daily communiques of the military situation in the Philippines and Army casualties in the Pearl Harbor attack.

VI.47 A card register of expressions of public opinion voiced in various news media, 1940–49 (42 ft.), arranged in several subseries and thereunder generally by subject or by name of military personnel, complements the digests of press and radio news noted earlier. Each card contains one or more entries of news stories regarding subjects, events, and individuals related to the war and/or to the U.S. armed forces; each entry consists of a story title or abstract of the contents of the news story and identifying information as to the publication and the date. A comprehensive review of all subseries is necessary to research a specific topic; information on African Americans, for example, can be found under such disparate entries as "Negro Troops," "Personnel—Negroes," "Morale, Civilian—Racial Discrimination," and "Pressure Groups—National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

VI.48 The "Personnel" subseries includes a general alphabetical arrangement by name and numerous subject entries. News stories on Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, for example, are divided between the general alphabetical arrangement and subject entry "Generals." Other subject entries in the subseries include "Foreign" individuals (e.g., Winston Churchill, Adolf Hitler, Joseph Stalin), "Jap Americans" (sic), "Marines," and "Naval Personnel."

VI.49 Formerly security-classified general correspondence ("BPR File"), 1939–46 (36 ft.), is arranged by year and thereunder according to the War Department decimal scheme. This series complements the formerly top-secret correspondence with documentation of a less sensitive nature on similar subject matter. For each year, the most extensive material is located in file classification 000.7: For 1943, for example, that classification includes correspondence between the War Department and media representatives on public relations aspects of the performance of African American troops; the U.S. Army Air Force raid on Schweinfurt, Germany, October 1943; the use of radar; policy concerning the announcement of casualties and release of information concerning enemy atrocities; and the coordination of Allied press policy. Classification 291.2 provides additional

material on the use of, and alleged discrimination against, African American personnel; classification 000.73 pertains to censorship of press stories considered harmful.

VI.50 Although the subject matter content for each classification generally remains consistent, some differences should be noted. Classification 319.1 for 1943 constitutes a rich source of information, including a copy of Lt. Gen. Jacob L. Devers' report on the problems of armored forces in North Africa, December 1942–January 1943; extensive news reports on operations in Sicily, July 1943; the published morale studies, "What the Soldier Thinks," 1943; and messages exchanged between Generals Marshall and Eisenhower, November 1943, concerning the Patton "slapping" incident in Sicily. The same classification for 1944, however, contains little beyond listings of reports received.

VI.51 In addition, classification 000.5 (1944) includes information regarding the killing of American prisoners of war at Malmedy, Belgium, during the Battle of the Bulge, December 1944; 000.7 (1944) provides an account of the shooting down of Japanese Adm. Isoroku Yamamoto over Bougainville, April 1944; and 350.01 partially documents the controversy over General Patton's remarks on the alleged Anglo-American domination of the postwar world, April 1944.

VI.52 Public Information Division records also include some wartime records of the Information & Education Division. Microfilm copies of questionnaires relating to the morale of military personnel, 1941–45, reproduced on 44 rolls of 16mm microfilm, provide written commentaries by soldiers to specific questions on the various attitude surveys conducted by the Morale Branch. Arranged by survey number and thereunder by question number, these commentaries enabled soldiers to express themselves more fully on issues also surveyed through multiple-choice formats. Subjects covered include attitudes toward postwar plans of soldiers, Army discharge policy, and general comments on morale. This series is closely linked to the Morale Branch attitude surveys located in RG 330, described in this chapter, and should be used in association with those materials.

VI.53 The largest collection of wartime I&E Division records are located among the Records of the Army Staff, RG 319, described in this chapter.

RG 319, Records of the Army Staff

RECORDS OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-4

VI.54 In addition to the G-4 records located in RG 165, the postwar successors to the Supply Division (G-4) of the War Department General Staff inherited a number of wartime G-4 records. For the most part, these were integrated with postwar records now located among the Records of the Army Staff, RG 319.

VI.55 **Supply control studies, 1944–53** (10 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject under the title "Army Supply Program," include several statistical summaries of equipment requirements, available stocks, and unit prices for the 1944–45 period. The wartime significance of statistical reports relating

to civilian aid, 1943–52 (7 ft.), arranged alphabetically by title or subject, is most evident in the reports prepared by the Combined Command Liquidating Agency for occupied Europe, June 1944–October 1945.

VI.56 Most extensive in volume and technical in nature are the Standards Branch's Federal specifications, 1929-53 (62 ft.), closely related to the specifications for materials and equipment items described among G-4 records in RG 165. This series is arranged in three alphabetical subject files for the periods 1922-47, 1948-53, and 1926-53, respectively, followed by a subseries arranged alphabetically by specification number (C-B-191 through PPP-B-601). The initial subseries is most relevant for the war, with annual files for "Army Specifications—General," 1942–45, a correspondence file for the Chemical Warfare Service, 1928-49, and correspondence of the Federal Specifications Board, 1944-45. The first two subseries also include "index" subject entries that identify specification titles and numbers. Specification numbers generally relate to specific material items; e.g., QQ-I-696, "Iron and Steel; Sheet, Black and Zinc-coated (Galvanized)."

VI.57 There are also Storage Branch records depot operations and space reports, January 1945–May 1948 (4 ft.), arranged chronologically; these comprise monthly statistical reports of tonnage of logistical materials handled and volume of storage space available.

Public Information Division

VI.58 During the war, the I&E Division and its predecessors exercised staff responsibility for information, orientation, and education programs for soldiers, and for research analyzing the state of Army morale. Initially these functions were carried out by a number of offices within the War Department General Staff and the War Department's Bureau of Public Relations; in 1942 they were centralized within the Special Services Division of Headquarters, ASF. In October 1943 these responsibilities were delegated to the ASF office successively designated the Army Education and Information Division (October–November 1943), Morale Services Division (November 1943–August 1944), and I&E Division (August 1944–September 1945). The Division was transferred to the General Staff after the war and eventually merged with other components (including the wartime Bureau of Public Relations) to become the Public Information Division.

VI.59 The wartime records of the I&E Division and its components were not maintained as a central collection, but are divided among the records of successor agencies and offices. Described below are the most significant collections, located among the Records of the Army Staff, RG 319.

VI.60 I&E Division records here are mixed with postwar material. The selected decimal file relating to organization and functions, 1940–49 (6 ft.), for example, is divided into chronological subseries for 1940–46 and 1946–49 and thereunder arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme. The wartime subseries is particularly valuable for policy directives in public relations (classification 008/000.76) and in radio

broadcasts (008/311.23). Classification 020 documents public relations policy with respect to specific Army organizations (e.g., 020 Air Forces). A number of documents appear to have been borrowed by Army authorities and not returned to the files.

VI.61 More peripheral are the News Branch's **weekly news** summaries and summations of public opinion, 1944–48 (6 ft.), arranged in the following subseries: civil affairs in liberated and occupied countries, February 1946–July 1948; universal military training, May–December 1945; and the postwar military establishment, August 1946–July 1948.

VI.62 Special note should be made of the Army publication The Medal of Honor of the United States Army with related source materials, 1945–48 (6 ft.), organized into numerical files (1-19). Most of the series comprises historical data on awards of the Medal of Honor from the time of the Civil War. Folder 1 furnishes data on individual awards during World War II, including the citation of circumstances, biographical data, and such accompanying papers as the War Department press communique and general orders; these are arranged chronologically by date of award. Folder 2 includes similar data for U.S. Marine Corps personnel awarded the Army Medal of Honor; photographs of awards ceremonies are located in folder 14.

VI.63 The most extensive wartime materials are located among the records of the Troop Information and Education Division. Most valuable is the security-classified decimal correspondence file, 1943-48 (16 ft.), arranged generally by theater (i.e., General, Asiatic Theater, European, Latin American, Middle Eastern, North African, Central African, Pacific, and Southwest Pacific) and thereunder according to the War Department decimal classification scheme. This series has not yet been reviewed for declassification, and researchers should consult the appropriate National Archives custodial unit for information concerning access to, and information about, the records. Decimal classifications are used consistently to document the same types of activities for each theater; 311.23, for example, details the activities of the Armed Forces Radio Service in each area, 320.2 pertains to the assignment and transfer of I&E Division personnel, and 350 pertains to the supply and distribution of textbooks and other educational materials to troops in the field.

VI.64 For each theater, classification 319.1 provides morale surveys, excerpted comments from GI mail, summaries of I&E Division activities, and data on available educational and recreational facilities. File classification 319.1 European Theater is especially valuable for its collected observations and mail comments on such topics as frontline conditions and attitudes, the status and role of African American troops, attitudes toward the British and Irish, and general morale; also included are comments by female military personnel concerning their service in the Womens' Army Corps (WAC). Classification 319.1 Asiatic Theater includes observations on Chinese-American relations and a history of Special Service Division activities in the China-Burma-India theater to October 1944; a December 1944 military intelligence study of "Political Indoctrination and Morale-Building in the German Army" can be found, paradoxically, in classification 319.1 Southwest Pacific Area.

VI.65 The unclassified decimal correspondence file, 1943–48 (39 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme, provides extensive documentation of an administrative character for the same subjects. This is particularly true for information concerning Armed Forces Radio Service broadcasts (classification 311.23) and the supply of educational materials for troops overseas (350). Classification 383.6 documents efforts to supply American prisoners of war in Germany with textbooks and educational materials through the Young Men's Christian Association; included here are reports regarding available library materials in German stalags.

VI.66 Indexes to the unclassified decimal correspondence file, 1943–48 (30 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme, provide references to individual documents in the series described above. Each indexed document is identified by title or subject, date, office of origin, and file location. There are no index entries, however, for names of individual personnel.

VI.67 Additional records of the I&E Division and closely related records of the Army's Bureau of Public Relations are located among the Records of the War Department General and Special Staffs (RG 165), described in this chapter. Many wartime records of the Division's Research Branch are located among the Records of the Office of the Secretary of Defense (RG 330), also described in this chapter.

VI.68 Copies of the various editions of the troop magazine *Stars and Stripes*, sponsored by the I&E Division but published in the field in collaboration with local commands, are located among the Records of Publications of the U.S. Government, RG 287; many wartime editions of *Stars and Stripes* have been microfilmed as National Archives Microfilm Publications M1506 (for U.S. Armed Forces in Europe, the Mediterranean, and North Africa, 1942–64) and M1624 (for U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific, 1945–63). RG 287 also includes copies of various editions of the publication *Yank*, 1942–45, prepared in whole (for domestic editions) or in part (for overseas editions) by the I&E Division's Army Information Branch.

HISTORICAL STUDIES

VI.69 Records of the Army Staff include historical studies, manuscripts, and associated background materials prepared under the auspices of the Office of the Chief of Military History (OCMH). For each of the Army technical services, one or more published histories were prepared as part of OCMH's series, *The U.S. Army in World War II*.

VI.70 For each published history, available records include a copy of the final version of the text, one or more draft versions (often annotated to indicate revisions and insertions), evaluations of the manuscript by an OCMH editorial panel, and correspondence with participants in the events described. Criticisms and suggested changes can be found in both the editorial evaluations and the correspondence. The histories also include variable amounts of background material, ranging from rough notes to interviews, photocopies of documents, and original records.

VI.71 The descriptions that follow identify the authors,

titles, publication dates, and total volume of materials for the published histories of each technical service. Background materials that include original records are described in greater detail.

VI.72 For the Army Service Forces, only one formal volume has been published: John D. Millett, The Organization and Role of the Army Service Forces (Washington, DC, 1954) (2 ft.). Several other volumes, however, constitute general histories of logistical and other support services: Richard M. Leighton and Robert W. Coakley, Global Logistics and Strategy: 1940-43 (Washington, DC, 1955) (3 ft.); Richard M. Leighton and Robert W. Coakley, Global Logistics and Strategy: 1944-45 (Washington, DC, 1969) (7 ft.); and Roland J. Ruppenthal, European Theater of Operations: Logistical Support of the Armies, 2 vols. (Washington, DC, 1953-59) (5 ft.). Of these, the 1944-45 volume of Leighton and Coakley includes the most extensive collection of background materials, including original records apparently withdrawn from those of the Army Service Forces. Among these are publications and reports issued by ASF, the War Production Board, and the U.S. Maritime Commission, and considerable documentation of logistical operations in all Pacific Ocean theaters, including a copy of the inspection tour report by ASF Commanding General Brehon Somervell to the central Pacific, September 1943, and a 213point questionnaire regarding logistical and other support activities in SWPA. The last also includes a number of supporting documents.

VI.73 For the Chemical Warfare Service, three volumes were prepared: Leo P. Brophy and George J.B. Fisher, *The Chemical Warfare Service: Organizing for War* (Washington, DC, 1958) (1 ft.); Leo P. Brophy Wyndham D. Miles, and Rexmond C. Cochrane, *The Chemical Warfare Service: From Laboratory to Field* (Washington, DC, 1959) (4 ft.); and Brooks E. Kleber and Dale Birdsell, *The Chemical Warfare Service: Chemicals in Combat* (Washington, DC, 1965) (1 ft.). Background materials for Brophy, Miles, and Cochrane's *Laboratory to Field* include wartime records apparently collected and used by the historians in the preparation of the volume (citations to this material are identified as "CWS 314.7"). The background materials for this volume also include an inspection report for chemical warfare materials held in nine depots in the United States, May 1944.

VI.74 The Corps of Engineers' histories number three volumes: Blanche D. Coll, Jean E. Keith, and Herbert H. Rosenthal, *The Corps of Engineers: Troops and Equipment* (Washington, DC, 1958) (2 ft.); Lenore Fine and Jesse A. Remington, *The Corps of Engineers: Construction in the United States* (Washington, DC, 1972) (1 ft.); and Karl C. Dod, *The Corps of Engineers: The War Against Japan* (Washington, DC, 1966) (4 ft.). Background materials for these volumes do not include original wartime records. The National Archives has not yet accessioned the drafts and accompanying documentation for the fourth volume in this series, *The Corps of Engineers: The War Against Germany*, by Lida Mayo, Alfred M. Beck, Abe Bortz, Charles W. Lynch, and Ralph F. Weid (Washington, DC, 1981).

VI.75 For the histories of the Medical Department, the Quartermaster Corps, and the Transportation Corps, few background materials are provided beyond drafts and OCMH edito-

rial comments. Medical Department histories include Clarence McKittrick Smith, The Medical Department: Hospitalization and Evacuation, Zone of Interior (Washington, DC, 1956) (1 ft.); and Charles M. Wiltse, The Medical Department: Medical Service in the Mediterranean and Minor Theaters (Washington, DC, 1966) (1 ft.). Quartermaster Corps histories comprise Erna Risch and Chester L. Kieffer, The Quartermaster Corps: Organization, Supply, and Services, Vols. I and II (Washington, DC, 1955-56) (2 ft.); Alvin P. Stauffer, The Quartermaster Corps: Operations in the War Against Japan (Washington, DC, 1956) (1 ft.); and William F. Ross and Charles F. Romanus, The Quartermaster Corps: Operations in the War Against Germany (Washington, DC, 1965) (2 ft.). (Additional background materials for the last volume are located among the Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, RG 92, described in this chapter.) Histories of the Transportation Corps include Chester Wardlow, The Transportation Corps: Responsibilities, Organization, and Operations (Washington, DC, 1951) (1 ft.); Chester Wardlow, The Transportation Corps: Movements, Training, and Supply (Washington, DC, 1956) (1 ft.); and Josephy Byofsky and Harold Larson, The Transportation Corps: Operations Overseas (Washington, DC, 1957) (2 ft.).

VI.76 The background material for histories of the Signal Corps generally include more extensive correspondence with surviving participants. The histories include Dulaney Terrett, The Signal Corps: The Emergency (to December 1941) (Washington, DC, 1956) (2 ft.); George Raynor Thompson, Dixie R. Harris, Pauline M. Oakes, and Dulaney Terrett, The Signal Corps: The Test (December 1941 to July 1943) (Washington, DC, 1957) (2 ft.); and George Raynor Thompson and Dixie R. Harris, The Signal Corps: The Outcome (Mid-1943 through 1945) (Washington, DC, 1957) (3 ft.). Background materials for the last volume also include excerpts from the personal papers and diaries of Dr. Edward L. Bowles, special consultant to the Secretary of War on electronics and communications, for the 1944-45 period (additional records maintained by Dr. Bowles are located among the Records of the Secretary of War, RG 107, described in chapter VII). Also included among this volume's background materials are selected papers of one Milton A. Pilcher concerning communications activities in China, Burma, and India, 1944-45.

VI.77 Three histories describe the wartime operations of the Ordnance Department: Constance M. Green, Harry C. Thomson, and Peter C. Roots, *The Ordnance Department: Planning Munitions for War* (Washington, DC, 1955) (2 ft.); Harry C. Thomson and Lida Mayo, *The Ordnance Department: Procurement and Supply* (Washington, DC, 1960) (6 ft.); and Lida Mayo, *The Ordnance Department: On Beachhead and Battlefront* (Washington, DC, 1968) (2 ft.). The background materials for *Procurement and Supply* are distinguished by transcripts of interviews with former Ordnance officers, 1948–60, and original wartime records. Among the latter are operations orders of the Ordnance Service, First U.S. Army, in the Normandy campaign, June–July 1944; histories of specific ammunition depots, 1944–45; and the report of an inspection tour of the European theater by an Ordnance Department mission under Brig. Gen. J.K. Christmas, October 1944.

VI.78 In addition to the materials prepared and collected in

association with the World War II official history program, OCMH also prepared or assembled records for general historical studies. Historical notes relating to the organization and operation of the Army Service Forces, 1942–47 (4 ft.), arranged by subject, include reports and histories concerning the Army Education Program, the Army Education Branch, the Control Division, and the Special Services Division.

VI.79 Background material and author's notes used in the preparation of the history "Motor Transport, U.S. Army 1769 to date," 1870–1947 (21 ft.), is arranged in part chronologically and in part by subject. For the World War II period, the records include draft histories and correspondence and reports originated by the Ordnance Department and the Transportation Corps. The materials describe the procurement, employment, maintenance, and characteristics of motor vehicles by the Army during the war. Included among the original records are daily activity reports for specific Army depots and installations during the 1942–43 period.

RG 160, Records of Headquarters Army Service Forces

VI.80 In March 1942, a general reorganization of the War Department resulted in the establishment of the Services of Supply (SOS) as the central command for all supply arms and services. This command was redesignated the Army Service Forces in March 1943. Throughout the war, SOS/ASF was responsible for the development and procurement of materiel for the ground combat arms and of many materiel supply commodities common to all armed forces; acquisition of real estate and construction of buildings and other ground facilities for use as industrial plants and as Army camps, posts, and stations in the continental United States; recruiting, training, and organizing of noncombat ground troops for employment overseas; the recruiting and basic training of troops destined for ground-combat training in the Army Ground Forces; and the transportation of men and materiel by water, land, and rail. Initially the command also held responsibility for War Department budgetary functions, until these were transferred in July 1943 to the newly established Budget Division, War Department Special Staff. As the end of the war approached, ASF became involved in the planning for the reconversion of American war industries to peacetime production.

VI.81 SOS/ASF exercised these functions through its Head-quarters, Army Service Forces and a number of service organizations. The latter included the Army's Technical Services (e.g., the Ordnance Department, the Quartermaster Department); the Administrative Services (including the Adjutant General's Office and the Judge Advocate General's Department); the respective field organizations of these services in the continental United States; and the nine regional Service Commands (e.g., First Service Command, headquartered in Boston, Second Service Command, headquartered in New York). The organization of Headquarters, ASF, located in Washington, DC, included the

following chief components: (1) the Office of the Commanding General, including the Deputy Chief of Staff for Service Commands, the Public Relations Branch, the Control Division, and the Office of the Director of Administration; (2) the Office of the Director of Plans and Operations, including the Planning, Mobilization, and Requirements and Stock Control Divisions; (3) the Office of the Director of Personnel, consisting of the Military Personnel Division, the Industrial Personnel Division, the Officer Procurement Service, and the Special Services and Information and Education Division; (4) the Office of the Director of Military Training, including the Training Requirements, Troop Training, and School Divisions; (5) the Office of the Director of Materiel, consisting of the Research and Development, Purchases, Production, Renegotiation, and International Divisions; and (6) the Office of the Director of Supply, including the Storage, Distribution, and Maintenance Divisions.

VI.82 Lt. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell held the post of Commanding General of SOS/ASF throughout the war; his Chief of Staff during this period was Lt. Gen. W.D. Styer. In June 1946 ASF was discontinued and its functions divided among units of the War Department General Staff and among Technical and Administrative Services.

VI.83 At the height of its activities (July 1943), ASF employed over 45,000 military and civilian personnel, excluding the technical services. The wartime history of SOS/ASF was marked by numerous policy and jurisdictional conflicts with the War Production Board and with many War Department organizations. A major reorganization proposed by General Somervell in August 1943, which would have streamlined ASF's structure and absorbed the technical services within ASF, foundered on the opposition of Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and congressional leaders. With the end of hostilities, the War Department decided to restore a decentralized supply and services structure.

VI.84 The records of Headquarters, SOS/ASF, in spite of the command's centralized character, were not maintained in central files but were retained by the subordinate divisions and other units. Many documents are duplicated in different office files. Records of the Control Division most closely approximate a central collection pertinent to all SOS/ASF activities. The documentation for technical services within ASF records should be compared with the records for each technical service; ASF records for the Chemical Warfare Service, for example, constitute a significant source of information concerning wartime activities beyond that found in RG 175. The record group not only documents all aspects of logistical and technical support for U.S. forces and specific operations, but also reflects such varied issues as troop training, personnel administration, armaments production and procurement, employment of Axis POWs and repatriation of American POWs, and soldier morale and welfare.

VI.85 Records of the Office of the Director of Military Training, the Officer Procurement Service, and the Military Personnel Division are described in chapter III; records of the Office of the Director of Materiel and some records of the Industrial Person-

nel Division are described in chapter IV; and records of the Intelligence Division are described in chapter VIII. The most significant series of the remaining records are described below.

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL

VI.86 Within the Office of the Commanding General, formerly security-classified correspondence of Lt. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, 1942-45 (13 ft.), arranged in two chronological subseries (1942-44 and 1945) and thereunder alphabetically by subject, covers all aspects of SOS/ASF activities. The series principally documents Somervell's relations with specific War Department organizations and civilian agencies (arranged by name of organization), but also includes information regarding lend-lease aid to Allied powers (e.g., files "British," "Chinese Military Mission," "French," "Lend-Lease"); specific construction projects (e.g., "Canol Project," "Pan-American Highway," "Alaskan Highway Project"); and such general topics as demobilization planning ("Baruch Report") and the Army's administration of certain coal mines ("Coal Mines 1943"). Other files detail Somervell's routine activities ("Calendar," "Invitations," "Trips," "Telephone Conversations").

VI.87 Of particular interest are Somervell's correspondence with Gen. George C. Marshall on the coordination of logistical planning and military strategy (files "Chief of Staff" and "Conferences"); radio messages concerning the requirements and delivery of supplies to the China-Burma-India theater ("Radios—Gen. Marshall"); logistical planning and operations for specific campaigns (filed under "Theaters of Operation," thereunder by theater name); and correspondence, photographs, and blueprints regarding the construction of the Pentagon ("Pentagon Building").

VI.88 Less significant is formerly security-classified correspondence between General Somervell and private individuals, members of Congress, and nonmilitary and private agencies, 1941–46 (less than 1 ft.), arranged alphabetically by name of individual or agency, and information copies of formerly security-classified letters sent by Lt. Gen. W.D. Styer, Chief of Staff, ASF, March 1942–April 1945 (1 ft.), arranged chronologically. Speeches by General Somervell and General Styer, August 1941–September 1945 (1 ft.), arranged by name of speaker and thereunder chronologically, include addresses by those individuals to military units, public rallies, and business associations (e.g., the Chicago Association of Commerce). More than 90 of Somervell's speeches are arranged and catalogued by title and date at the beginning of the series.

VI.89 Formerly security-classified strategic plans for the conduct of the war; reports, maps, and photographs of trips to overseas bases; and other miscellaneous records, 1942–45 (3 ft.), arranged by subject, represent a mixed collection of materials. Included among these are an inspection report of logistical facilities and operations in the European Theater of Operations by Maj. Gen. LeRoy Lutes, December 1944–January 1945; a privately-conducted survey of attitudes of young men and women and parents toward women's military service, November 1943;

logistical and strategic planning for operations in the Far East, February 1944; photographs of General Styer's visit to North Africa, the Middle East, and the China-Burma-India theater, June–July 1943; filmstrip-photographs of Styer's global tour of supply facilities, July–August 1944; and numerous maps of operational areas.

VI.90 Several series of records document the specific activities of Somervell's Chief of Staff, General Styer. Formerly security-classified correspondence of Lt. Gen. W.D. Styer, 1942-45 (7 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject or by name of individual, consists of Styer's correspondence with specific agencies, as well as files detailing Styer's routine duties (files "Calendar— Appointment," "Telephone Conversations," and "Styer-Personal") or specific topics (e.g., "Demobilization," "Montgomery Ward Strike"). File "Theaters of Operation" includes reports and correspondence relating to Styer's inspection tour of the Middle East and China-Burma-India, June-July 1943; file "European Theater of Operations" provides extensive data on logistical arrangements for U.S. troops in Britain, March-December 1942. Miscellaneous formerly security-classified correspondence, memoranda, and reports, 1942-46 (1 ft.), arranged by subject, are most significant for exchanges of correspondence between Somervell and Styer. The series also includes a report on evacuated Aleut villages in the Aleutian Islands, AK, April 1944; minutes of SOS/ASF staff conferences, April 1942–August 1943; and a log of radio messages received and sent, June 1946.

VI.91 Styer's records also include three series of radio messages received and sent, September–December 1942 and May 1946 (totaling 1 ft.), and formerly security-classified reports pertaining to biological warfare, 1943–46 (1 ft.), unarranged, which document U.S. Army biological warfare research.

VI.92 Records of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Service Commands comprise his office's formerly security-classified general correspondence, 1943-45 (24 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme. The series focuses on warrelated activities and incidents within the continental United States, particularly racial disturbances in Detroit, 1943 (file classifications 000.5 and 370.6); Army involvement in the operation of railroads and coal mines and in specific labor strikes and disputes (004.01 and 004.07); incidents of discrimination or racial violence involving African American military personnel (291.2); demobilization planning (370); labor use of German and Italian POWs (383.6); transportation and internment of Americans of Japanese ancestry, 1943-44 (383.7 Japanese Evacuees); and the effects of natural floods on war industries, 1943-44 (824.02). Additional information on these and other topics is located among the transcripts of telephone conversations of the Deputy Chief of Staff, May 1943-March 1945 (311.3), and among the progress reports regularly returned by individual service commands (319.1).

VI.93 Records of the Public Relations Advisor to the Commanding General are most significant for drafts and transcripts of General Somervell's speeches, statements before Congressional committees, magazine articles, and press releases, 1942–45 (4 ft.). These are organized according to a single alpha-

betical arrangement that incorporates "Articles" (thereunder arranged by publication); "Statements" (thereunder arranged by date); and speeches, arranged principally by name of organization addressed but sometimes only by subject (e.g., file "Railroad Strike," December 1943) or location (e.g., a speech to the Women's National Advisory Council is filed under "Mayflower Hotel"). More comprehensive than the speeches described earlier, the series includes addresses to such groups as Chambers of Commerce of Atlanta, Chicago, and Dallas; the cadets of the U.S. Military Academy; the National Association of Manufacturers; and employees of the Pentagon Building.

VI.94 The series includes a number of items that may have been misfiled. File "Tunis Expedition" consists of a narrative maintained by film producer Daryl F. Zanuck while he accompanied Army film crews during the invasion of North Africa, November–December 1942. File "Miscellaneous Papers" contains formerly classified documents concerning U.S. lend-lease aid to the U.S.S.R. and the coordination of logistical planning and strategy, 1944–45. File "Somervell—Personal Documents" comprises personal financial records of the ASF commander.

VI.95 Col. Karl Detzer's reading file, April 1942–June 1944 (1 ft.), arranged chronologically, further reflects ASF public relations activities in responding to public inquiries, providing speeches and addresses, and acknowledging invitations and arrangements made for speaking engagements; some information regarding personnel matters and applications for ASF commissions is also included.

VI.96 The report of the investigation by the Pratt Committee of the construction by the United States of certain Latin American and Caribbean air bases, 1945 (2 ft.), consists of seven volumes of materials created or collected during an internal War Department investigation on this topic. Arranged numerically by volume number, most of the materials relate to the construction and operation of specific airfields and air bases during the war; Volume I provides a summary report on the investigation and considerable statistical data regarding contractual agreements with Pan American Airways, financing and construction costs, and wartime operations. A more complete collection of records of this Committee is located among the records of the Control Division, described below.

VI.97 Among remaining records of public relations, Services of Supply administrative directives, circulars, and memoranda, March–September 1942 (1 ft.), arranged chronologically, document SOS' early standard procedures and administrative practices. There is also a 1945 draft history of the United States Supply Echelon in Australia.

CONTROL DIVISION

VI.98 The Control Division served ASF Headquarters as the agency responsible for studying and improving administrative management throughout the Army Service Forces; the Division also published statistical, historical, and other general progress reports on ASF operations. Its records furnish documentation of all SOS/ASF wartime activities and, as such, function like central files.

The Division's general correspondence, 1942-46 (147 ft.), is arranged in two chronological subseries (1942-44 and 1945-46) and thereunder according to the War Department decimal classification scheme; there is considerable overlap of 1944–45 materials in both subseries. The 1942–44 subseries (25 ft.) contains far fewer records than the 1945-46 subseries (122 ft.); the correspondence principally concerns administrative and management activities of the Division, and the earlier subseries in particular documents procedural rather than substantive issues. For example, the correspondence regarding corrections, revisions, and additions to Army regulations (classification 300.3), ASF and War Department circulars (300.5), purchase action reports (300.91), and publications (461) is only administrative in nature. The 1942-44 subseries contains substantive documentation regarding the elimination of nonessential activities (classification 200 U/P); an accidental release of chlorine gas in Brooklyn, July 1944 (319.1); and an inspection report of the finances of the Army Exchange Service and the Army Motion Picture Service (333.1).

VI.100 More significant materials among the 1945–46 subseries include information concerning Army takeovers of warrelated plants and businesses and associated labor disputes (classifications 004.01 and 004.07); extensive correspondence regarding individual military and civilian personnel, including recommendations for decorations, inquiries about prisoners of war, and allegations of misconduct (201, thereunder arranged alphabetically by name of individual); reports, minutes, and correspondence concerning conferences involving ASF participants (337); data regarding demobilization (370.01); and extensive material regarding the treatment, employment, and conditions of German and Italian POWs in the United States and the repatriation of American POWs from Germany and Japan (383.6). The last also includes an inspection report of German concentration and prisoner-of-war camps, June 1945.

VI.101 The files of both subseries incorporate numerous index sheets that provide dates, correspondents, abstracts, and citations to original documents located elsewhere in the files. Within the 1942–44 subseries, these cross-index sheets are particularly numerous in classification 029, thereunder arranged by designation of office or service (e.g., Ordnance, Quartermaster, Service Commands); within the 1945–46 subseries, cross-index sheets are concentrated under classifications 020 (for War Department office or service), 080 (for business and other private organizations), and 091 (for countries); file 091 Britain also includes original correspondence pertaining to logistical matters. The cross-index sheets in these classifications provide a rough index to correspondence of specific ASF and War Department offices, Government agencies, and private organizations.

VI.102 Formerly confidential correspondence, 1942–46 (25 ft.), and formerly secret correspondence, 1942–46 (9 ft.), each arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme, follow the content and emphasis of the general correspondence. The former provides a good index to General Somervell's correspondence within the series (file "201 Somervell"), as well as information on the employment of African American personnel

(291.2) and the Army's operation of Montgomery Ward plants, February–December 1945 (004.01 Montgomery Ward). Formerly secret correspondence includes the final report of the War Department Procurement Review Board on all aspects of the Army supply program, 1943 (classification 334); minutes of ASF staff conferences, January–October 1943 (337); and extensive data concerning American prisoners of war repatriated or recovered from Japanese captivity, November 1944–January 1945, including interviews of individuals (383.6 American).

VI.103 Valuable summary information on SOS/ASF activities can be found in formerly security-classified reports and studies relating to the organization, procedures, and operations of the Services of Supply and the Army Service Forces, 1942–45 (8 ft.). Arranged numerically by report number (#2 through #176, with several unnumbered reports), these studies cover all logistical, procurement, personnel, and service operations under SOS/ASF authority. The reports, prepared by various ASF offices during the war, also provide extensive data concerning the organization and procedures of SOS/ASF. The diversity of topics is revealed by such examples as "Report on Trinidad" (Report #40); "Survey of Insurance Allotments" (Report #109); "Welfare of Members of U.S. Forces in Hands of the Enemy" (Report #132); "Special Report on Soldier Voting, December 1944" (Report #164); and "The Alaska Highway" (Report #175). A complete listing of report titles in this series is provided as an appendix to the "Preliminary Inventory of the Textual Records of Headquarters, Army Service Forces" (Publication NM-25, 1964).

VI.104 The majority of the Control Division's remaining records comprise the publications and regularly issued reports of ASF organizations. Three small series (totaling less than 4 ft.) constitute SOS general orders and organization manuals, 1942–43, and SOS/ASF circulars, 1942–46. Formerly security-classified Army Service Forces manuals, 1943–45 (5 ft.), arranged numerically (Nos. M1–M904, with gaps), provide instructions and procedures in logistical activities (e.g., pricing in contracts, training); they also include numerous civil affairs handbooks concerning conditions in Japan and Germany (e.g., transportation systems, commerce, currency) for use by military government officers.

VI.105 Formerly security-classified monthly progress reports relating to the major functions of the Services of Supply and the Army Service Forces, 1942-46 (30 ft.), detail the performance of ASF operations on a regular basis. "Monthly Progress Reports" constitute a basic reference source on wartime ASF activities. They are arranged into 24 sections, each corresponding to a specific function (e.g., procurement, distribution, construction, contract termination); a general subject (e.g., program analysis, military training, supply control); a specific program (e.g., Ground Procurement Program, Procurement Plans-International Aid); or a specific office (e.g., Special Services, Graves Registration Service). The progress reports for each are arranged chronologically. Very little material predates 1943. Section 20 in the series documents supply control for each of the technical services (Chemical Warfare Service, Engineers, Medical, Ordnance, Quartermaster, Signals, and Transportation). Each progress report is bound and provides extensive statistical data.

VI.106 Complementing this series are formerly security-classified monthly progress reports of the Service Commands, 1942–46 (15 ft.), arranged numerically by service command (Nos. 1–9), followed by the Northwest Service Command and the Military District of Washington, and thereunder chronologically. These progress reports furnish extensive statistical data on ASF activities within the geographic region incorporated within the service command, including the status of ASF training units, the induction and classification of selective service recruits, financial statements on the operation of the Army Exchange Service, and the strength and status of WAC units.

VI.107 Formerly security-classified semimonthly progress reports, statistical summaries, and other reports on the status of operations in overseas theaters, 1942–46 (15 ft.), provide similar documentation of ASF activities in theaters of operations. Arranged by theater, thereunder by type of report, and thereunder chronologically, these reports contain statistical summaries on troop strengths and movements, arrival and expenditure of equipment and supplies, hospitalization and venereal disease rates, and depot storage facilities. A majority of the series pertains to operations in the Central Pacific and the Pacific Ocean Areas theaters, with considerable documentation also available on the European theater; little material concerns the China-Burma-India, Mediterranean, North African, and Southwest Pacific theaters. "Miscellaneous studies" that follow the progress and statistical reports for each theater include such items as Engineer reports on the clearing of Omaha Beach on June 6, 1944, the reconstruction of Cherbourg port, 1945 (both in the European theater), and a study of Japanese defenses on Tarawa, 1943 (Pacific Ocean Areas).

VI.108 Formerly security-classified reports on Service Command conferences, 1942-46 (1 ft.), arranged chronologically, consist of transcripts of conferences of senior representatives of all service commands, July 1942-March 1945; discussions range over all issues pertinent to these commands. Formerly security-classified reports and studies of the technical services, 1942-46 (15 ft.), are arranged alphabetically by technical service and thereunder alphabetically by subject. Included is information on the Chemical Warfare Service, Engineers, Ordnance, Quartermaster, Signals, and Transportation Services and some data on the Surgeon General's Office. Chemical Warfare records include detailed accounts of chemical and biological warfare experiments in the United States, June 1944-August 1945. Ordnance records document pricing, procurement, and production aspects of various weapons, including research and development of the rocket launchers used by infantry and Army Air Force units.

VI.109 Miscellaneous formerly security-classified issuances of the Army Service Forces, 1942–46 (26 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject or title, cover all aspects of SOS/ASF activities. Included are reports, studies, manuals, and other publications concerning procurement, production, personnel, and logistical operations in combat theaters. Specific examples

include minutes of SOS/ASF staff conferences, April 1942–June 1946, and of divisional and special topic conferences, 1942–45; histories of the Control and Planning Divisions; reference copies of the publications Development, June 1943-November 1946, and New Materiel, May 1944-August 1945, issued monthly by the Research and Development Division; studies of international aid and lend-lease shipments to other Allied powers; surveys of soldier opinions on various topics, consisting of soldier attitude surveys described in this chapter (RG 330); studies of manpower procurement during World War II, with particular attention to the procurement of officers; a lengthy report (with photographs) on the construction and use of the Ledo Road in Burma and China, 1944-45; reports on the Army seizure and operation of vital plants and businesses; and background data on logistical support for planned and actual operations in the Pacific and Asiatic theaters, including logistical planning for the projected invasion of Japan in 1945-46 (Operations OLYMPIC and CORONET). The last includes details of operational planning and a proposed gas bombing of Japanese cities ("Operations Against the Japanese").

VI.110 Formerly security-classified records of the committee headed by Col. Curtis G. Pratt relating to the investigation of airport construction in Latin America and islands of the West Indies, 1945-46 (9 ft.), arranged by type of record and thereunder generally by geographic location, supplement and partially duplicate the Pratt Committee records already described under the Public Relations Advisor to the Commanding General. The materials, including many photographs, pertain to the construction or expansion of airfields and airports for use by U.S. Army Air Force units throughout Latin America (excluding Mexico). The Committee's focus concerned contractual aspects of this work. The records include the Committee's final report, presented in seven volumes; special reports; enclosures to the final report; monographs; special base reports; photographic negatives of airfield drawings; Jamaica contractor reports; and Committee correspondence.

Another general collection of historical materials consists of formerly security-classified historical reports relating to the development and activities of the Army Service Forces, 1941–45 (14 ft.). Arranged generally by organization, the series begins with a five-volume draft history of SOS/ASF during the war; much of the series probably comprises background materials collected for this history. The draft history is organized according to subject: Vol. I pertains to procurement, storage, distribution, lend-lease, and military training activities; Vol. II relates to personnel issues (including the Women's Army Corps, casualty reporting, and American and Axis prisoners of war); Vols. III and IV detail activities of the technical services; and Vol. V concerns the organization and operation of overseas supply and support services in overseas theaters. The background materials, arranged alphabetically by name of ASF office or division or by name of technical service, summarize the wartime activities of each organization. Documentation of the Chemical Warfare Service is particularly valuable for the information concerning that Service's experiments and tests during

the 1939–43 period. An unattached and undated file, "A Comparison of American and Enemy Materiel," provides comparative data on American, German, and Japanese weapons, equipment, medical facilities, and supplies.

VI.112 Organization charts, statements of functions, and reports of activities by units of the Army Service Forces ("Administrative Logs"), 1945 (5 ft.), arranged by organization, complement the above series with organizational data. The series provides extensive information on the organization and operations of the Adjutant General's Office and the Office of the Chief of Ordnance; much less attention is paid other ASF divisions, technical services, service commands, and subordinate units.

VI.113 "Congressional Lecture Books" containing statistical data prepared for the use of Army officials testifying before members of Congress on War Department appropriations, January 1941–March 1943 (1 ft.), arranged chronologically, furnish summary data in graphs and tables concerning materiel production and procurement and personnel strength. More than half of the records, prepared by the General Staff's Statistics Branch, detail the mobilization of manpower and materiel resources prior to Pearl Harbor.

VI.114 Within Control Division records, the Statistics and Progress Branch's formerly security-classified correspondence, 1940–44 (9 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme, contains important data regarding prewar and early war mobilization. Included is extensive data on imports of strategic and critical materials (e.g., crude rubber, tin, manganese), March–December 1940 and November 1941–March 1942 (file 523.061); information on budgetary planning and approval for arms purchases, July–October 1940 (400.133); Army officials' testimony before Congress, December 1940–July 1942; and correspondence exchanged between the War Department and the War Production Board regarding production and delivery requirements, April–October 1942 (400.17 WPB). The series also documents the activation of WAC units, 1942–43 (290).

V1.115 Formerly security-classified reports relating to the Canol Project, 1942–45 (less than 1 ft.), arranged chronologically, concern the development and distribution of oil and fuels in northwestern Canada. Another series of Control Division records, relating to the War Department's seizure and operation of plants, is described in chapter IV.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION

VI.116 This Office's general correspondence, 1942–43 (3 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject, concerns such administrative services as accounting, funding, and other financial activities. Included, however, is information regarding Selective Service draft procedures, allegations of racial prejudice and anti-Semitism in war-related plants and industries, and extensive data on the Women's Army Corps. Formerly security-classified correspondence, 1942–43 (1 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme, provides additional information on such topics as WACs (classification 020 WAAC); racial incidents involving African American military personnel,

especially the 93rd Infantry Division, Ft. Huachuca, AZ, 1943 (291.2); poor camp facilities at Camp Polk, LA, 1943 (333); and the treatment of Italian and German POWs in the United States (383.6).

VI.117 There is also some correspondence relating to the State Guards, 1942–43 (1 ft.), arranged alphabetically by State or territory, that documents the supply of clothing and equipment to these militia formations. The most significant file ("State Guards—General," filed under "G") contains more general data on the organization, personnel, and equipment of these units. The series supplements records on State Guards described in chapter III.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PLANS AND OPERATIONS

VI.118 In November 1943, the Office of the Director of Plans and Operations was established to supervise such ASF activities as logistical operations, overseas movements of ASF troop units and technical services, movements of supplies, construction of command installations in the United States and, in some cases, overseas, and demobilization planning. The Office's principal component was the Planning Division, which coordinated logistical planning with the War Department General Staff and other agencies. Its records constitute the most significant documentation for logistical planning in support of overseas military operations.

VI.119 General records of the Office comprise two series. Formerly security-classified correspondence pertaining to plans and policies for logistical operations, 1942-45 (3 ft.), arranged numerically by folder number (1-143, with many gaps), includes information concerning both the logistical support of specific operations and the activities of the Planning Division. The records document logistical planning for operations in the China-Burma-India theater (folder nos. 11, 14); the European theater (no. 33); and planned operations in all theaters, August-December 1943 (no. 35). They also provide a journal of logistical support actions taken by the War Department's Operations Division, April-June 1942 (no. 126), and the war diary of the Planning Division's Strategic Logistics Branch, April 1943–February 1945. A list showing the number, title, and date of each office report is filed at the beginning of the series, but nearly half of the listed items are not in the files.

VI.120 Less significant is formerly security-classified correspondence of the Liaison and Control Unit, 1942–44 (5 ft.), arranged by subject. The series is more concerned with domestic administrative issues than with overseas operations. Subject folder "Aliens" documents the relocation of Japanese Americans from the west coast to camps in the interior; file "Desert Training Center" details the establishment of that training facility in Arizona and California. The preparation of historical reports and narratives is described in file "Historical Account of Operations."

VI.121 Records of the Planning Division constitute the majority and the most significant of the Office's records. General records of the Division comprise several series, of which for-

merly security-classified correspondence relating to supply, logistic, and service planning for the Army, 1942-46 (30 ft.), represents the central collection. Arranged alphabetically by general subject and thereunder by individual folder titles, the contents document all aspects of logistical activities; many documents duplicate those found elsewhere in ASF files. Logistical support for planned military operations can be found under subject headings "Logistics," "Operations," and "Operational Projects," with additional data for the Pacific theater under "Pacific." Subject heading "Chemical" includes several folders of documents prepared by the Chemical Warfare Service, particularly regarding chemical warfare planning for operations in the Pacific, April-October 1944. The tour of the European theater by Maj. Gen. Leroy Lutes to identify critical shortages and requirements in weapons, ammunition, and equipment, December 1944-January 1945, is documented in subject file "Lutes." There are detailed observations on the performance and needs of Army weapons and equipment during the Sicilian campaign, July-August 1943 ("Lessons Learned"); an assessment of weapons and equipment needs for jungle warfare, October-November 1943 ("Jungle Warfare Project"); and considerable data on planning for the composition of the postwar Army, 1945-46 (e.g., subject headings "Integration," "Officers," and "Troop Basis").

VI.122 Other series of general records include a **formerly security-classified history of the Planning Division, 1945** (1 ft.), arranged numerically by volume number (11 volumes, with a guide to the contents in Vol. I); **formerly security-classified diaries of branches and sections of the Planning Division, 1942–46** (2 ft.), arranged by branch or section and thereunder chronologically; and two series (totaling less than 4 ft.) of correspondence of the Army Service Forces Staff School, 1944–46, relating to the formal instruction given to officers selected for duty in ASF Headquarters and in overseas theaters.

VI.123. Two branches constituted the major planning units within the Planning Division. For the Strategic Logistics Branch, formerly security-classified correspondence relating to logistical plans for projected operations, 1943–46 (4 ft.), is arranged according to an alpha-numeric subject scheme (e.g., A1 for Policy and Procedures, C3 for Chemical Warfare), with an explanatory index at the beginning of the series. Most of the files pertain to specific subjects; e.g., file C7 pertains to supplies for the China-Burma-India theater, file L1 relates to the design and development of landing craft for amphibious operations, and file S5 documents discussions of the Joint Conference on Supply and Shipping Problems in the Pacific War, April-May 1945. Other items concern the Branch's performance of duties; for example, file D1 consists of the war diary of the Strategic Logistics Branch for the periods April 1943-November 1945 and March-June 1946.

VI.124 The same Branch's formerly security-classified logistical studies of projected supply operations in overseas theaters, 1942–45 (7 ft.), arranged numerically by folder number (No. 1–113), consist of strategic logistic studies relating to general regions. Most of the studies concern planned operations;

e.g., Operation OVERLORD, the invasion of Normandy, 1944 (No. 25); projected operations in the European and Mediterranean theaters (Nos. 55 and 85); and projected operations in the Southwest and Central Pacific theaters (Nos. 56 and 86). Also included are logistical studies specifically prepared for the Allied strategic conferences at Quebec, August 1943 (codenamed QUADRANT), and Cairo (codenamed SEXTANT), November 1943 (Nos. 35–43), and studies for the planned invasion of Japan, 1945–46 (Nos. 66, 76, and 90). The studies include annotated maps and tables of data regarding logistical and troop requirements, transportation needs, port capacities, and other matters of supply. A listing of report titles, numbers, and dates is provided at the beginning of the series.

VI.125 Records of the Planning Division's Theater Branch constitute the majority of Division records. They are arranged into several series of general Branch records and several series for each of the Branch's geographic sections. Often individually arranged according to subject-numeric classification schemes, these series furnish the same kinds of logistical documentation for each geographic section for the 1942–46 period, e.g., supply requirements of U.S. forces, logistical support for specific operations, and to a lesser extent, construction of bases and facilities. Section files often incorporate periodic reports issued by the G-4 staff sections of field command headquarters and combat observations ("lessons learned") on the performance of weapons and equipment. Summary descriptions of these records follow.

VI.126 General Branch records: five series (16 ft.), the largest of which is a general correspondence file (10 ft.); another focuses on supply policies in Pacific theaters of operations (3 ft.).

VI.127 Asiatic Section: five series (16 ft.), of which two pertain to the China-Burma-India theater (10 ft.) and the remainder to operations of the Persian Gulf Command (6 ft.).

VI.128 Atlantic Section: 13 series (ca. 5 ft.) relating to logistical support of U.S. forces in central and eastern Canada, Iceland, Newfoundland Base Command, Greenland Base Command, Bermuda Base Command, Caribbean Defense Command, U.S. Army Forces in the South Atlantic, and U.S. forces in the Azores.

VI.129 European Section: three series (7 ft.) regarding the European Theater of Operations and in particular Operation BOLERO (the 1942–43 buildup of manpower and materiel in Great Britain for an eventual invasion of France).

VI.130 Mediterranean Section: eight series (ca. 15 ft.) concerning supply operations in the Mediterranean Theater of Operations (3 ft.), the North African Theater of Operations (10 ft.), U.S. Army Forces in the Middle East, and U.S. Army Forces in Central Africa.

VI.131 Pacific Section: 10 series (ca. 15 ft.) regarding logistical support for the Northwest Service Command (1 ft.), the Alaskan Command (ca. 2 ft.), Pacific Ocean Areas (ca. 5 ft.), Central Pacific Area (ca. 1.5 ft.), and South and Southwest Pacific Areas (6 ft.).

VI.132 In addition to the Planning Division, records of the Office of the Director of Plans and Operations include collections for two other divisions. For the Mobilization Division, a

20-volume formerly security-classified history of the Movements Branch, 1945 (3 ft.), details activities involved in the overseas movement of troops and supplies. Each volume documents a separate subject area, the key to which is provided in the first volume. Subjects documented include the movement of such elements as the Eighth Army Air Force to Europe (vol. 5, sec. I); a B-29 command to the Pacific (vol. 6, sec. II); trans-Atlantic passage of enemy POWs (vol. 9); and protective task forces to Ascension Island, Liberia, and key islands in the South Pacific during the period March–July 1942 (vol. 2). Also included are monograph histories of the Persian Gulf Command (vol. 7) and of U.S. Army troop movements during the war (vol. 20).

VI.133 The Mobilization Division's construction activities within the United States are recounted in formerly securityclassified correspondence relating to the construction, utilization, and disposition of Army installations, 1942-46 (18 ft.), organized in two subseries. The first subseries is arranged alphabetically by subject or name of installation; the second is arranged numerically by number of service command and thereunder alphabetically by installation name. The subseries' contents supplement each other regarding specific camps and installations and should be used in combination: For example, information concerning Ft. George G. Meade, MD, can be found under "Ft. Meade" (alphabetical heading "M") in the subject subseries and under the Third Service Command in the service command subseries. The subject subseries also includes general information on the construction of prisoner-of-war camps; radar facilities; and property controlled by the Army (file "Real Estate owned by the War Department, January 1939").

The final principal component was the Requirements and Stock Control Division, which supervised the "Army Supply Program" in balancing materiel and supply needs against available production capacity. The Division's formerly security-classified correspondence, 1945-46 (5 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme, consists of routine correspondence on the available stocks, rates of expenditure, and anticipated requirements of specific weapons, supplies, and items of equipment; incorporated within the series is information regarding lend-lease and reciprocal aid among the Allied powers. More significant are formerly security-classified histories and diaries of the division and its branches and reports relating to the determination of the supply requirements of the U.S. Army ("Historical File"), 1940-46 (3 ft.), arranged in 27 numbered binders. The series includes a periodically issued report, "The Army Supply Program," February 1942-February 1944 (binder nos. 18-27), histories of the Division's constituent branches (nos. 7-13), and a diary of the Division's daily activities, July 1944-June 1946 (nos. 1-2). Binder nos. 3-6 constitute correspondence of Col. Lee Denson, staff officer of the G-4 Section, War Department General Staff, regarding the reinforcement and related allocation of funds for overseas bases, September 1940-December 1942; this is especially valuable for information regarding the reinforcement of the Philippines, Panama Canal, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico before December 1941.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PERSONNEL

The Office of the Director of Personnel (from July 1942 to May 1943 designated the Assistant Chief of Staff for Personnel) formulated policies and procedures relating to military and civilian personnel in the Army Service Forces. Responsibilities for military personnel included procurement, assignment, separation, welfare, and morale. For civilian personnel, responsibilities included procurement and utilization of War Department employees, mobilization of industrial manpower, and labor relations in war plants under Army contract. Records of the Office's Military Personnel Division are described in chapter III; those of the Industrial Personnel Division are described in chapter IV. Records of the Information & Education Division, a component of the Office until its transfer to the War Department General Staff in September 1945, are now divided between the Records of the Office of the Secretary of Defense (RG 330) and the Records of the Army Staff (RG 319), described in this chapter.

VI.136 Among the Office's general records, general correspondence, 1942-46 (12 ft.), and formerly security-classified correspondence, 1942-46 (6 ft.), each arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme, generally do not treat issues in detail. Exceptions are data on the control and efficient use of manpower in ASF organizations and among civilian workers at war plants under Army contract (file classification 320.2), demobilization planning (370.01), and the employment of POWs (383.6). Considerable data regarding some specific personnel issues can be found in formerly security-classified correspondence ("Project Files"), 1942-46 (2 ft.), arranged by subject category (e.g., camps, cities, countries, forts, schools, theaters of operations, and general subjects), thereunder alphabetically by geographic location and thereunder according to the War Department decimal scheme. Recruitment and personnel policies for the Womens' Army Corps, 1943-45, for example, are documented in subject file WAC 210.3; subject file ERC 220.31 details the assignment of military personnel to work in copper mines, September 1942-September 1943. Most files in the series, however, contain only a few documents.

VI.137 Records of the Personal Affairs Division, established in February 1944 to provide information, guidance, and counseling services to all military personnel (except Army Air Forces personnel), consist of general correspondence, 1944-46 (12 ft.). Arranged alphabetically by subject, the series reflects social concerns of military personnel and their dependents, e.g., emergency maternity and infant care, housing, and benefits under the "G.I. Bill of Rights." The specific activities of the Women's Volunteer Committee (a collective term for advisory groups organized at local levels, consisting of women relatives of service personnel), are documented among the "General Reports" for each service command. The organization and specific activities of the Division in discharging its obligations are described under subject headings "Agenda of Staff Conferences"; "Monthly Progress Reports" (with statistical data for all activities in all commands, June 1944-June 1946); "Public Affairs Division: Organization and History"; and "Publications."

Information regarding activities in specific locations can generally be found under the entry for the appropriate service command.

VI.138 The Special Services Division and its predecessors (including the Morale Branch and the Special Services Branch of the War Department General Staff, March 1941–July 1942) were responsible for entertainment, recreation, athletics, and similar services to promote morale and troop welfare. The Division's Athletic and Recreational Service Branch organized recreational programs, supervised the procurement of related equipment and services, and represented the Army in dealing with the American National Red Cross and the United Service Organizations. The Army Exchange Service (AES) Branch coordinated and supervised the system of post exchanges (or PX's) that provided general merchandising services to military personnel at Army installations. The Army Motion Picture Service Branch procured and distributed recreational films and motion-picture projection equipment and supplies throughout the Army.

VI.139 General records of the Special Services Division, 1940-45 (185 ft.), consist of several subseries. The general correspondence subseries (ca. 123 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme, documents the Exchange Service Branch's activities during the 1942-43 period. The correspondence includes information on the procurement of such consumer items as beer, cigarettes, coffee, and pens (classifications 153.5 and 154); negotiations with private firms regarding the manufacture of military clothing (classification 216, thereunder arranged alphabetically by name of company); financial data on the operation of specific post exchanges, January 1941-March 1943 (175.1), and on the pricing of commodities (cigarettes, pens, stationery) sold at exchanges (512); lists of facilities offered at specific post exchanges (407); the purchase of books and other reading materials for post libraries (461); and the procurement of athletic equipment for recreation (418).

VI.140 A number of decimal classifications consist almost entirely of cross-index sheets that furnish dates, document abstracts, and original file references to specific documents located elsewhere in the files; these classifications not only cross-reference individual documents, but index specific kinds of activities as well. Examples include the Branch's dealings with private banks on financial matters, especially relating to the Army Exchange Service (classification 114); the coordination of efforts with other War Department organizations (061) and Government agencies (070); and correspondence with individuals regarding possible employment or appointment (001).

VI.141 Classification 353.8 documents arrangements for entertainment programs for ASF troops at installations in the United States. Most correspondence relates to scheduling and travel arrangements, rather than the programs themselves. Included is information regarding visits of such professional athletes as boxer Joe Louis (353.8 Boxing); several Cincinnati Reds baseball players (353.8 Baseball); and actors, actresses, and singers (353.8 Professional Entertainers). Information concerning entertainment programs at specific camps and installations are located under the installation's name (e.g., 353.8 Ft. Leavenworth).

VI.142 The formerly security-classified correspondence subseries (30 ft.), also arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme and thereunder chronologically, for the most part comprises documents classified no higher than "Restricted." The series complements that found in the Special Services Division general correspondence concerning entertainment programs for troops (classifications 353.8 and 353.86), including the arrangements through the USO for athletes and professional entertainers to visit camps and installations in the United States and overseas. Examples include lists of artists willing to travel overseas to entertain troops, November 1942 (file 353.86 [9-19-41][1], Sec. 1); letters of appreciation to entertainer Martha Raye from officers in north Africa, February 1943 (353.86 [1-1-43][1], Sec. 1); and documentation of the deaths of three USO entertainers in a plane crash off the Alaskan coast, March 1943 (353.86 [1-1-43][1], Sec. 2B). Incorporated throughout the series is correspondence concerning schedule and travel arrangements, the leasing of facilities for the shows, delays and practical problems encountered in staging, and some commentaries on program contents.

VI.143 In addition, classification 353.8 includes documentation of a planning survey conducted by the Morale Branch, October 1941–April 1942, involving interview techniques with field units. Classification 319.1 contains summary reports of Special Service activities in specific commands and theaters and excerpts of monitored soldier correspondence regarding morale.

VI.144 The project file subseries (4 ft.), arranged by subject (e.g., "Commands," "Departments," "Forts," "Cities") and thereunder alphabetically by geographic name, documents the establishment or procurement of recreational facilities and equipment for specific commands during the period 1941–42. Subject category "Foreign Countries," however, contains intelligence reports on morale and recreation in the German and British armies, and to a lesser extent in the Japanese and Soviet armies, during the 1940–41 period.

VI.145 The **subject file subseries** (13 ft.), arranged alphabetically, constitutes a collection of publications and historical materials. Included are AES bulletins, July 1941–December 1944; four volumes of the publication *At Ease*, consisting of comedy and musical sketches for USO soldier shows, 1942–43; handbooks for staging theatrical shows; records of conferences of Special Service staff officers, 1942–44, and of Morale Branch officers, February and July 1941 and January 1942; a comprehensive collection of historical materials for the Special Service Division and its components (file "Historical Document File"); a separate historical report on the activities of the AES, 1941–42; background information on the morale surveys conducted by the Research Branch; and a WAC song book. The remaining subseries (ca. 15 ft.) pertain to the training and instructional courses provided to Division officers and personnel.

Office of the Director of Supply

VI.146 The ASF's Office of the Director of Supply, established in October 1943, assumed responsibility for the storage

and distribution, maintenance and repair, and reclamation and salvage of equipment and supplies throughout the Army Service Forces. Prior to the Office's establishment, these functions were executed by the Supply Division, G-4, of the War Department General Staff and by SOS/ASF's Director of Operations. The Director of Supply supervised three principal subordinate divisions for Distribution, Maintenance, and Storage.

VI.147 General records of the Office comprise formerly security-classified correspondence, December 1943–April 1946 (2 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject, and formerly security-classified correspondence, May–July 1946 (8 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme. Both series are general in nature and confined to the late war and postwar period, with heavy emphasis on available stocks and surplus amounts of equipment and supplies. The former, however, does include a history of the Storage Division, 1943–45 (file "Administrative Log").

VI.148 Records of the Distribution Division comprise most of the documentation of the Office of the Director of Supply, in particular for the 1943–45 period. The Division's general correspondence, 1942–46 (42 ft.), and formerly security-classified correspondence, 1943–46 (62 ft.), each arranged by year and thereunder according to the War Department decimal scheme, are closely related in documenting the Division's wartime activities. In both series, decimal classification 400 provides documentation of supplies sent to each theater of operations for each pertinent year; classification 475 documents supplies required and stored for each technical service (e.g., Engineers, Ordnance). The disposal of surplus stocks of ordnance and waste material is documented in classifications 400.703 and the appropriate section under 475 (e.g., 475.9 for Chemical Warfare Service surplus).

VI.149 Within the general correspondence, classification 319.1 includes monthly materiel surplus reports; file 320.2 Eisenhower (1943) documents priority shipments and allocations of weapons and supplies to overseas commands and newly activated units during the critical period of March–December 1942. Within the formerly classified correspondence, classification 319.1 for 1943 includes logistical operations associated with the Sicilian campaign, July–August 1943, and in the South Pacific Area, June 1943, and periodic status reports on shipments of tanks and combat vehicles, March–December 1943; classification 400.22 for 1943 also provides data on lend-lease aid to Allied powers.

VI.150 Despite its series title, formerly security-classified correspondence pertaining to the issue of supplies and equipment for the Army Air Forces, 1943–44 (3 ft.), arranged according to a subject-numeric classification scheme, relates almost entirely to artillery liaison ("spotter") aircraft and Army Air Force equipment needs of airborne infantry units. A subject index is provided at the beginning of the series.

VI.151 Formerly security-classified historical reports and studies relating to the distribution of supplies and equipment, 1942–45 (2 ft.), arranged by subject, include a history of supply in the Zone of the Interior; a history of the "Red List"

procedure for priority equipping of units in training designated for imminent overseas deployment; logistical data on preparations for Operation TORCH (invasion of French North Africa, November 1942); a summary of planned redeployment of supplies from Europe to Asia, 1944–45; a draft of the annual report for ASF, 1945; and demobilization planning, 1945–46.

VI.152 Of more limited interest is formerly security-classified correspondence concerning the disposition of supplies, equipment, and facilities of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), 1942–43 (2 ft.), arranged in 12 numbered binders by subject. The series documents the War Department's acquisition of CCC camps, facilities, and equipment, 1942–43.

VI.153 The Division's daily activities in performing its tasks are detailed in several small series. Formerly security-classified diaries of the Distribution Division, April 1943–May 1946 (5 ft.), arranged chronologically, furnish daily summaries of conferences, discussions, and actions taken among the Division's subordinate sections and branches (e.g., Zone of Interior Section, Overseas Section, Inventory Control Branch). For the period June 1942–March 1943, the much less comprehensive formerly security-classified journals of the Distribution Division (3 in.) provide a survey of activities. Formerly security-classified radiograms sent and received, January–June 1946 (3 ft.), arranged by geographic location (e.g., Greenland, Japan, Ft. Shafter—Honolulu) and thereunder chronologically, constitute the Division's postwar message files. There is also a formerly security-classified reading file, 1943 (less than 1 ft.).

VI.154 Records of the Maintenance Division concern maintenance and repair of Army automotive vehicles in the continental United States. Formerly security-classified diaries of the Maintenance Division, June 1943-May 1946 (1 ft.), arranged chronologically, represent a consolidated daily summary of the unit's activities, including some logs of incoming correspondence. The formerly security-classified correspondence, 1943-46 (33 ft.), is arranged in three chronological subseries (1943-44, 1945, and 1946) and thereunder according to the War Department decimal scheme; there is, however, considerable chronological overlap throughout the subseries. Numerous inspections of maintenance support facilities and maintenance procedural materials are located in classifications 333.5 and 635. Classification 319.1 includes the Division's monthly report, "Maintenance" (Sec. 13 of the ASF "Monthly Progress Report" series), May 1943-April 1946. Within the first subseries, classification 353 documents training and instruction for officers and enlisted men in general equipment maintenance and specialized mechanical skills throughout the period 1943–45.

VI.155 General records of the Storage Division include formerly security-classified diaries of the Storage Division, August 1942–December 1946 (3 ft.), arranged chronologically; these mirror the content and character of the diaries of the Distribution Division. Formerly security-classified correspondence, directives, reports, and other records pertaining to storage operations, 1941–46 (1 ft.), arranged by subject, constitute a useful historical collection. Included is a four-volume ASF historical monograph, "Storage Operations, December 1941–

December 1945"; an organizational history of the Division, 1943–45 (file "Administrative Log"); a report of an inspection tour of storage facilities in Pacific Ocean Areas and the Southwest Pacific Area, September 1944 (including photographs); and records of conferences of Division staff officers, 1943–44. The allocation of storage space in Army depots and warehouses is documented in two correspondence series (totaling 3 ft.) of the Division's Allocations Branch, 1942–45.

VI.156 Related Records. Some SOS/ASF records described in this guide have already been noted. Records of the service commands subordinated to Headquarters, ASF are among the Records of U.S. Army Commands, 1942–, RG 338, and are described in chapter V. Records of the technical services subordinated to Headquarters, ASF during the war have been allocated to individual record groups (e.g., Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, RG 77; Records of the Chemical Warfare Service, RG 175, described in this chapter.

VI.157 Closely related records pertaining to logistical planning for military operations are described in chapter I. Among the records of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, RG 218, for example, **subject and geographic files**, **1942–45**, include minutes of meetings of such organizations as the Joint Logistics Committee, the Joint Logistics Planning Committee, and the Joint Military Transportation Committee (filed under decimal classification 334, thereunder by committee name), and logistical studies relating to specific theaters and operations (filed under classification 400, thereunder by operation or by subject). Additional documentation can be found throughout the records of the War Department's Operations Division, RG 165, particularly among **formerly security-classified general correspondence**, **1942–45**.

RG 156, Records of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance

VI.158. The Ordnance Department, established in 1812 as an independent bureau within the War Department, was the technical service responsible for the development, quantity procurement, distribution, and maintenance of tanks, armored vehicles, combat and (after August 1942) transport vehicles, artillery, machine guns, small arms, and general weapons and ammunition during World War II. The Ordnance Department was also responsible for training and furnishing specialized Ordnance troops for field service with the Army. During the war the Department consisted of the following groups of organizational units: Office of the Chief of Ordnance, divided between Washington, DC, Detroit, MI, and other locations; Ordnance field agencies within the continental United States; Ordnance staff sections attached to the headquarters of various tactical commands; and Ordnance troop units serving in the field.

VI.159 The Office of the Chief of Ordnance (OCO) supervised the activities of the Ordnance Department and assumed direct responsibility for Ordnance material procurement and various related activities. The OCO was subordinated to the Chief of Staff and the Assistant (later Under) Secretary of War

for the period 1939–March 1942 and thereafter to Headquarters, Army Service Forces. Yet because of its technical nature and overall significance, the Office of the Chief of Ordnance acted as an autonomous agency throughout the war, involved in direct negotiations with private contractors and businesses on the production and procurement of weapons and equipment, management of munitions plants, and conduct of scientific research and development of materials and weapons, as well as in the supply and maintenance of weapons, ammunition, and related equipment to units in the field.

VI.160 The OCO's specific wartime activities included qualitative improvement of weapons through research and development, formulation of specifications, corrections of malfunctions, and analysis of captured enemy materiel; quantity production of weapons, including the computation of production requirements, procurement and allocation of materials, expansion of manufacturing facilities, and resolution of labor problems affecting ordnance production; distribution, maintenance, and salvage of Ordnance-produced materiel; and establishment and maintenance of safety, security, and industrial hygiene measures at Ordnance installations and at plants under Ordnance contract.

VI.161 The organization of the OCO varied considerably throughout the war, numbering 32 subordinate units by September 1945. Several of these units collectively composed the General Office, also known as staff divisions; the remaining units were grouped under three services—Research and Development, Industrial, and Field Services. Maj. Gen. Charles M. Wesson served as Chief of Ordnance from June 1938 through May 1942; his replacement, Maj. Gen. Levin H. Campbell, occupied the post from June 1942 to February 1946.

VI.162 The records of the OCO provide substantial information about the weapons and related equipment used by the U.S. Army during World War II. They also provide extensive information on weapons used by other Allied and enemy powers, particularly for the period of the war's outbreak. The OCO records for both the prewar and wartime periods are divided between central and office files. A number of these records originated with the Ordnance Sections of U.S. Army field commands and were subsequently transferred to the OCO for historical purposes. Because of the volume of these materials, only selected series are individually described; many office files are collectively treated as subgroups.

VI.163 For the period prior to 1942, the most relevant documentation of OCO activities can be found in two correspondence series. General correspondence, 1915–41 (2,150 ft.), is arranged in two chronological subseries (1915–31 and 1931–41) and thereunder according to the War Department decimal scheme; most decimal classifications also include sequential numeric designations for individual documents. Bulky items are separately filed at the end of the series. The 1931–41 subseries (ca. 633 ft.) provides information on weapons, ammunition, and vehicles in use by the U.S. Army when World War II began. Classification 472.54/2000–10000, for example, documents tests, characteristics, modifications, and performance of .30- and .50-caliber machine guns (files 472.54/2001–2050 cover

the period March–September 1941; files 472.54/2051–10000 cover the period February 1932–June 1940). Information of an administrative character (e.g., reports of shipments and losses, correspondence with manufacturers) is available for rifles (classification 474.2), pistols and revolvers (474 and 474.6), artillery pieces (472), aircraft bombs and hand grenades (471.62), and ammunition in general (471).

VI.164 Access to these records is facilitated by two series of finding aids, a name and subject card index to the general correspondence, 1912–41 (1,220 ft.), arranged alphabetically within chronological subseries (1912–24, 1925–31, and 1931–41); and cross-reference "finding sheets" to the general correspondence, 1915–41 (9 ft.), arranged by decimal classification number and thereunder by sequential numeric designation.

VI.165 More detailed and sensitive data is located in formerly confidential correspondence, 1917-40 (88 ft.), also arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme and thereunder by sequential numeric designations. This series especially documents the technical characteristics, testing, modifications, costs, and available stocks of such weapons as the M1 semiautomatic rifle, 1934-36 (classification 474.2); .30- and .50caliber machine guns for antiaircraft and infantry defense (474.54); high-explosive and fragmentation aircraft bombs (471.62); general ammunition (471); and medium tanks, August 1937-June 1940 (451.25). Classification 381 contains extensive data regarding anticipated Ordnance Department requirements and plans under war plan mobilizations; e.g., file 381 Hawaii documents Ordnance requirements for the defense of Oahu, 1923-40. Classification 400.3295 includes data on the sale or loan of small arms and ammunition to the Philippines, 1939–40. As with the general correspondence, a finding aid to the series is provided by a name and subject index to the formerly confidential correspondence, 1917-40 (2 ft.), arranged in the following subseries: subject, personnel, cablegrams, companies, districts, and bureaus.

VI.166 Additional Ordnance records for the pre-Pearl Harbor period are located among the records of the Technical Staff, 1894–1941. Included among these are photographs, drawings, and charts of United States and foreign ordnance material, 1919–40 (9 ft.), arranged alphabetically by type of ordnance material and accompanied by a subject index, and agenda and minutes of meetings of the Ordnance Committee (after 1938, the Ordnance Technical Committee), 1919–40 (two series, 29 ft.), arranged chronologically.

VI.167 More significant is the technical reference information file of the Ordnance Committee ("OKD Files"), 1918–40 (325 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme; most files are thereunder arranged numerically. This series constitutes the Technical Staff's reference collection of documents on technical matters. It is particularly valuable for intelligence on ordnance issues in the British, French, German, Soviet, and Italian Armies and Air Forces for the period 1935–39. Examples include German-language firing tables for a 20mm antitank rifle, 1939 (file 353.42/107); information regarding a Soviet tank factory in Kharkov, 1936 (635/283); and notes on the

organization of German panzer divisions, 1936 (322.091/2). A Military Intelligence Division (MID) file identification on the last item (MID 2016-1206, 27) and on other documents indicates that a number of these records were incorporated within Ordnance Department materials after removal from MID files, without cross-references or charge-outs noted in the latter.

VI.168 The series also includes extensive data on air operations, including photographs of the German-Italian air attack on Barcelona, Spain, March 1938 (file 373/28), and summaries of German and Allied air operations in Europe, autumn 1939 (373/31.1). While most information on U.S. Army weapons and equipment predates 1939, the records document such developments as the Marine Corps' testing of various models of .30-caliber rifles in November–December 1940 (file OKD 474.1/27.1). A partial finding aid to the series is provided by file classifications 000/1-3 of the **Ordnance Committee data file, with enclosures, 1940–45**, described later in this section, as are additional wartime continuations of Technical Staff files.

VI.169 Wartime central files were maintained by the General Office's Administration Branch (redesignated the Office Service Division in July 1944). These files, however, lack the comprehensiveness of their prewar counterparts and should always be supplemented by historical or office files. The four series of general administrative correspondence, 1940-45, are organized according to original security classification status: unclassified (225 ft.), formerly restricted (29 ft.), formerly confidential (68 ft.), and formerly secret (34 ft.). Each is thereunder arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme. Scattered throughout these series is data regarding the testing, performance, and modification of weapons. Within the unclassified correspondence, for example, decimal 472.54 documents the testing of .30- and .50-caliber machine guns and of the Browning automatic rifle (BAR); the same decimal classification in the formerly confidential correspondence contains test reports and photographs of an antiaircraft multiple gun motor carriage (the Maxson Turret). Combat observations on the performance of armor and artillery can be found in both formerly confidential and formerly secret correspondence under decimal classification 350.05. Classification 400.111 (thereunder arranged alphabetically by name of individual) within the unclassified correspondence comprises letters from and replies to individual citizens' proposals for new weapons and ordnance equipment. Classification 000.5 in the formerly confidential correspondence contains much privileged material in documenting allegations and investigations of disloyalty among plant employees, sabotage, and criminal activities.

VI.170 The most significant source material for Ordnance Department activities during World War II is found in several series of historical files maintained by the OCO's Historical Branch and originally identified as "Ordnance Historical Files" in the source citations of the Ordnance Department's histories in the U.S. Army in World War II series.

VI.171 The contents of the first series, histories of Ordnance installations and activities, 1940–45 (221 ft.), have been assigned individual numerical designations (A-1 through A- 657) but are actually arranged according to type of installation (e.g., Ordnance plants, Ordnance depots, Ordnance procurement districts) and thereunder alphabetically by name of installation. This series constitutes an invaluable collection of historical materials for Ordnance facilities located within the United States.

VI.172. The various subseries provide historical summaries of the activities of (1) specific ordnance plants and works (e.g., Green River Ordnance Plant, Holston Ordnance Works); (2) specific small arms ammunition plants, including extensive information on various Ordnance offices in Detroit; (3) each of the 14 Ordnance district headquarters (Birmingham, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Rochester, St. Louis, Springfield, and San Francisco); (4) the principal Ordnance field agencies, including the Field Director of Ammunition Plants (St. Louis), the OCO-Detroit, the Dickson Gun Plant (Houston, TX), and Ordnance training centers at Aberdeen, MD (the Bomb Disposal School, the Ordnance Replacement Training Center, and the Ordnance School), and at Flora, MS; and (5) various Ordnance troop units (e.g., Ordnance Heavy Maintenance Battalions and Companies, Ordnance Medium Automotive Maintenance Companies) and Ordnance staffs in the Hawaiian and Panama Canal Departments and in ports of embarkation. The historical summaries are often accompanied by photographs and original records; for older installations, historical summaries usually include prewar historical data. The detailed histories of the Ordnance district headquarters include information about contractors (the San Francisco District records include extensive materials concerning Kaiser Industries), inspectors' and administrative memorandums, and accounts of specific production programs (e.g., 155mm shells, howitzer tubes). A folder listing of the contents of this series has been prepared by the National Archives custodial unit.

VI.173 Ordnance military historical files, 1940–45 (38 ft.), unarranged, constitute the principal historical subject files. Nearly 800 studies detail the development of specific weapons and vehicles; activities of specific organizations, groups, and individuals, and operation of specific programs. The series includes historical studies of the .30-caliber M1 rifle, M1 (Garand) carbine, Browning Automatic Rifle, and .30- and .50-caliber machine guns; various field artillery pieces, howitzers, antitank guns, antiaircraft guns, and mortars; histories of the development of various models of tanks (including the M4 or "Sherman" tank), armored cars, halftracks, jeeps, and other transport vehicles; and studies of the development and use of rubber in tires for wheeled vehicles. Also included are the reports of Ordnance teams that visited combat theaters to evaluate the operational performance of weapons and other Ordnance equipment, and an exchange of letters between Gens. Dwight Eisenhower and George Patton on the M1 rifle, January 1945.

VI.174 Several studies detail research and development activities and the close liaison between the Ordnance Department and the War Department General Staff's New Developments Division (NDD). Included, for example, are reports of the NDD's New Weapons Board (also known as the Eddy Mission)

pertaining to Ordnance, 1944. (Records of the New Developments Division are described in chapter VII.) Also included are office diaries, reports of visits, and correspondence of Maj. Gen. Gladeon M. Barnes, 1940–45, the head of the OCO's Research and Development Service.

VI.175 Other subjects documented in the series include research and development of demolition and fragmentation bombs for use by the Army Air Forces, jungle warfare and Japanese fortifications in the Pacific theater, ballistic data for artillery fire and bombing tests, and Ordnance involvement in lend-lease operations. There is a folder listing of the contents of this series in the National Archives custodial unit.

VI.176 These series are supplemented by supporting papers relating to various topics of Ordnance responsibility and accomplishment, 1939–45 (12 ft.), arranged numerically by paper number (1–80). Some of these appear to have been prepared in connection with congressional investigations. The series documents contract negotiation, renegotiation, and termination; production and procurement of specific types of artillery, small arms, and ammunition; development of tires for wheeled vehicles; military training; spare parts policies and practices; and the development of fire control materials (e.g., binoculars, optical glass) for artillery pieces. Project Support Paper 37, for example, constitutes a useful history of the design, development, procurement, and production of the M1 rifle. A listing of the paper titles is held by the National Archives custodial unit.

VI.177 Supplemental historical material is reproduced on microfilm copies of histories, monographs, and supporting papers, 1919–46 (15 35mm rolls). Some of the histories represent additional, unnumbered project support papers (e.g., The Design, Development, and Production of Heavy Mobile Artillery; The Use of Rubber); others constitute monographs on various topics (e.g., "Centrifugal Casting of Cannon at Watertown," "Helping Britain After Dunkirk," "Ordnance in the Southwest Pacific"). This microfilmed material may duplicate other historical studies.

VI.178 Historical Branch records also include six series (totaling 6 ft.) consisting for the most part of production and delivery charts for Ordnance items, 1941–42 and 1944–45.

GENERAL OFFICE (STAFF DIVISIONS)

VI.179 Within the OCO's General Office, the Executive Division supervised the staff divisions, reported directly to the Chief of Ordnance, and issued directives and orders to Ordnance field agencies. Records of the Historical Branch, a component of the Executive Division, are described above. The Division's general administrative correspondence, 1940–43 (7 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject, contains useful data regarding financial aspects and organizational matters.

VI.180 Three series furnish significant documentation for the entire war period. The Chief of Ordnance's weekly reports of principal accomplishments and difficulties, 1940–45 (1 ft.), arranged chronologically, are summaries of activities submitted to the Secretary of War. Reports, exhibits, minutes, testimonies, and background papers accumulated in the course of Congressional investigations of the National Defense Program, 1940–45 (2 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject, are particularly useful regarding the Ordnance Department's involvement with the Senate Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense (better known as the Truman Committee, after its chairman, Sen. Harry S. Truman), concerning spare parts procurement, 1943–44.

VI.181 Most significant of the three is the Division's reference file of publications, orders, and other OCO issuances, 1918-45 (47 ft.), arranged by OCO organizational unit, thereunder by type of issuance, and thereunder chronologically. Included within these are Ordnance Department orders, memorandums, circulars, and bulletins, 1930-45; graphic analysis progress reports of the Ordnance program, 1942-46; the periodical Ordnance Digest, 1926-49; monthly digests of procurement planning, 1940-44; reports of meetings of Ordnance chiefs, 1940-45; special orders of the OCO's Military Personnel Division, January 1939–December 1945; a periodical of the Ordnance School, The Ordnance Sergeant, 1941-45; and a collection of miscellaneous manuals, regulations, and other publications. Among the last are Ordnance safety manuals, 1945-46; instruction manuals for the Johnson semiautomatic rifle, 1941; fire control tables for the .30-caliber Browning machine gun, 1934–38; and notes on material accumulated by the OCO's Industrial Service, 1934-46.

VI.182 The remaining series of the Executive Division, confined to the 1938-42 period, consist of a diary maintained by Maj. Gen. Levin H. Campbell, while Assistant Chief of Industrial Service for Facilities, 1938-42 (2 ft.), arranged chronologically in eight volumes; minutes of conferences called by Maj. Gen. Charles M. Wesson, Chief of Ordnance, December 1938-May 1942 (1 ft.), arranged chronologically and accompanied by a subject index; the reference file of Brig. Gen. H.C. Minton, Executive Officer, Office of the Chief of Ordnance, 1938-42 (1 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject; and production planning reports ("Production Schedules and Requirements"), 1942 (2 ft.), arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically. There are also some records relating to industrial demobilization planning, 1944-45 (1 ft.), arranged alphabetically by function or activity, prepared by the Division's Special Planning Branch.

VI.183 For the Control Division, responsible for consolidating production progress reports from Ordnance field agencies and from Ordnance contractors, there are records created or accumulated by Maj. Gen. Levin H. Campbell, as a result of his attendance at conferences called by Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervell and at technical services conferences, 1942–45 (5 ft.). Arranged by subject, these include monthly progress reports and reports submitted by the Research and Development, Industrial, and Field Services.

VI.184 Records of the Civilian Personnel Division largely consist of **general administrative correspondence of the Labor Branch**, **1941–46** (2 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject. Mil-

itary Personnel Division materials comprise correspondence, special orders, and other documents concerning the activation, composition, responsibilities, and deactivation of Ordnance boards and committees, 1921–53 (1 ft.), arranged by name of board or committee.

VI.185 Legal Division records consist of 18 series (ca. 45 ft.) documenting such issues as contract writing, price analysis, purchase policies, taxes on contractors, contract termination, investigation of fraud and malpractice, claims, and patents. Included among these series are digests of the decisions and opinions of the Legal Division, 1942–45 (2 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject; policy and procedural records created or maintained in the process of settling World War II contracts, 1942–46 (3 ft.), arranged by subject; two series of case files concerning allegations of fraud, malfunctions, and malpractice of contractors, accompanied by name and subject card indexes; and supporting documents used as sources in connection with the Congressional "Spare Parts Hearing" of the Truman Committee, 1942–44 (2 ft.), arranged chronologically and accompanied by a subject card index.

VI.186 The Safety and Security Division (designated the Plant Security Division, May 1941-June 1942) exercised staff responsibility for internal security of Ordnance installations and of plants under Ordnance contract, in particular with regard to fire protection, explosives safety, and industrial safety and hygiene. The Division's records number approximately 60 feet, organized into nine series, including general administrative correspondence, 1940–50 (32 ft.), arranged in four subseries with different arrangement schemes; quarterly historical reports of the Safety and Security Division, July 1942-September 1945 (2 ft.), arranged chronologically; a disaster file comprising reports of investigations, with photographs and correspondence, of the effects of accidents at Ordnance facilities, 1941-49 (15 ft.), arranged by fiscal year and thereunder numerically by a letter and number system; and reports, graphs, drawings, photos, slides, and other records pertaining to the study of safety factors, 1941-45 (4 ft.), unarranged. Motion picture materials that are a part of this series are also in the custody of the National Archives in the Motion Picture, Sound, and Video Branch.

VI.187 The only extant office files of the Requirements Division consist of two series (3 ft.), accumulated by the Aviation Branch, that document the procurement of aviation Ordnance materiel, 1942–46.

MILITARY PLANS AND TRAINING SERVICE

VI.188 The Military Plans and Training Service succeeded the Military Training Division, a staff division within the General Office, in July 1944. The Service supervised the organization, training, equipping, overseas assignment, and movement of Ordnance troop units. Most records of this organization are incorporated within the OCO's central files. Two series of office files comprise mobilization plans of the Ordnance Department, 1940–42 (1 ft.), arranged chronologically, and records of the Tire

Section of the Theater Plans Branch, 1943–46 (1 ft.), arranged partly by theater of operations and partly by organization.

FIELD SERVICE

VI.189 The Field Service, located in Washington, DC, was responsible for the storage, stock control, distribution, and maintenance of Ordnance-procured materiel and supplies throughout the United States; these responsibilities extended to the distribution of Ordnance materiel to Allied powers under lend-lease. The records of the Field Service number 18 series (ca. 53 ft.), divided between general records and office files. Information concerning lend-lease aspects of Ordnance materiel can be found in correspondence, reports, and messages relating to the coordination of Ordnance matters affecting overseas military missions, 1941–42 (2 ft.), arranged alphabetically by geographic location of mission, and records of the International Branch pertaining to policy and procedures on lend-lease, 1941–47 (2 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject.

VI.190 More significant is the Military Plans and Organization Branch mission general file, 1935-46 (18 ft.), loosely arranged alphabetically by title or acronym (e.g., SWPA). This series constitutes an invaluable collection of combat experiences and "lessons learned" reports pertaining to Ordnance activities, especially for the Pacific theaters of operations; e.g., a report forwarded by the Australian Military Mission in Washington, DC, concerning Australian ordnance and engineering experiences in New Guinea, September 1943-April 1944; a study by the OPD's Combat Analysis Section, "Extracts from Operations Reports on Reduction of Japanese Cave-type Fortifications," May-June 1945; a copy of the final report of the Roberts Mission (for Col. H.C.M. Roberts), dispatched to study Japanese defenses and effective weapons against them in Pacific theaters, January-June 1944; a history of bomb disposal in Great Britain and the European theater, 1940–44; summary histories of Ordnance activities in the Persian Gulf Command and U.S. Army Forces in the Middle East, 1942-44; reports of various missions and inspections of the performance of Ordnance materials in Europe and the Pacific; and extensive (but not complete) sets of monthly summaries of Ordnance activities in the South Pacific Area, Southwest Pacific Area, and Far East Air Force, 1944-45.

INDUSTRIAL SERVICE

VI.191 The Industrial Service supervised the quantity procurement of materiel and procurement from the Ordnance Department's own arsenals and from commercial firms under contract. In addition to numerous component divisions, the Industrial Service executed its tasks through a network of as many as 131 Industry Integration Committees, composed of representatives from the Ordnance Department and the specific industries involved in particular types of production (e.g., ammunition, small arms, tanks, artillery items).

VI.192 Records of the Service's Executive Division include minutes of Industry Integrating Committees, 1940–42 (1 ft.),

arranged alphabetically by name of committee and thereunder chronologically; subsequent minutes of these committees are located among the records of the pertinent Industrial Service division (e.g., Artillery, Small Arms). Division records also include records pertaining to Industry Integrating Committees and to appointments of key inspectors and advisory councils for Ammunition Branch Committees, 1942–44 (1 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject; manuals entitled "Descriptions of Manufacture," relating mainly to the manufacture of certain Ordnance materiel, 1911–45 (17 ft.), arranged by type of ordnance materiel, thereunder by item, and thereunder generally chronologically; and seven other series (ca. 17 ft.) pertaining to facilities owned by or under contract to the Ordnance Department.

VI.193 The Production Service Division supervised the conservation and allocation of certain key materials and machine tools common to all Industrial Service organizations. Nine series (totaling 20 ft.) document these activities; half of these comprise suggestion case files and accompanying indexes.

VI.194 The Ammunition Division was responsible for the quantity production of ammunition larger than caliber .60 and of bombs, grenades, pyrotechnics, toluene (a liquid component of TNT, trinitrotoluene), and related products. Division records are extensive (31 series totaling ca. 86 ft.) and are arranged according to subordinate branch of the Division. The most important records of the Executive Branch relate to industrial mobilization and planning, 1930–46 (8 ft.), arranged according to general subjects, and minutes of meetings of Ammunition Industry Integrating Committees, 1942–45 (1 ft.), arranged alphabetically by name of committee. The Estimating and Scheduling Branch's records relating to production planning and requirements, 1941–46 (3 ft.), arranged according to a subject-numeric scheme, detail estimated requirements of such items as VT fuzes (file category V) and TNT (file category VI.12).

VI.195 Most significant among records of the Facilities Branch are records relating to facilities expansion, 1940–48 (11 ft.), arranged in five subseries: (1) GOGO (Government-owned, Government-operated) powder and explosives facilities, 1940–44; (2) GOCO (Government-owned, Contractor-operated) powder and explosives plants, 1942–48; (3) GOCO production facilities, 1943–46; (4) Ordnance plants, 1940–43; and (5) Ordnance works, 1941–42. Each subseries is arranged alphabetically by name of plant. Records of the Planning and Production Control Branch include general administrative correspondence, 1940–42 (5 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject, and studies concerning the procurement of essential raw materials and plans and drawings of facilities, 1922–42 (2 ft.), arranged in subseries for studies (thereunder alphabetically by subject) and drawings (thereunder by name of facility).

VI.196 For the Powder, Explosives, and Pyrotechnics Branch and the subordinate Toluene Technical Committee, there are 11 series of records (ca. 19 ft.) concerning research, development, and production of toluene and, to a lesser extent, wood pulp and xylidine.

VI.197 Records of the Production Engineering Branch (6 series, 21 ft.) especially document research and development

of fuzes, shells, and exploding devices. Most significant are research and development and production engineering records concerning ammunition, chemicals, fuzes, grenades, mines, and powder, 1940–46 (10 ft.), arranged alphabetically by name of ordnance item or subject (e.g., "shell, fragmentation," "shot, armor-piercing 75mm"), and records of the Fuzes and Special Devices Subsection pertaining to velocity time (VT) fuzes, 1945–47 (3 ft.), arranged in four subseries (including one for specifications and drawings).

VI.198 Artillery Division records are also quite extensive (10 series, 40 ft.) in documenting the quantity production of artillery pieces larger than caliber .60 and associated carriages, components, and fire-control and optical instruments. The historical file pertaining to the development and production of artillery and fire-control equipment, 1940-45 (11 ft.), is arranged in the following subseries: (1) fire control histories, arranged alphabetically by name of class of ordnance equipment; (2) artillery histories, arranged alphabetically by type of ordnance equipment; (3) histories of the Artillery Division, OCO, and its field offices, arranged alphabetically by name of organization; (4) reports, histories, and other records relating to Industry Integrating Committees, arranged alphabetically by name of committee; (5) project support papers, unarranged; and (6) background papers, arranged alphabetically by subject. Other significant series include records of Artillery Industry Integrating Committees, 1942-45 (1 ft.), arranged by name of committee, and research and development records pertaining to the development, testing, and production of artillery, 1936–48 (4 ft.), arranged according to a subject-numeric scheme.

VI.199 Records of the Small Arms Division amount to 27 series (ca. 48 ft.) documenting the quantity production of ammunition of caliber .60 and below and of rifles, carbines, machine guns, and sidearms. Included are two series of general records (5 ft.) concerning operating costs and financial aspects of Ordnance small arms procurement; eight series (9 ft.) pertaining to the Industry Integrating Committees associated with the Division, 1941–45; five series (6 ft.) of correspondence and purchase digests of the Ammunition Branch and Small Arms Ammunition Suboffice, Philadelphia; three series (11 ft.) of specifications and reports concerning the development and testing of rifles of the Engineering Branch; and three series (9 ft.) documenting activities of the Inspection Branch.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

VI.200 The Research and Development Service (R&DS), established in July 1944, assumed the duties earlier exercised by the Technical Staff (1939–July 1941), the Assistant Chief for Research and Engineering in the Industrial Division (June 1940–June 1942), and the Technical Division (June 1942–July 1944) in supervising material research and development programs. The R&DS functioned through several subordinate divisions and numerous ad hoc committees and provided Ordnance representation on various interagency committees (e.g., the National Defense Research Committee, the National Advisory

Committee for Aeronautics). Its records provide invaluable documentation on the testing, selection, and development of Allied weapons and ammunition during the war.

VI.201 General records of the R&DS number five series (216 ft.), including research and development case files, 1917-47 (107 ft.), arranged numerically by project or program number; technical reports of Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps Boards pertaining to the development of Ordnance materiel, 1923–45 (33 ft.), arranged alphabetically by name of arm or service and thereunder numerically; and technical reports of the Frankford, Picatinny, Rock Island, Springfield, and Watertown Arsenals, 1928-45 (53 ft.), arranged alphabetically by name of arsenal and thereunder numerically. Of special interest are research and development records pertaining to winter tests of Ordnance materiel and equipment at Camp Shilo, Manitoba, Canada ("Camp Shilo File"), December 1942-April 1943 (8 ft.). These are arranged in six subseries: (1) administrative correspondence, arranged chronologically; (2) test results, arranged alphabetically by name of manufacturer; (3) armor test results, arranged numerically by armor development number, but incorporating tests on armor plates as well as on specific models of tank hulls; (4) test reports, arranged numerically by Ordnance program number; (5) firing records, arranged numerically by CS ("Camp Shilo") number; and (6) test reports for vehicles, lubricants, tires, and related items, arranged alphabetically by type of item. All tests were conducted under extreme winter conditions.

VI.202 Records of the R&DS' Executive Division number nine series (49 ft.), including monthly, quarterly, and semiannual reports on research and development, January 1941-October 1949 (7 ft.), arranged by type of report and thereunder chronologically; manuscripts of histories and reports, research papers, source materials, and other records prepared or accumulated for the history project "Record of Army Ordnance Research and Development in World War II," 1940-47 (18 ft.), arranged in five subseries (including a copy of the named manuscript history); and two series (ca. 1 ft.) of records concerning the visit of the Oliver Lucas Mission (the British Tank Commission) to the Ordnance Department, October-November 1943, and the visit of the mission of the New Weapons Board (the Eddy Mission, after Chairman Col. George G. Eddy) to the North African and European theaters, 1944-45. Division materials also include records of the Foreign Relations Section (Administrative Branch) relating to the exchange of technical information with foreign governments, 1937-46 (11 ft.), arranged in part alphabetically by subject, and in part by country.

VI.203 The Ordnance Technical Committee, whose records prior to Pearl Harbor (as the Ordnance Committee) are described above, continued to serve as the Ordnance Department's staff agency for reviewing proposed research and development projects, appraising material items under development, and approving experimental items for standardization and quantity production. Together with subcommittees established for each of the development divisions (described below), the Committee received and reviewed proposals for weapons

and related equipment items and prepared detailed characteristics and desired performance of weapons. The Committee also received intelligence data from all theaters and other Allied powers.

VI.204 Minutes of meetings of the Ordnance Committee/Ordnance Technical Committee, 1941-45 (18 ft.), are arranged into subseries for unclassified and formerly classified minutes and thereunder chronologically; the accompanying agendas of meetings (less than 1 ft.), are arranged chronologically. Two indexes serve as finding aids to the minutes' contents, a subject index, 1919–45 (2 ft.), and a card index, 1944–61 (33 ft.); the arrangement of the latter into numerical "series" unrelated to the minutes renders it virtually unusable. There are also technical intelligence and military attache reports, 1944-45 (2 ft.), arranged in part according to a numeric scheme, with information regarding wartime German and Japanese weapons. File R1-100-45, for example, includes studies of the ventilation and gunnery systems of a German "Tiger" tank, the psychological effect of the German "Flak Wagon" on U.S. troops, and a particular type of Japanese booby trap device, all for the 1944-45 period.

VI.205 Most significant is the Ordnance Committee data file, with enclosures, 1940-45 (162 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme, which continues the technical reference information file of the Ordnance Committee ("OKD Files") described earlier. The data file provides an extraordinary amount of intelligence and reference materials and combat observations pertaining to all belligerent powers during World War II. Much material, for example, documents British experiences; e.g., the organization and equipment of commandos and mountain units (file 322.012/17.1); British Anti-Aircraft Command Intelligence Reviews, 1942-44 (322.013/9); organization of airborne divisions (322.099/1.1); the British publication Progress Bulletin (Infantry) and its successor Infantry Bulletin, 1942-44 (322.04/20); operational reports of the British 7th Armoured Division in Libya, November-December 1941 (385/61); and technical data concerning British weapons and equipment (385). Classifications 385/12.1 and 385/20.1 respectively comprise "Special Bulletins" and "Tentative Lessons Bulletins" issued by the Military Intelligence Division, October 1939-November 1941, containing a wealth of information regarding German, British, and French military operations in Poland, Western Europe, the Balkans, and North Africa.

VI.206 Also included are personal observations and suggestions by U.S. Army officers and enlisted men, in all combat theaters, regarding weapons and related equipment and procedures (classification 338); Army Air Forces intelligence reports on German aircraft, 1944 (file 385/236); compiled notes on jungle warfare against the Japanese on Guadalcanal, December 1942 (385/289); reports on captured Japanese documents, prepared by the Allied Translator and Interpreter Service, Southwest Pacific Area, 1943–44 (385/368); reports on the Marine Corps' tests of different models of .30-caliber rifles, October–November 1940 (474.1/27.1); tests of different types of armorpiercing shells, April 1943 (471/254); and reports received from

Soviet sources on a new German tank destroyer designated the "Panterra," known to Americans as the "Ferdinand," July–August 1943 (473.955/5). There is, however, no index or finding aid to the contents of this series.

VI.207 Two series (28 ft.) constitute the records of the Ammunition Development Division, mostly consisting of project files pertaining to the development of ammunition larger than .60 caliber, bombs, fuzes, grenades, land mines, and pyrotechnics, 1942–45 (27 ft.), arranged numerically by "TA-," "TE-," or "TU-" project number. Four series (27 ft.) document the activities of the Rocket Development Division, responsible for rockets and rocket launchers larger than the shoulder-type ("bazooka") launchers; most significant of these are research and development project files pertaining to rockets, rocket launchers, and propulsion units, 1943–45 (14 ft.), arranged in two subseries (rocket launchers and propulsion units, and rockets) and thereunder numerically by "T-" project number.

VI.208 Small Arms Development Division records consist of research and development records pertaining to body armor and helmets, 1943–45 (7 ft.). These are arranged in two subseries: (1) general files, histories, and reports, arranged according to a subject-numeric filing scheme, and (2) project files, thereunder arranged numerically by project number.

VI.209 The Tank and Motor Transport Division was responsible for the experimental program for combat and noncombat vehicles and for such special equipment as gun mounts in vehicles. Its activities are documented in research and development reports pertaining to military vehicles and accessories, 1941–46 (29 ft.), arranged in two subseries: (1) Project reports, arranged numerically by "KG" number, and (2) Service Board reports, arranged by service branch or arm and thereunder numerically by report number.

VI.210 Some wartime R&DS materials subsequently were incorporated with records of the postwar Bomb, Pyrotechnic, and Warhead Section, Infantry and Aircraft Weapons Systems Branch. This section's **project control files**, **1941–48** (26 ft.), include numerous records of the development of testing of bombs, fuzes (including VT fuzes), grenades, plastic explosives, and flares during World War II. Also included are wartime general reports on explosives and jungle warfare material. Because these records are integrated with postwar materials, they have not yet been declassified; researchers should contact the appropriate National Archives custodial unit for access to and information about these records.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE—DETROIT

VI.211 The Office of the Chief of Ordnance—Detroit (OCO—D), known from September 1942 to July 1944 as the Tank Automotive Center, exercised general jurisdiction within the Ordnance Department over the development, production, and distribution of tanks, self-propelled vehicles, and noncombat vehicles and automotive equipment. Under the Deputy Chief of Ordnance, the OCO—D also maintained storage facilities and controlled stock levels for these vehicles, and disseminated direc-

tives and instructional materials for Army and Allied customers.

VI.212 General records of the OCO—D include three series of correspondence files (14 ft.), of which the most important is correspondence pertaining to military installations, the arms and services, and foreign governments ("Installation and Geographic File"), 1942–45 (10 ft.), arranged alphabetically by name of installation, arm, service, or foreign government.

VI.213 Also noteworthy are records relating to the hearings and investigations of the Truman and Meade Congressional Committees concerning the procurement of automotive spare parts, 1940–44 (5 ft.), arranged by hearing or investigation and thereunder alphabetically by subject, and a historical file documenting the activities, functions, problems, and accomplishments of OCO–D, 1939–45 (1 ft.). The latter is arranged in two subseries: (1) historical reports of OCO–D organizational units, arranged by unit name, and (2) project supporting papers, arranged alphabetically by name of ordnance item. Another series (3 ft.) comprises progress reports of activities of the Ordnance Desert Proving Ground, Camp Seeley, Imperial, CA, 1942–43.

VI.214 Seven series (ca. 45 ft.) constitute records of the OCO–D's Office of the Commanding General. Most comprise records maintained by the senior officers to serve at the OCO–D and the predecessor Tank Automotive Center; e.g., Gens. A.R. Glancy, J.K. Christmas, W.P. Boatwright, and G.M. Wells and Col. O.P. Winningstad. Also of note are records relating to the Tank and Automotive Program and Materiel, 1941–45 (15 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject.

VI.215 Records of the Engineering and Manufacturing Division comprise 28 series, totaling approximately 45 feet. Most relate to costs, production orders and schedules, summary reports of acceptances of vehicles, tank depot operations, and procurement of automotive materiel and component parts. Included among these are technical drawings of the M-3 medium tank, 1941 (1 ft.), arranged numerically by chart number, and statistical work sheets, prior production planning reports, and production reports of the Engineering and Manufacturing Division, OCO–D, and its predecessor, the Tank and Combat Vehicle Division, Industrial Service, OCO, November 1941–August 1945 (5 ft.), arranged chronologically.

VI.216 Maintenance Division materials comprise only one series, records relating to material engineering, 1942–45 (4 ft.). These are arranged in seven subseries by type of record (e.g., modification work orders, field and depot issue forms, service bulletins), but include a collection of photographs of U.S. Army Floating Maintenance Shop No. 1 at Wilmington, CA.

FIELD AGENCIES

VI.217. Collections of wartime records maintained by individual Ordnance depots, arsenals, and works are located in part in the National Archives main facility and in part in NARA's Regional Records Services facilities. The most significant documentation appears to have been collected for the historical studies of these installations described earlier. Consequently, the

volume and character of field agency records vary considerably, with fairly good coverage through the 1930's, but little for the war years.

VI.218 Wartime records in the National Archives main facility include materials for two Ordnance districts and two arsenals. For the Birmingham Ordnance District, AL, there are minutes of meetings, correspondence, memoranda, transcripts of telephone conversations, and other records of the Award Board pertaining to purchase actions and contracts, March 1942-January 1946 (3 ft.), arranged chronologically. Pertinent materials for the Detroit Ordnance District, MI, comprise three series (totaling less than 2 ft.) of minutes of meetings, correspondence, and other records largely pertaining to the operation of the district's Industry Integrating Committees and the termination of Ordnance contracts, 1942–45. Records of the Picatinny Arsenal, NJ, include the office's general correspondence, 1925-41 (1 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme. Records of the Frankford Arsenal, PA, which are particularly extensive for the interwar period, include some analysis sheets for spectrographic plates, 1941–43 (1 ft.), arranged chronologically.

VI.219 Two regional archives also hold wartime field agency records. The National Archives and Records Administration—Northeast Region (Boston) contains records of the Watertown Arsenal, MA, including the installation's **general correspondence**, 1916–44 (102 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme. The National Archives and Records Administration—Mid Atlantic Region (Center City Philadelphia), contains records of the Frankford Arsenal, PA, including **organization and planning files**, 1941–84 (1 ft.).

VI.220 Related Records. Closely related to Office of the Chief of Ordnance records are those of Headquarters Army Service Forces (RG 160), described in this chapter. More extensive records concerning Army Air Force ordnance are located among the Records of the Army Air Forces (RG 18), described in chapter X. Additional documentation of experiences gained and lessons learned in combat usage of weapons, ammunition, and related accessories can be found among the Records of Headquarters, Army Ground Forces (RG 337), described in chapter III; records of Ordnance sections attached to the headquarters of specific commands are described in chapters XI–XIII.

VI.221 Additional documentation of congressional investigations into Ordnance procurement policies is located among the Records of the United States Senate (RG 46) and the Records of the United States House of Representatives (RG 233). These records are described in the companion volumes prepared by the National Archives and Records Administration, Guide to Records of the United States Senate at the National Archives, 1789–1989: Bicentennial Edition (Washington, DC, 1989) and Guide to the Records of the United States House of Representatives at the National Archives, 1789–1989: Bicentennial Edition (Washington, DC, 1989). Records pertaining to the construction or expansion of industrial plants for ordnance production are located among the Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers (RG 77), described in chapter V.

RG 175, Records of the Chemical Warfare Service

VI.222 The Chemical Warfare Service (CWS), established in June 1918, was responsible during World War II for the research, development, manufacture, and procurement of smoke and incendiary materials, toxic gases, bacteriological warfare agents, and protective equipment and devices against those agents. The CWS also organized, equipped, and trained chemical warfare units and supervised Army training in chemical warfare, including the administration of special schools. From 1939 to 1942 the CWS served as a technical service directly subordinated to the Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army; in March 1942 the CWS was subordinated to the Commanding General of the Services of Supply (later designated the Army Service Forces). In August 1946 the Service was renamed the Chemical Corps.

VI.223 The Chemical Warfare Service consisted of the Office of the Chief in Washington, DC; various field agencies in the continental United States (e.g., schools, depots, arsenals, procurement districts, and training centers), supervised by the Office of the Chief; the Chemical Warfare sections of Army tactical and service commands in all theaters; and numerous Chemical Warfare units serving in the field. The Office of the Chief, CWS experienced several organizational changes during the war and included 12 subordinate divisions by 1945. From 1939 until April 1941, Maj. Gen. Walter C. Baker served as Chief of CWS; Maj. Gen. William N. Porter succeeded him in May 1941 and held the position for the remainder of the war.

VI.224 The CWS records in National Archives custody for the most part comprise central files maintained by the Office of the Chief, CWS. To a greater degree than with any other technical service, however, wartime CWS records are scattered among records of other Army organizations or have been withheld. These records are identified among the "Related Records" at the end of the record item description.

VI.225 The Office of the Chief's central correspondence, 1918–October 1942 (380 ft.), is arranged in two chronological subseries, 1918–40 (235 ft.) and 1940–42 (145 ft.), and thereunder according to the War Department decimal scheme. Most files include additional numeric designations that roughly correspond to a chronological arrangement.

VI.226 The 1918–40 subseries is most useful for interwar developments within the CWS, including organizational data on CWS units, 1937–39 (file 320.2/479), and an inspection report on the Hawaiian Chemical Warfare Depot, April 1940 (333/251). More significant is intelligence data regarding chemical warfare developments in foreign countries during this period. This includes a detailed report on German chemical warfare prepared by a CWS staff officer who visited Germany, June–August 1929 (file 350.05/63); Soviet documents concerning Soviet antigas protection, June 1938 (350.05/115); and a report on the use of chemical warfare during the Soviet–Finnish War, July 1940 (350.05/132).

VI.227 The 1940–42 subseries details routine CWS activities during the early part of the war. The subseries documents the organization of CWS units (classification 320.2), training and

instruction in chemical warfare (352), requests for specialized items of equipment (400.112), and construction projects at CWS facilities (600.1). File 475/248 Special provides tables of CWS equipment allocated to infantry divisions as they were activated, March–June 1942. The Service's correspondence and contracts with private firms can be found in file classifications 011 and 160, respectively. The 1942 annual report of activities at Edgewood Arsenal (the principal CWS field agency and site of the Chemical Warfare School, situated in Edgewood, MD) is located in file 319.1/412.

VI.228 Index briefs, 1918–October 1942 (499 ft.), constitute an index to the central correspondence. Arranged alphabetically by subject or name, each card in the index identifies a single document in the central correspondence according to its file location, date, and full description of its contents. Subjects indexed include individuals; associations; private companies; types of records (e.g., "reports," "requisitions"); locations (e.g., "Edgewood"); and transactions (e.g., "contracts," with subheadings for "approved," "awarded," and "contractors"). Also indexed are such specific industrial materials as "asbestos."

VI.229 General correspondence, 1940–42 (5 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme, principally concerns the supply of chemical warfare equipment and materials (file classifications 400.112-470.8). Classification 070 includes correspondence with inventors and private firms regarding the development of specific items; e.g., a proposal for a flamethrower (file 070/445). Similar in nature is general correspondence ("Subject Series"), 1942–45 (6 ft.), also arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme, which includes directives establishing standard procedure in the handling of chemical agents, napalm, and other chemical warfare weapons (classification 470.6) and drafts of pertinent technical manuals; e.g., TM3-205, "The Gas Mask" (300.7).

VI.230 More significant for its technical and operational character is correspondence with the War Department and other government agencies, Army commands and units, and schools ("Miscellaneous Series"), 1942-45 (22 ft.), arranged alphabetically by name of agency, command, unit, or school and thereunder according to the War Department decimal scheme. An incomplete set of project reports of the Chemical Warfare Service Board (filed under that designation in decimal classification 400.112), nos. 173-735, detail field tests on specific items of equipment (e.g., "Speech Properties of Regular vs. Lightweight Versions of Gas Mask," August-October 1944, No. 568); weapons (e.g., "Test of Mechanized Flame-thrower mounted on M4A1 Medium Tank," January-March 1945, No. 627); and procedures (e.g., "Standard Drills for Chemical Warfare Troops," February-March 1944, No. 503). Reports on operational experiences with chemical warfare can be found under both the "Chemical Warfare Service" and "Theaters" subject categories. Detailed observations regarding chemical warfare weapons, equipment, and problems in the Pacific theaters, for example, are located in file classifications "Chemical Warfare Service" 333 and 461, and "Theaters" 319.1 SWPA; the last includes numerous photographs of conditions and facilities on New Guinea, March 1944.

VI.231 Correspondence with commercial firms and private individuals relating to chemical warfare material and equipment ("Commercial Series"), 1942–45 (1 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme, supplements the documentation on these topics in the central correspondence. The series comprises correspondence with inventors (classification 070) and contractors (161).

VI.232 A "special file," 1922–41 (23 ft.), apparently extracted from the central correspondence as a working or reference file, consists of activity reports, strength returns, charts, publications, and miscellaneous correspondence of various CWS field agencies. Arranged roughly by geographic area (e.g., Corps Areas 1–9, CWS Procurement Districts 1–5, Hawaii, Philippines) and thereunder chronologically, the series includes monthly activities reports for Edgewood Arsenal, January–November 1940, and information on CWS training and instruction in the Philippine Department, 1939–October 1940.

VI.233 Formerly secret and confidential central correspondence files, 1918–October 1942 (19 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme, supplements the central correspondence with records of a more sensitive nature. Files 350.05/62A–B document technical cooperation between the CWS and British and Canadian authorities on chemical warfare issues, 1940–41; file 62B also includes a report of an inspection tour of Great Britain by Maj. Gen. James E. Chaney, U.S. Air Defense Command, October–November 1940, with extensive observations on the effects of bombing, the performance of equipment, and the morale of German and British aircrewmen. Classification 470.6 contains much material regarding the development and testing of chemical agents; files 381/227-38 detail CWS mobilization plans, 1936–38.

VI.234 More pertinent for wartime information is formerly security-classified correspondence ("Subject Series"), 1942-45 (13 ft.), also arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme. This series furnishes documentation of the operational use of CWS weapons and equipment, including a summary report of observations regarding all technical services in the Southwest Pacific and South Pacific Areas, November 1943 (in classification 319.1); results of tests of incendiary bombs against typical Japanese homes, March 1945 (381 Newsletter); a CWS publication, "Weapons for Jungle Warfare," November 1943 (461); and summary notes on equipment and weapons dispatched by the CWS to Chemical Warfare officers serving with field commands, January-November 1944 (381 Theater of Operation Letters). Also included in the series are minutes of meetings of the U.S. Chemical Warfare Committee, May 1943-December 1944, and of the lesser Chemical Warfare Technical Committee, October-December 1943 and January-December 1945 (classification 334.8). A summary report on chemical warfare developments in Germany and other countries, February 1941, can be found in file 319.7A/5.

VI.235 Similar in nature, but with a greater emphasis on the 1943—45 period, is formerly security-classified correspondence with the War Department and other government agencies, Army commands and units, and schools ("Miscellaneous")

Series"), 1942–45 (6 ft.), arranged alphabetically by name of agency, command, unit, or school and thereunder according to the War Department decimal scheme. Under categories "European Theater of Operations," "Pacific Theater," and "Southwest Pacific Area," classification 319.1 includes reports and technical notes concerning the operational use of chemical weapons and equipment. File "Chemical Battalion 319.1" comprises afteraction reports of chemical warfare units in all theaters, 1944–45. Reports on experiences with mechanized flamethrowers in the Pacific, 1945, are located in file "Pacific 470.71."

VI.236 Formerly security-classified correspondence relating to research and development projects, chemical warfare activities, and other matters ("Station Series"), 1942–45 (2 ft.), arranged by name of military station, country, or university and thereunder according to the War Department decimal scheme, primarily documents CWS arrangements with American universities to conduct tests of materials and equipment. Additionally, the series provides information on chemical warfare activities in the China, Burma, and India theaters, January–February 1944 (file China, Burma, India 680.2), and includes a Canadian "Chemical Warfare Intelligence Summary" (filed under that designation) regarding German chemical warfare developments, February 1942.

VI.237 Formerly security-classified reports of tests of largearea smoke screens, April 1942–May 1943 (2 ft.), arranged alphabetically by geographic command or area, detail smoke screen camouflage efforts on a large scale. Included are reports and aerial photographs of a test conducted at Norfolk, VA, and photographs and drawings of major dams (e.g., Boulder, Grand Coulee) in the western United States.

VI.238 Records of the Office of the Chief also include various administrative records. Most pertinent of these are **records relating to the Chemical Warfare Service budgets**, **1929–46** (18 ft.), arranged chronologically by fiscal year. For fiscal years 1941–45, the series furnishes detailed data concerning budget estimates and justifications, statements of appropriations, and expenditure programs. Two series (totaling 5 ft.) constitute reports of official travel by CWS officers, 1944–46, often accompanied by travel itineraries.

VI.239 Among records of CWS subordinate divisions, the most significant are the Technical Division's formerly securityclassified reports, studies, histories, and other records relating to the Chemical Warfare Service ("General Administrative Files"), 1920-46 (3 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject or title. Historical and organizational data on the CWS can be found in files "History of the Chemical Warfare Service in World War II"; "History of the Technical Division, CWS, during World War II"; "Organization and Functions"; and "Policy and Procedures." The series also includes partial sets of CWS wartime publications; e.g., "Bulletins, CWS" (September 1943-September 1944), principally concerning intelligence on German and Japanese chemical warfare, and "Theaters of Operations Letters" (October 1944-December 1945), consisting of general operational information distributed to CWS officers in the field. [The latter complements the collection noted in the Office of the

Chief's formerly security-classified correspondence ("Subject Series")].

VI.240 Formerly security-classified case files relating to the design and development of chemical warfare equipment and material, 1924-45 (93 ft.), constitute an invaluable source of information on the research and development of chemical warfare weapons and equipment. This series of reports, test results, statistical data, and photographs is organized in two subseries, the first (and larger) arranged according to a subject-numeric classification scheme (A 1.1 through F 10), the second arranged according to a numerical scheme (4-01-13-01 through 4-95-02-01). As both the subseries cover the same subject matter, dates, and classification, there is no apparent reason for the file division. There is no key provided to the numerical designations, but it is apparent in the first subseries that the "A" classifications pertain to chemical agents and substances, "B" classifications to weapons and equipment items, "D" classifications to protective equipment, and "E" classifications to cooperation with other organizations and agencies.

VI.241 Within these general categories, specific subjects are assigned numbered designations that vary according to the scope of the subject: Thus classification A 1.1 covers all documentation relating to mustard gas and file A 1.1-2/4 details the design and construction of an experimental mustard gas plant. Other chemical agents and weapons documented include the CK Agent cyanogen chloride (classification A 3.3), white phosphorus (A 5.2), and various types of incendiaries (A 7.2 through A 8.5). Among chemical weapons and equipment, the 4.2-inch chemical mortar and its component parts are extensively documented (classification B 1.2 and numerical files 4-01-13-01 through 4-04-15-09). The series also details the testing and development of rockets (B 1.5), aircraft dispersion of chemical agents (B 3.1/3), chemical bombs (B 6), flamethrower tanks (B 8.1), and portable flamethrowers (B 8.2). File B 3.1d/2, in its documentation of technique for high-altitude spray of chemicals, includes the recommendations of the Chemical Warfare Service-National Defense Research Committee Technical Subcommittee on the use of animals instead of human subjects for field tests of vesicants, May 1943. Classifications B 11.3-6 and B 11.3-8 provide information on tests of incendiary bombs, some with toxic agents, on Japanese-model housing structures, January-June 1945.

VI.242 Classification D 1.1 furnishes considerable information on various types of gas masks; file D 1.10/2 documents comparative tests of American against German and Japanese gas masks, 1942–43. The "D" classifications also provide data regarding protective ointments (D 3.3), the decontamination of military equipment (D 4.3a), and chemical agent detectors (D 4.7).

VI.243 The "E" classifications document the research and development cooperation between the CWS and civilian industries (E 15a), the National Defense Research Committee (NDRC) (E 15b), the Army Air Force (E 15d), British authorities (E 15f), and Canadian authorities (E 15h). Classification E 15d includes wartime activity reports filed by the CWS liaison officer at Wright Field, Ohio. Additional information concerning cooper-

ation with the NDRC can be found in numerical file 4-72-04-01.

VI.244 Technical Division records also include formerly security-classified minutes and other records of War Department committees, 1942–45 (1 ft.), arranged alphabetically by committee name. The majority of the series comprises the correspondence and minutes of the Chemical Warfare Technical Committee, September–December 1942 and September 1943–December 1945; similar records are also available for the Flame Thrower Committee; 1943–45, the Committee on Chemical Warfare Meteorology, July 1944–December 1945; and the U.S.-Canadian Technical Committee, October 1943–April 1945.

VI.245 Records of the CWS' Training Division pertain to the defensive chemical warfare training of civilian leaders at Civilian Protection Schools located at major universities throughout the United States. Correspondence, class schedules, and lists and photographs of students and faculty of the War Department Civilian Protection Schools, 1942–43 (6 ft.), arranged alphabetically by university name, document these activities at the following universities: Amherst, Loyola (New Orleans), Purdue, Stanford, Texas A&M, Florida, and Maryland. Two additional small series (totaling less than 1 ft.) provide draft histories and instruction directives concerning the Civilian Protection Schools.

VI.246 Records of CWS field agencies in RG 175 are largely restricted to the World War I period. For example, records of Headquarters, Edgewood Arsenal, 1917–42 (2 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject or name, contains little of World War II significance beyond rosters of CWS officers stationed at Edgewood Arsenal, August 1941–January 1942.

VI.247 RELATED RECORDS. Many records originated by the Chemical Warfare Service during World War II are interfiled with the Records of Headquarters Army Service Forces, RG 160, described in this chapter; these records include some documentation of biological warfare, a subject not generally documented in RG 175.

VI.248 Records of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, RG 218, described in chapter I, include CWS and other records regarding chemical and biological warfare policy and intelligence on German and Japanese efforts in the same field. Within the subject subseries of **subject and geographic files**, **1942–45**, files 385.2 (12-17-43), Sections 1–4, and 441.5 (8-27-42), Sections 1–6, are particularly pertinent. Additional records on wartime chemical warfare policy can be found in decimal file OPD 385 in **formerly top-secret general correspondence**, **1942–45**, of the War Department's Operations Division, RG 165; these records are described in chapter I.

VI.249 The CWS' close collaboration with the National Defense Research Committee during the war is documented among the Records of the Office of Scientific Research and Development (RG 227), described in chapter VII. Within RG 165, records of the New Developments Division (also described in chapter VII) contain considerable correspondence originated by the Chemical Warfare Service. Among the latter, the formerly security-classified correspondence file of Dr. G.W. Merck, special consultant to the Secretary of War, 1942–46, is particu-

larly relevant for documentation of biological warfare.

V1.250 Additional CWS records will also be found among the background materials for histories of the Chemical Warfare Service in World War II prepared for the Army Center of Military History, located in Records of the Army Staff, RG 319, and described in this chapter.

VI.251 Various World War II records of the Chemical Warfare Service were retained by the CWS and its successors. Included among these records is a collection of historical materials for the period 1917–72. These records are held by the Director of Nuclear and Chemical (DAMO-NC), Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, Washington, DC.

RG 92, Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General

During World War II, the Quartermaster Corps VI.252 (QMC) continued to function as the Army's principal procurement and distribution agency for noncombat equipment, supplies, and services. Specific wartime functions of the Quartermaster Corps included the provision of equipment and supplies common to all combat arms and services (e.g., food, clothing, fuel); purchase, storage, and distribution of such items as required; development of standards for the selection, preparation, and service of food; coordination of lend-lease requests for equipment and supplies for other Allied powers; training of Quartermaster troops and troop units; and burial of, and memorial services for, deceased Army personnel. The Quartermaster Corps also was responsible for construction activities in the Army until December 1941, when these were transferred to the Corps of Engineers. The QMC was also responsible for all water, rail, and motor vehicle transportation in the Army until the reorganization of March 1942, when the Transportation Corps assumed control of this function.

VI.253 The Office of the Quartermaster General (OQMG) served as the headquarters of the Quartermaster Corps. The headquarters exercised command responsibility over all Quartermaster Depots, Quartermaster Schools, and other Quartermaster installations in the continental United States; although QMC troop units stationed overseas fell under the command of the various air, ground, or service commands, the OQMG generally supervised and inspected their activities. During the war the OQMG's principal components included the Commanding General's Office and the following divisions: General Administrative Services (including the OQMG Historical Section), Organization Planning and Control, Fiscal, Military Planning (including the Research and Development Branch), Personnel, Military Training, Procurement, Fuels and Lubricants, Subsistence, International (involved in lend-lease aid), Storage and Distribution, Service Installations, and Memorial (responsible for the disposition of Army dead). Two prewar divisions, Construction and Transportation, were transferred in 1941-42 to other technical services as noted above. Directly subordinate to the OQMG were the Quartermaster depots and schools in the United States, as well as the Quartermaster Board (responsible for testing clothing and equipment), located in Camp Lee, VA, and the Subsistence Laboratory (responsible for food research), located in Chicago, IL.

VI.254 Subordinated to Headquarters, Services of Supply (later designated Headquarters, Army Service Forces) after March 1942, the OQMG was successively commanded by Maj. Gen. Henry Gibbins, February 1935–March 1940, and Maj. Gen. Edmund B. Gregory, April 1940–March 1946.

VI.255 Wartime records of the OQMG, originally maintained with prewar records, were subsequently integrated with postwar records. Most of the records constitute central correspondence files of the OQMG, supplemented by some office files and historical reports prepared or collected by the Historical Section. Records relating to the deaths and burial of American military personnel, which are scattered throughout these records, are more fully described in National Archives Reference Information Paper 82, *American Military Casualties and Burials*. Because of the volume of records, only selected series are described below.

VI.256 Among the central files, formerly security-classified and unclassified general correspondence relating to places ("Geographic File"), 1936–54 (655 ft.), is organized into chronological subseries, arranged thereunder alphabetically by geographic location and thereunder according to the War Department decimal scheme. This series primarily documents QMC activities at specific locations in the United States. The most relevant chronological subseries are those for 1936–45 (252 ft.) and 1946-48 (232 ft.); geographic locations include cities, States, territories, foreign countries, forts, camps, and military cemeteries. Quartermaster Corps activities are most commonly documented in such file classifications as 160 (contracts, penalties, and bids of private businesses to provide services); 319.1 (e.g., progress and personnel reports, forms control and standardization reports); 333.1 (e.g., inspection reports of storage facilities and distribution operations); 400 (general information on supplies, services, and equipment); 420 (information on clothing and equipment); 430 (food and subsistence); and 457 (packing materials). Much of the series also pertains to funerals, burials, and cemetery maintenance (classifications 293 and 314.6), including burial lists of service personnel interred at specific locations.

VI.257 The formerly security-classified "Geographic File," 1936–52 (19 ft.), organized into two chronological subseries (1936–45 and 1946–52), thereunder alphabetically by geographic location and thereunder according to the War Department decimal scheme, supplements the general "geographic file" with information considered worthy of a higher security classification. The most significant file details technical intelligence on wartime Japanese equipment and identifies intelligence targets in Japan for further investigation (350.09 Japan).

VI.258 Most useful for information concerning overseas operations of Quartermaster Corps units is **formerly security-classified and unclassified general correspondence relating to organizational units ("Miscellaneous File")**, 1939–54 (311 ft.).

The series is divided between formerly classified (29 ft.) and unclassified (282 ft.) collections, each of which is arranged into chronological subseries, thereunder arranged alphabetically by category or name of unit or by subject, and thereunder according to the War Department decimal scheme. The unclassified 1939-45 subseries (136 ft.) is most relevant for the war, documenting the activation, organization, equipment tables, and movement orders of specific Quartermaster battalions and companies (located in decimal classifications 320.2, 320.3, 322, 370.5, and 400.34 under those unit categories). It also contains numerous experience reports and field observations regarding QMC overseas operations (collectively filed under "Theaters of Operation," thereunder alphabetically by name of theater). The field observations, filed in classification 319.25 for each theater, include detailed accounts of QMC operations, facilities for U.S. units, and problems encountered with equipment items. Classification 314.6 consists of weekly burial reports for deceased Army personnel in each theater.

VI.259 The unclassified 1939–45 subseries also details wartime activities of the OQMG (category "QMGO"), including historical summaries of the wartime operations of component sections (e.g., Clothing & Equipage, Subsistence, Research) of the Requirements Branch (classification 314.7); the war diary of the Military Planning Division, December 1941–April 1945 (319.1 Military Planning Division); and daily activity reports of the OQMG, January 1941–August 1942, accompanied by monthly summaries for the period January 1938–December 1939 (319.1 Activity Report). The Quartermaster Corps' involvement in Army construction work in 1941 and early 1942 is documented in category "Zone Construction," classifications 601.53 through 611. Data regarding the supply of foodstuffs to other Allied powers and to liberated areas can be found in category "Foreign Aid."

VI.260 The unclassified 1946–48 subseries (58 ft.) is most relevant for information regarding the recovery, identification, and interment of the remains of American servicemen, located in category "Graves Registration Service," classifications 293 and 314.6, and for specific theaters of operations, classification 314.6.

VI.261 The formerly security-classified 1936–45 subseries contains many more records of combined British-American origin, and furnishes significant information concerning Allied logistics. Within each "Theater of Operations," for example, considerable data regarding oil and petroleum production, requirements, and allocations can be found in classification 463. Within category "Theater of Operations—Europe," classification 400.112 documents British and Canadian tests and experiments on leather substitutes, canvas, and other outdoor equipment items.

VI.262 The largest collection of records concerning the furnishing of equipment and supplies is **unclassified general correspondence** ("Subject File"), 1936–61 (1,887 ft.), arranged in chronological subseries and thereunder according to the War Department decimal scheme. Most pertinent for wartime data is the 1936–45 correspondence subseries (329 ft.). Classification

400.112 in this subseries constitutes approximately 134 feet of documentation of the testing and development of specific equipment and supply items, arranged alphabetically. These range from ambulances, tractors, and trucks (including the standard 4'x 4' model) to goggles, insignia, and cartridge belts. Included within this classification are subsistence items (e.g., "Cans, Food," "Coffee, Soluble"); basic materials (e.g., "Cloth-Coated, Improvement of," "Wood, Treated"); and finished products (e.g., "Socks," "Uniforms, Tropical"). Additional data for many of these items can also be found in classifications 421 and 421.1.

V1.263 The same subseries additionally documents contracts with private businesses and labor (classifications 160–164); meetings of the Meat Board and the Quartermaster Board, 1943–45 (334); demobilization planning (380); and the requirements, production, and storage of oil and petroleum products (classification 463). Classification 461 includes baking manuals for Army cooks, the book of standards for all Quartermaster items, and general Quartermaster manuals. Information concerning deaths and burials of military personnel is located in classifications 293 and 314.6.

V1.264 Additional data on the last subject can also be found under the same file classifications in the **1946–48 correspondence subseries** (122 ft.), which also includes information on the burial of deceased Axis POWs in the United States (classification 687).

VI.265 Formerly security-classified general correspondence ("Subject File"), 1936–54 (87 ft.), which follows the same arrangement as the unclassified correspondence, contains valuable data on several topics in the 1936–45 subseries (10 ft.). Among these subjects are QMC planning for logistical operations under the RAINBOW war plan, 1940 (classification 381 Rainbow); purchases of petroleum products, oil and petroleum overseas storage facilities, and intelligence on the Axis powers' fuel situation, 1944 (463); and minutes of meetings of the international Petroleum Facilities Coordinating Committee, October 1945–February 1946 (334).

VI.266 Closely related to the "Subject File" general correspondence is general correspondence regarding research and development, 1928-54 (320 ft.), arranged in chronological subseries, thereunder arranged alphabetically by subject within classification 400.1141 (the only decimal classification in the series). The subjects in the 1928–45 subseries (173 ft.) essentially duplicate those filed under classification 400.112 in the general correspondence ("Subject File"). Where the latter documents the testing and development of specific equipment and supply items, the research and development correspondence provides the final specifications for production of the same items. In addition to correspondence and reports, records include illustrations and sketches for some equipment items (particularly the 4'x 4' truck). Some subsistence items included (e.g., rice pudding, ice creams, and sherbets) are not found in the "Subject File" correspondence.

VI.267 General OQMG records also include progress reports and other records relating to the food service program during World War II, 1943–45 (98 ft.), arranged in chronological

subseries (January–June 1944, July–December 1944, January–November 1945), thereunder arranged in two segments, by subject and by Army Service Forces command area; miscellaneous records are filed at the beginning and end of the series. Included are directives, circulars, charts, menus, and reports concerning all aspects of Army food service activities. The miscellaneous records at the beginning of the series comprise statistical and historical reports on the food service program in general; miscellaneous records at the end of the series include minutes of food service conferences, February–June 1945.

VI.268 Office files of specific OQMG divisions constitute small, specialized collections of records. The Military Planning Division's technical analysis reports of captured enemy equipment, 1942–45 (4 ft.), arranged alphabetically by type of equipment, provide evaluations and photographs of German and Japanese articles of clothing and equipment. The Administrative Division's record set of publications, 1944–47 (12 ft.), arranged chronologically and thereunder by type of publication, comprise QMC bulletins, regulations, circulars, monthly reviews, statistical yearbooks, and the Quartermaster Corps book of standards.

VI.269 Records of the Office of the Deputy Quartermaster General for Administration and Management consist of minutes, agenda, and subcommittee reports of the Quartermaster Corps Technical Committee, 1935–62 (13 ft.), which reviewed the research and development program of the QMC. The series is arranged in two chronological subseries, 1935–41 and 1944–62, the latter arranged by level of security classification (e.g., "Secret," "Confidential") and thereunder chronologically. Equivalent records for the period 1943–45 are located in the already-described formerly classified and unclassified general correspondence ("Subject File"), 1936–54, in file classification 334 QM Corps Technical Committee.

VI.270 Two series document the activities of the Food Services Division. The Menu Planning Branch's master menus, 1941–54 (4 ft.), arranged chronologically, detail the daily food categories and quantities recommended by the War Department for menus suitable at the latitude of Washington, DC, November 1941–December 1954. The Subsistence Branch's "nutriculture gardening (hydroponics) program" reports, 1941–49 (3 ft.), arranged by subject, mostly relate to postwar studies; included, however, are two photo albums that illustrate U.S. Army experimental programs at Nanking, Ascension Island, and Iwo Jima.

VI.271 The records of the Defense Aid Division (later the International Division) consist of lend-lease ledgers, 1941–49 (5 ft.), arranged numerically (1–20 and 22). The ledger books detail types of aid and dollar values provided to recipient countries, accounts payable and receivable for Great Britain and the U.S.S.R., and appropriations for specific types of military equipment.

VI.272 Records of the Memorial Division include nearly 1,200 feet of materials relating to the identification, recovery, and interment of deceased military personnel during the World War II period. These records are also described in National Archives Reference Information Paper 82.

V1.273 Records of the OQMG's Historical Section (after the war redesignated the Office of the Historian) relating to World

War II comprise several series. Miscellaneous historical documents ("Historical Background Files"), 1937–45 (19 ft.), arranged by subject, are correspondence, notes on conferences, directives, and memorandums collected by the Historical Section for use in the preparation of historical studies, especially those relating to research on foods and the development of dehydrated foods. Similar in nature are copies of documents used in the preparation of the 'History of Quartermaster Operations in the War Against Germany, 1942–45, 1950–55 (12 ft.), arranged by subject; the draft and final versions of this manuscript history and additional background materials are located among the Records of the Army Staff, RG 319, described in this chapter.

VI.274 Unpublished historical studies, 1943–46 (13 ft.), arranged by subject, consist of 16 monographs prepared during and after the war on a variety of topics. Those monographs most pertinent to World War II include studies of motor transport under the Quartermaster General, 1900–42; the development and procurement of the jeep, 1940–42; research and development in subsistence; cooking, baking, and heating equipment in the field; the food service program; the role of the Quartermaster Corps in lend-lease; the supply of civilians in liberated countries; and wartime civilian personnel problems in the QMC.

VI.275 Historical studies of selected Quartermaster depots and other field installations, 1943–52 (7 ft.), arranged alphabetically by name of installation and thereunder by subject, document (1) QMC activities at specific depots (e.g., Atlanta, GA; Boston, MA; California; Chicago, IL; Jeffersonville, IN; Kansas City, MO; Mira Loma, CA; Seattle, WA; and Utah) and (2) specific types of QMC activities. The studies within the Boston Quartermaster Depot, for example, include four reports on the development and procurement of Army shoes, those for the Chicago Quartermaster Depot include historical reports on the operations of the Subsistence Laboratory, and those for the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot include several reports on clothing for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps and for Army nurses. A complete listing of the reports contained in the series is available.

VI.276 Additional records of RG 92 relating to missing air crews are described in chapter IX. Additional Quartermaster Corps records relating to military construction and transportation are located among the Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers (RG 77) and the Records of the Office of the Chief of Transportation (RG 336), described in this chapter, and among the Adjutant General's Office formerly confidential and secret decimal correspondence file, 1940–54, particularly the 1940–42 subseries, RG 407, described in chapter I. Closely related are the Records of Headquarters Army Service Forces, RG 160, also described in this chapter.

RG 336, Records of the Office of the Chief of Transportation

VI.277 The Office of the Chief of Transportation (OCT) served as headquarters for the Transportation Division estab-

lished in March 1942 and redesignated the Transportation Corps in July 1942. Prior to the establishment of the Transportation Corps, military transportation responsibilities were divided among the Transportation Branch of G-4, War Department General Staff; the Transportation Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General; and the Corps of Engineers. Subordinated to Headquarters, Services of Supply (later Headquarters, Army Service Forces), the Transportation Corps was responsible for the shipping and rail movement of military personnel and materiel within the United States and through American ports to overseas destinations. As the headquarters of the Transportation Corps, the OCT also organized and trained troops used in railway and shipping points and procured and maintained transport vessels, railways, and associated supplies and equipment. The OCT exercised technical supervision over administrative motor pool and military highway operations and over the allocation, maintenance, and repair of Army transport vehicles (the procurement of the latter, however, remained in the hands of the Ordnance Department).

VI.278 In addition to the OCT, the Transportation Corps consisted of field agencies in the continental United States (e.g., Ports of Embarkation, Transportation Zones); staff sections attached to the headquarters of tactical and service commands; and troop units directly subordinated to field commands. Troop units and staff sections that shared specialized functions were collectively designated as "services" under the direction of an OCT staff division; for example, railway units in the United States and overseas collectively made up the Military Railway Service, supervised by the OCT's Rail Division.

VI.279 During the war, the Office of the Chief of Transportation included staff sections for particular types of transportation (water, rail, and highway transport), and for administration, planning, and traffic control. By the summer of 1945 the OCT staff numbered over 3,000 military and civilian personnel working in 21 staff and operating divisions. Brig. Gen. Charles P. Gross served as the Chief of Transportation from March 1942 through November 1945.

VI.280 The records of the Office of the Chief of Transportation constitute the central files of the Transportation Corps. These records number approximately 1,367 feet, divided among seven series. The records are so closely interrelated that research on any topic should include all series.

VI.281 Among these records, general correspondence, 1940–46 (327 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme, pertains to general administrative, procedural, and personnel matters. The larger decimal file classifications are divided into subordinate subject files: Classification 565.2 (generally concerning ship arrivals and departures), for example, includes separate files for daily transport vessel activity and estimated-time-of-arrival reports, reports of shipments, position reports, and troop ships. Classification 300.5 includes copies not only of general War Department bulletins and regulations, but also of Transportation Corps circulars. Documentation of the provision of lend-lease equipment and supplies to other Allied powers is scattered throughout the series.

VI.282 Historical reports of activities associated with the various Ports of Embarkation (e.g., evacuation of wounded soldiers, inspection of ammunition depots), including numerous photographs, are located in decimal classification 314.8. Weekly activity reports of specific Transportation Zones and of railway operating conditions in the continental United States, 1944–45, can be found in classification 319.1. The latter also includes annual reports of the OCT's Highway Division, 1944–45. Classification 320.2 includes machine-generated printouts of Military Railway Service enlisted personnel, ca. 1944, arranged by specific railway occupation and thereunder alphabetically. Information regarding the use of vehicles, highway transportation, gasoline rationing, and rubber conservation is located in classifications 451-451.9.

VI.283 The general correspondence also documents the OCT's relations with business and labor. The negotiations and agreements concluded between the War and Navy Departments and private railroad companies (usually designated "Joint Military Passenger Agreements"), 1941–45, are located in classification 551.1. Documentation of troopship and Army transport vessel construction can be found in classification 560. Classification 248.3 includes information concerning wage rates on contracted construction of Army transport vessels. Classification 334 contains data on absenteeism among longshoremen.

Formerly security-classified general correspondence, 1941-46 (161 ft.), also arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme, supplements the general correspondence with information of a more sensitive nature. Included among these are records of conferences of Port of Embarkation commanders, 1943-44 (classification 337); teletype conferences on supply issues between the New York Port of Embarkation and logistical officers of the European and Mediterranean theaters, and the San Francisco Port of Embarkation and the Headquarters of the U.S. Eighth Army (also in classification 337); data regarding Army shipbuilding and ship construction contracts, 1942-45 (561.4); the use of military transportation for providing food, clothing, and fuel for liberated civilian populations, 1944–45 (400 A.M.G. Civilian Lend-Lease); correspondence on the development of an amphibian truck, the DUKW (classification 451.94 DUKW); and reports on civil racial disturbances and the employment of African American military personnel (291.2 Negroes). Classification 095 (thereunder arranged alphabetically by name of company) consists of crossreference sheets that identify OCT correspondence with private firms throughout the series.

VI.285 In addition, the series furnishes considerable data regarding Allied wartime shipping. Classification 319.1 Boarding Reports, thereunder arranged alphabetically by name of ship, consists of reports on the wartime voyages of individual merchant vessels (including many Soviet) that put into American harbors, 1943–45. Prepared by U.S. Navy officers of the naval districts, the reports include basic data on the vessel, cargoes carried, number of crewmen, incidents of each voyage, and observations of conditions in foreign ports. Classification 334 includes minutes of meetings of the Mediterranean Shipping

Board, a logistical committee within Allied Force Headquarters, for the period March 1944–October 1945.

VI.286 Records of field organizations of the Transportation Corps are generally found in two series of records. The geographic series, 1941-46 (222 ft.), is arranged alphabetically by geographic location (including cities, countries, theaters of operations, and general regions) and thereunder according to the War Department decimal scheme; larger files are thereunder arranged chronologically. This series primarily documents the activities of each of the Ports of Embarkation: Boston, Charleston, Hampton Roads, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, San Francisco, and Seattle. For each port, there are extensive collections of Movement Orders and Embarkation Memorandums for specific units (both in classification 370.5) and documentation of cargo operations (563.5). The entry for New York also includes freight manuals and related publications (461) and extensive reports on the loading and unloading of export freight in New York harbor (505).

VI.287 The series also furnishes some unclassified data regarding logistics in various theaters of operations. File European Theater, for example, includes a large collection of daily shipping reports, August 1942–October 1945 (classification 565.2); Southwest Pacific Area includes numerous movement orders (370.5). Finally, the series provides considerable data on lend-lease supplies requisitioned by the U.S.S.R., 1942–44 (entry "Russia," classification 400.3295).

VI.288 The formerly security-classified geographic series, 1941-46 (206 ft.), consists largely of message files for overseas commands and is arranged in three chronological subseries (1941-42, 1943, and 1944-46), thereunder alphabetically by geographic location and thereunder according to the War Department decimal scheme. The information for each theater is fairly consistent; e.g., movement and embarkation orders (classification 370.5), shipping reports (565.2), and material status reports (319.1). Information for the Southwest Pacific Area can be found in all three subseries; records of the European and Mediterranean theaters, however, are concentrated in the 1944-46 subseries. Within the European theater, classification 370.2 includes numerous intelligence reports regarding the identification of frontline German units. Other entries include Persian Gulf (all subseries), Central Pacific (1943 and 1944-46), Pacific Ocean Area/Pacific Theater (1944–46), and South Pacific Area (all subseries). Very little is available here for the China-Burma-India theaters.

VI.289 Two other series document specific units and organizations within the Transportation Corps. The miscellaneous series, 1940–46 (43 ft.), arranged alphabetically by type of unit and thereunder according to the War Department decimal scheme, provides organizational data (especially in decimal classification 322) for port battalions, ports of embarkation, quartermaster depot companies, and railway-operating battalions. Most significant is the information provided on the numbered transportation zones, the nine regional headquarters for Transportation Corps field units in the continental United States. For each zone, the series provides organizational data

(classification 322), regular activity reports (319.1), and such documentation of activities as the description and designation of "national defense highways" (611).

VI.290 The **formerly security-classified miscellaneous series**, **1942–45** (45 ft.), is organized into two subseries, arranged alphabetically by type of unit and thereunder according to the War Department decimal scheme. This series supplements the miscellaneous series, but with much less documentation of transportation zones. A collection of movement orders, arranged by movement order number, is located at the end of the series.

VI.291 The entry for "Office of Strategic Services" (OSS), thereunder identified as classification 319.1, constitutes a collection of OSS intelligence reports concerning transportation and communication networks in enemy and enemy-occupied countries. Included are diagrams, maps, photographs, foreign-originated documents, and some accounts of sabotage actions (especially against railways) undertaken by local resistance groups. Some duplication may exist between these reports and those found in the Records of the Office of Strategic Services, RG 226, described in chapter VIII.

VI.292 Invaluable historical data, although very difficult to retrieve, can be found in historical program files, 1940–50 (363 ft.), apparently prepared or collected by the OCT's Historical Unit (later the Historical Branch). Although the records are unarranged, a folder listing of the entire series is maintained by the custodial unit. The series, not duplicated elsewhere among OCT files, includes numerous personal and office correspondence files and many historical reports on specific organizations and commands. Postwar materials are intermixed with wartime records.

VI.293 Records of OCT component units include alphabetically arranged subject correspondence files for the Highway, Rail, and Water Divisions; correspondence files ("Day Files") of the Commanding General of the OCT, General Gross, January 1943–December 1944; correspondence files of the Executive Officer of the OCT, Maj. (later Col.) Luke W. Finlay, April 1942–September 1945; and various chronologically arranged correspondence files of specific officers and officials within the OCT.

VI.294 Historical materials include general manuscript histories of the OCT during World War II. Among these is the draft history by Chester Wardlow subsequently published by the Office of the Chief of Military History as part of the U.S. Army in World War II series. (See the additional material on this volume located in Record Group 319, described in this chapter.) Examples of other histories include narratives of the activities of individual ports of embarkation (e.g., New York, Boston, Los Angeles, Seattle); 30 numbered historical monographs prepared by the OCT's Historical Branch, 1943-46 (e.g., No. 1, "The Transportation Advisory Group in the Office of the Quartermaster General, 1941-42"), and 2 unnumbered monographs detailing OCT operations in the Southwest Pacific Area and in the China-Burma-India Theater; and extensive summaries and reports of Transportation Corps participation in operations in the European, Mediterranean, Pacific, and Asiatic theaters, 1942-45.

VI.295 Closely related to the OCT records are those of the

Army Service Forces (RG 160) and the Office of the Quarter-master General (RG 92), both described in this chapter.

RG 112, Records of the Office of the Surgeon General (Army)

VI.296 The Surgeon General of the Army served as the principal medical authority in the Army in World War II. He formulated medical policies for the Army as a whole and supervised the activities of the Medical Department and its many administrative and professional services in Washington, DC, and in the field. The headquarters of the Surgeon General, known during the war as the Surgeon General's Office (SGO), directed these activities and exercised direct command over various medical installations in the United States (e.g., general hospitals, research laboratories, medical depots). Responsible directly to the Army Chief of Staff until March 1942, the SGO thereafter served under Headquarters, Services of Supply (later Headquarters, Army Service Forces) for the duration of the war.

VI.297 Specific responsibilities of the SGO included the proper selection of physically fit military personnel; conservation of manpower through appropriate disease-preventive measures, adequate medical, dental, and surgical treatment, and suitable hospitalization and reconditioning; training and supply of specialized types of medical military and civilian personnel; and furnishing of specialized medical supplies and equipment. These responsibilities involved the SGO in such activities as determination of physical standards for military personnel, organization and training of medical troop units, research on and development of new or improved items of medical equipment, procurement or production of medical supplies and equipment, and compilation of medical statistics.

VI.298 During the war the Surgeon General's Office comprised the Executive Office, six administrative "Service" offices (Personnel, Supply, Operations, Professional, Professional Administrative, and Preventive Medicine), 40 subordinate divisions, and several boards and committees. Also reporting to the SGO was the United States Typhus Commission, established by Executive order in December 1942 to formulate a program for the study and control of typhus in areas where Allied forces were or might be operating. Medical staff sections of Army field commands and specialized medical troop units were subordinated to their respective field headquarters. The Surgeon General of the Army from June 1939 through May 1943 was Maj. Gen. James C. Magee; he was succeeded by Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, who served from June 1943 to June 1947.

VI.299 Wartime records of the SGO largely comprise central files. In contrast to other technical service branches, whose records are generally limited to those originated or received by the service branch headquarters, the records of the SGO include extensive documentation of medical staff sections and field units during the war. Apparently many of these records were withdrawn from command files and loaned to the postwar Office of the Surgeon General for use in historical studies. Con-

sequently, records of medical staff sections and troop units are divided between the SGO files described below, and records of Army field command headquarters in RGs 338 and 407, described in chapters XI–XIII.

VI.300 From 1954 through 1970 the Office of the Surgeon General published 35 volumes of official histories regarding Medical Department activities during World War II. Although many of these volumes do not include individual source citations, the contents reflect the documentation found in SGO records.

VI.301 Among the SGO's central files, general correspondence, 1917-46 (515 ft.), is arranged in six chronological subseries (1917-27, 1928-37, 1938-40, 1941-42, 1943-44, and 1945-46), each thereunder arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme. The last three subseries (totaling ca. 286 ft.) comprise administrative documentation of wartime medical activities. Included within each subseries is routine information on such matters as the assignment of medical officers to specific commands and facilities (classification 210.31); role of African Americans within the Medical Department (291.2); training program for medical personnel (353.1); allowances of medical supplies (400.34-1); procurement of medicines, drugs, and chemicals (441); and standard countermeasures against communicable diseases (710). Within the 1945-46 subseries, file "334 Joint Commission for the Investigation of the Effects of the Atomic Bomb in Japan" comprises five volumes of reports, statistics, and photographs regarding the medical aspects of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Formerly security-classified general correspondence, 1938-48 (70 ft.), is arranged in three chronological subseries (1938-44, 1945-46, and 1943-48), each thereunder arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme (the 1943-48 subseries consists primarily of formerly top-secret materials). This series pertains to the formulation of medical plans, policies, and procedures throughout the Army. Included are plans for the mobilization and demobilization of Medical Department personnel and units (classification 370.01); intelligence summaries on German Army medical services (385); policy documentation on the evacuation and hospitalization of repatriated prisoners of war and civilians in occupied or liberated areas (370.05 and 383.6); and an extensive collection of semimonthly reports issued by the War Department's Operations Division, the "OPD Information Bulletin," 1944–45, furnishing "lessons learned" in all manner of combat, logistical, and air operations (classification 385 in the first two subseries). Within the 1945–46 subseries, classification 470.6 includes a three-volume study on the treatment of poison gas casualties. In the 1943-48 subseries, classification 470.6-2 includes extensive documentation of American, French, and British biological warfare data and intelligence; classification 381 documents medical planning for specific military operations.

VI.303 The most significant general collection of wartime medical data is located among correspondence with military installations, commands and units, and with civilian organizations ("Geographic File"), 1917–49 (2,637 ft.), arranged in five

chronological subseries (1917-27, 1928-37, 1938-44, 1945-46, and 1940-49). The 1938-44 and 1945-46 subseries (totaling ca. 615 ft.) are each arranged according to a subject-alphabetic classification scheme, roughly corresponding to types of facilities and units (e.g., classification "B" for Army Air Force installations, "C" for camps, "G" for divisions, "L" for field hospitals), and thereunder arranged either alphabetically by name of facility or numerically by unit number. The majority of wartime records for each facility or unit consist of monthly sanitary reports that describe sanitary and medical conditions, the incidence of communicable diseases, and medical controls and countermeasures instituted. For some categories, notably infantry divisions and evacuation hospitals, the monthly reports include data for combat and combat-related casualties (e.g., the number of neuropsychiatric or "combat fatigue" cases). Information regarding prisoner-of-war camps in the United States are included in category "camps."

VI.304 The 1945–46 subseries also contains some items of unique interest. Descriptions of conditions in the liberated concentration camps of Buchenwald, Mauthausen, and Dachau, April–July 1945, can be found in reports filed under "Camp Mauthausen" and "Camp Dachau" (classification "camps"), "Germany" (classification "countries"), and for the 120th, 127th, and 131st Evacuation Hospitals. File "Philippine Islands" includes reports on conditions in the camps for American POWs at Santo Thomas and Bilibid Hospital, the water supply for Manila, and venereal disease problems in the Philippines, all for the period January–June 1945.

The 1940-49 subseries (872 ft.), is arranged geographically by theater area (Zone of Interior, European Theater of Operations, and Southwest Pacific Area, with much smaller entries for such theaters as the Mediterranean, China-Burma-India, Alaska, and Middle East) and thereunder according to the War Department decimal scheme. It constitutes the most significant collection of medical records in the series. Included are historical summaries, research studies, accounts of personal experiences, and original records of medical staff sections. While entries for the European and Southwest Pacific theaters are limited to conditions in those areas, Zone of the Interior entries are far more comprehensive, as they include studies and reports prepared in the United States regarding conditions in the theaters. Invaluable as this collection is, there are no finding aids or listings to facilitate research. A number of files were withdrawn for historical research by the Office of the Surgeon General, with no further indication of their ultimate disposition.

VI.306 Among Zone of the Interior entries, classifications 314.7 and 319.1 contain a large number of historical studies concerning all aspects of medical activities. These include histories of specific units and types of units, especially Army nurses (e.g., "History of Evacuation Hospital #8," "History of the Nursing Service in the South Pacific"); specific campaigns (e.g., "Professional Experiences in the Saipan Operation," "Reminiscences of Dr. W. Waterous pertinent to World War II in the Philippines"); and above all, to specific programs and treatments of specific conditions and diseases, including dentistry, preventive medi-

cine, surgery, neuropsychiatry, and malaria and malaria control. Also included are studies of battle casualties suffered by air and ground units, including some data on specific campaigns (e.g., Bougainville); the data for casualties of the Eighth Air Force is particularly extensive.

VI.307 Closely related materials are scattered throughout the remaining Zone of the Interior files. Classification 040, for example, includes additional data on malaria, aviation medicine, and wartime medical research and development activities; 053 includes a postwar draft study, "Revised Statistical Data, World War II"; 704 contains several studies of wound ballistics of German and Japanese weapons (particularly of Eighth Air Force personnel in air combat missions, 1942–45) and summary data on U.S. battle casualties; and 710 provides additional data on incidences of trench foot, hepatitis, meningitis, and other diseases. Classification 383.6 includes several reports on medical activities pertaining to Allied prisoners of war in German, Italian, and Japanese custody, as well as a nutritional survey of German prisoners of war in the European theater, August 1945. Classification 353 includes weekly and daily diaries of the SGO's Training Division; classification 560 documents the construction (including blueprints) and medical facilities aboard U.S. Army hospital ships. Documentation of various medical commissions regarding specific types of illnesses (including acute respiratory diseases, influenza, measles and mumps, and airborne infections), 1941–46, are located in classification 334.

VI.308 The European Theater of Operations (ETO) entries include many original records of theater medical components, particularly of the Office of the Surgeon, ETO. These include circulars issued by the Office (classification 300.6) and daily activity reports of the Office's Operations Division, Supply Division, and Forward Echelon (319.1). Also included is a history of the medical service in the German Army (314.7); an Army medical officer's observations on conditions in London, December 1940 (319.1); data on medical facilities for German POWs (383.6); and detailed tabulations of estimated casualties and projected medical needs in planning for Operation OVERLORD (the invasion of Normandy, June 1944).

VI.309 The entries within the Southwest Pacific Area, which also include many original records, are described in chapter XII among the records of General Headquarters, Southwest Pacific Area. Documentation for remaining theaters is limited.

VI.310 Formerly security-classified correspondence with military installations, commands, and units and with civilian organizations ("Geographic File"), 1938–46 (40 ft.), is arranged in two chronological subseries (1938–44 and 1945–46), thereunder according to the same subject-alphabetic scheme as found for the same time periods in the main correspondence file, thereunder either alphabetically by name or numerically by unit designation, and thereunder according to the War Department decimal scheme. This series supplements the earlier subseries of the main correspondence file. It pertains primarily to administrative matters, but occasionally includes original records of field commands (e.g., a summary report of Army Service Forces activities, South Pacific Area, October 1943, in classification

"New Caledonia 319.1"). In addition, classification "Germany 350.05" (1945–46 subseries) includes an extensive study of wartime German aviation medicine, including data on Luftwaffe physical and psychological standards, equipment, and air-sea rescue procedures.

VI.311 Also important for wartime data are annual reports of components of the Army Medical Department, 1940-49 (310 ft.), arranged geographically by theater (e.g., Zone of Interior, European Theater of Operations, Southwest Pacific Area); thereunder by type of unit (e.g., hospitals, infantry regiments, air bombardment squadrons); and thereunder either alphabetically by name or numerically by unit designation. The series consists of annual reports submitted by Medical Department components in the field, with information concerning changes of location, organization, number of troops served, sanitation and disease control measures implemented, and medical services provided. Particularly significant are reports for all categories of field medical units, including dispensaries; hospitals (field, general, and station); medical laboratories; malaria control and survey units; and veterinary units. The majority of the series pertains to the European theater and the Southwest Pacific Area, but entries are also available for Alaska, the Caribbean, the Middle East, the Mediterranean theater, Pacific Ocean Areas, and China-Burma-India.

VI.312 The annual reports are supplemented by **essential technical medical data files**, **1943–56** (29 ft.), arranged by geographic area (e.g., Middle East, Europe); thereunder by command; and thereunder chronologically. These comprise monthly summaries of medical activities of Army medical units, including data on battle and nonbattle casualties, the effects of climate on troops, organization of medical services, and surgical and medical activities. In contrast with earlier series, reports of units from the Southwest Pacific Area are here integrated with other Pacific Ocean areas. Most of the records cover the period 1943–46; those in file category "Far East" pertain to the 1950–56 period.

VI.313 Unit history cards for components of the Army Medical Department, 1940–49 (7 ft.), arranged alphabetically by type of component and thereunder either numerically by unit designation or alphabetically by unit name, consist of forms containing basic historical data for Medical Department components. The cards include such data as dates of movements, locations, and brief historical narratives. Annual reports of divisions of the Surgeon General's Office, 1942–49 (15 ft.), arranged alphabetically by name of division and thereunder chronologically, summarize the yearly activities of each of the following subordinate divisions within the SGO: Fiscal, Hospital, and Domestic Operations; Medical Laboratory; Preventive Medicine; Personnel (Military and Civilian); Planning; Supply Service; and Professional Services (Surgery, Radiology).

VI.314 In addition to the SGO's central files, there are numerous series of records of organizations subordinated to the SGO. The degree to which these records duplicate or complement those maintained in central files cannot be determined without a systematic review. The principal collections are noted below.

VI.315 The Preventive Medicine Division's biological warfare specialized files, 1941–47 (5 ft.), arranged by subject matter or type of record, form an invaluable collection of chemical and biological warfare data. Especially significant is extensive information regarding German and Japanese biological warfare efforts, including wartime intelligence and postwar interrogations of German and Japanese officials. Closely related are investigations of Japanese balloons launched over the northwestern United States and Canada, 1945, to determine if they were carrying biological agents. In addition, the series includes information on appropriate protection and countermeasures; procurement and distribution of materials; and occupational hazards at Army medical installations in Germany, Japan, Panama, Hawaii, and Ft. Detrick, MD.

VI.316 Wartime records of the Purchase Division, responsible for the production and procurement of medical supplies and equipment, comprise seven series (totaling less than 5 ft.), most pertinent for information concerning the development and procurement of needed drugs and chemicals. Records of the Medical Statistics Division comprise 10 feet of statistical health reports, 1940-50, which are compilations of data on the incidence of sickness, wounds, injuries, deaths, casualties, and hospitalization of Army personnel, as well as the physical condition of Army inductees. The most significant Military Personnel Division records are special orders of the Surgeon General's Office, 1941–45 (2 ft.), arranged chronologically by year and thereunder numerically. Two series of correspondence files (18 ft.) document the activities of the International (Supply) Division, 1942-47, in assisting the Surgeon General and the Chief of the Supply Service on all matters relating to lend-lease and reciprocal aid programs involving medical supplies. Records of the Legal Division, which advised the SGO on legislative matters, procurement policy, and negotiation of contracts, consist of two series: royalty adjustment case files, 1942-47 (5 ft.), arranged alphabetically by name of firm, and records regarding legal opinions and precedents, 1942-69 (4 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject and thereunder chronologically. Most of the latter pertain to the postwar period.

VI.317 The principal series for the Technical Information Division, responsible for SGO public relations activities, consists of records relating to the organization and procedures of the Surgeon General's Office, 1942–43 (4 ft.), arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

VI.318 Medical Consultants Division files consist of **records** relating to repatriated prisoners of war, 1942–47 (8 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject. The series documents the physical condition of liberated American prisoners at Davao Penal Colony in the Philippine Islands, 1945, including individual identification cards and numerous photographs. Also included is information on the incidence of malaria among liberated prisoners from all theaters.

VI.319 One series of the Women's Health and Welfare Unit of the Professional Administrative Service consists of records relating to the preparation of field manual 35-20, "Physical Training (WAC)," 1942–44 (1 ft.), arranged by subject, important

for any study of Army nurses.

VI.320 The Inspection Branch of the Mobilization and Overseas Operations Division was responsible for overseas inspections of medical and sanitary facilities. This activity is documented by interviews with officers visiting installations of the Surgeon General's Office, 1943–45 (3 ft.), arranged numerically by number of interview. Records of the Chief of Physical Standards (successor to the wartime Physical Standards Division) include two series of correspondence and reports (ca. 9 ft.) concerning medical and physical fitness standards for military service, 1911–87.

VI.321 Records of the Operations Service, which was concerned with the construction and operation of military hospitals in the United States and the evacuation of wounded personnel from overseas, include formerly security-classified diaries, 1943–48 (5 ft.), arranged chronologically. These weekly reports summarize daily activities of the Service's subordinate divisions. Hospital ship platoon data cards, 1943–45 (1 ft.), arranged by platoon number, pertain to medical units serving on board hospital ships. For the Office Service Division, which provided administrative services, there are records relating to the "SGO organizational manual project," 1944 (2 ft.), unarranged, useful for organizational data.

VI.322 In addition, there are two collections of records received from the Army Center of Military History (ACMH) and designated as **ACMH refiles** (47 ft.), unarranged. These constitute original records of medical units and headquarters staff sections, principally for the European Theater of Operations, that were withdrawn from their original files for historical research. The degree to which these materials duplicate or supplement those incorporated among records of field commands (described in chapters XI–XII) and those included among "Humeds" materials, (described in this record group) cannot be determined without a systematic review of all records.

VI.323 The first collection of refiles received from ACMH (ca. 12 ft.) include several studies and reports on the activities of Army nurses in various theaters during World War II, as well as historical summaries of most malaria control units, 1943–45. Also included are some of the monthly reports prepared by divisional surgeons for the 44th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, and 81st Infantry Divisions and the 82nd and 101st Airborne Divisions, all for the 1944–45 period, and annual reports of the corps surgeons for the V, VIII, XII, and XV Corps, 1944, and of various medical depot companies in Europe, 1944.

VI.324 The second collection of refiles (ca. 28 ft.) contains much the same material. Of particular note are file notations that indicate central correspondence files of the ETO's Office of the Chief Surgeon, including decimal file notations (e.g., "312.3 Correspondence File, 1942–43, Chief Surgeon," "742 Blood and Circulation"); subject notations (e.g., "Kirk-Hawley Correspondence, 1941–44," and "POWs—Loose Documents, 1944–45"); and reports of subordinate offices (e.g., Evacuation Division, Gas Casualty Division). The second collection also includes historical studies (e.g., "History of Anesthesiology in the ETO") and annual reports of the Chief Surgeon of the Eighth Air Force,

1942–43, and of the divisional surgeons of many armored divisions, 1944–45.

VI.325 Field records of the SGO also include two series of records of individual Army hospitals and medical depots, each of which is arranged alphabetically by name of installation. Records of Army hospitals, 1920-51 (ca. 129 ft.), comprise reports and issuances for each hospital, sometimes accompanied by patient case files. Records of the Walter Reed Army Medical Center, for example, number 19 feet and include photographs of medical injuries, 1922-32; memorandums, 1940-44; regulations, 1946-47 and 1950-51; annual reports, 1944-48; orders and reports, 1946-51; memorandums of proceedings, 1947–51; records relating to diet, 1939–45; and patient case files of the Fever Therapy Section, 1937–41. Records of the O'Reilly General Hospital, Springfield, MO (3 ft.), by contrast, comprise only general orders, memorandums, and daily bulletins, 1941-46; annual reports, 1941-46; and annual reports of the Medical Department Enlisted Technicians' School, 1942–45.

VI.326 Records of Army medical depots, 1940–50 (27 ft.), largely consist of general orders, memorandums, bulletins, and other issuances of individual installations.

VI.327 SGO records also include documentation of the U.S. Typhus Commission, established in December 1942 to develop and implement a program for the study and control of typhus in the United States and in overseas theaters, where members of the Armed Forces were exposed to the disease. Composed of representatives of the Army and Navy Medical Corps, the U.S. Public Health Service, and civilians affiliated with the Rockefeller Foundation, the Commission operated from its field head-quarters in Cairo, Egypt, with subordinate offices or representatives in all theaters of operations. Brig. Gen. Stanhope Bayne-Jones directed the Commission until its termination in June 1946.

VI.328 Records of the Typhus Commission comprise 27 series of central and field office files, totaling approximately 37 feet. Significant central files include records relating to the organization, administration, and policy of the Commission, 1942-49 (2 ft.), arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically; records relating to geographic areas, 1943-46 (5 ft.), arranged alphabetically by area; technical and administrative records regarding typhus research, 1943-45 (2 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject; records relating to the official Commission history, 1942-53 (1 ft.), arranged by chapter headings; and the Cairo, Egypt, field headquarters' general correspondence, 1943-46 (4 ft.), arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme. Among field office files are records pertaining to the Commission field headquarters at General Headquarters, United States Army Forces, Pacific (AFPAC), 1945–46 (2 ft.), arranged by subject; records relating to Commission activities, China-Burma-India theater, 1943-46 (2 ft.), arranged by subject; and three series of records of the London, Paris, and Hoechst offices of European Field Headquarters, 1944–45 (totaling 4 ft.), which include data on typhus conditions in the liberated concentration camps at Dachau and Bergen-Belsen.

HISTORICAL UNIT, MEDICAL SERVICE

VI.329 Directly related to the Records of the Office of the Surgeon General (Army) (RG 112) are historians' background files of the Historical Unit, Medical Service ("Humeds") and successor organizations, 1941–54 (ca. 225 ft.). Arranged by category of medical unit and thereunder numerically by unit designation, these comprise original historical reports (often bearing decimal file citation "314.7") that apparently were withdrawn from original unit files as background materials for official histories. The series directly complements annual reports of components of the Army Medical Department. Incorporated throughout the series are records of medical units for the postwar and Korean War periods. The degree to which the Humeds series duplicates or supplements other RG 112 records can only be determined by a systematic review of both collections.

VI.330 The first category in the series consists of Army hospitals, thereunder arranged into general, field, evacuation, and station hospitals, and thereunder numerically by hospital designation. Named facilities are located at the end of each subcategory; e.g., Tripler General Hospital, HI (the documentation of which includes medical data on the Pearl Harbor attack, December 1941), is located at the end of the "General Hospitals" subcategory. For each hospital, documentation includes historical reports and periodical summaries of activities, sometimes supplemented by photographs and Essential Medical Technical Data reports.

VI.331 The next category concerns specialized medical units, including medical laboratories, general dispensaries, medical ambulance and depot companies, dental prosthetic detachments, malaria control units, medical battalions, hospital trains, medical hospital ship platoons, and medical squadrons. Mixed with the final subcategories are entries for regular Army units (e.g., infantry divisions, military government detachments, corps), which include medical reports for those units but also provide general unit historical reports.

VI.332 The final category involves miscellaneous medical and regular Army unit records, with a mingling of World War II and postwar materials. A collection of Philippine Command files for 1947–48, for example, includes a history of Dental Corps activities for the Southwest Pacific Area, 1943–45; elsewhere among the records is the daily journal of the Dental Division, Headquarters Army Forces, Western Pacific, January–December 1945.

VI.333 Because of the nature of the records and the lack of any finding aids to this series, other records available in RG 112 should be consulted first on questions regarding documentation of medical units.

VI.334 Other Related Records. Closely related to the materials in RG 112 are the records of the Navy's Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, RG 52; both of these collections are described in this chapter. Wartime publications of the Medical Department, War Department Technical Bulletin (Medical), are located among the Publications of the U.S. Government, RG 287. Records of medical staff sections for U.S. Army field commands, from

which many documents were withdrawn for eventual inclusion in RG 112, are described in chapters XI–XIII. Medical data for individual military personnel can be found among records in the custody of the National Personnel Records Center (Military Personnel Records), St. Louis, MO.

VI.335 Much additional documentation of the wartime activities of the Surgeon General's Office and its components is scattered among various repositories. The Army Center of Military History, Washington, DC, holds approximately 42 feet of records of U.S. Army medical units and headquarters staff sections, principally for the Pacific theaters, pending the completion of official histories. The National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, MD, maintains custody of the papers of Gen. Stanhope Baynes-Jones, with documentation of the Typhus Commission and the Armed Forces Epidemiological Board, and of Dr. William S. Middleton, who served as chief medical consultant to Headquarters, European Theater of Operations. The papers of physicians who served with the Army during the war are scattered among State and local resources: The Albright-Knox Art Gallery Library, Buffalo, NY, for example, holds the papers of Dr. Baxter Brown, who served as Chief of Surgical Service, 23rd General Hospital, 1942-45.

RG 247, Records of the Office of the Chief of Chaplains

VI.336. The Office of the Chief of Chaplains (OCC), established as an independent bureau within the War Department in 1920, served as the headquarters of the Army's Corps of Chaplains. The latter provided facilities for religious worship and furnished religious and moral guidance to all military personnel and enemy prisoners of war in the continental United States and overseas. The Army reorganization of March 1942 placed the OCC under the newly established Services of Supply, later redesignated the Army Service Forces; from May 1943 through war's end the Office of the Chief of Chaplains was subordinated to the ASF's Director of Personnel.

VI.337 During the war, the Office procured and allocated chaplains for the Army (except for National Guard units, which chose their own); provided for their training at the Chaplain School (located at Harvard University, August 1942-August 1944, and Ft. Devens, MA, August 1944-July 1945); administered supply and equipment issues for the Corps; and reviewed chaplains' activities in the field. Army chaplains were drawn from the Chaplains' Reserve and from volunteer clergymen recommended by the following church organizations: the Military Ordinariate (Roman Catholic), the Jewish Welfare Board, and the General Committee of Army and Navy Chaplains of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. The OCC's wartime organization included a Technical Information Division (for public relations work); a Planning and Training Division (for training and supply functions); and the Chaplain Board, located at Ft. Devens, MA. Maj. Gen. William R. Arnold served as Chief of Chaplains from 1937 to 1945, when he was replaced by Maj. Gen. Luther D. Miller.

VI.338 The records of the Office of the Chief of Chaplains not only document the wartime activities of the corps but provide information on morale, troop entertainment and recreation, and social conditions within the Army as well.

VI.339 The OCC's general correspondence, 1920–62 (189 ft.), is arranged in five chronological subseries: (1) 1920–45, (2) 1946–48, (3) 1949–50, (4) 1951–53, and (5) 1954–62. Each is thereunder arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme; the first two subseries include alphabetically arranged "project" (subject) files at the end of the decimal arrangement.

VI.340 The most relevant wartime documentation of chaplains' activities is located in the 1920-45 subseries (114 ft.), including information on financial aspects (classification 123); the appointment and procurement of chaplains (classifications 080, 210.1, 210.4, and 211); training activities, including extensive materials regarding the Chaplain School (classifications 352-353); chapel equipment and supplies (414.1); and the procurement of books, periodicals, and hymnals (461). Classification 337 includes records of staff conferences and transcripts of meetings of the Chaplain Board, February 1943–December 1945. Correspondence regarding chaplains' participation in births, baptisms, marriages, and funerals at Army installations, including some information regarding individuals, can be found in classifications 291.1 and 293. General surveys of chaplain activities in the Army are located in classifications 000.3, 319.1, and 333.1.

VI.341 The chaplains' role in moral guidance and ideological indoctrination of Army personnel is reflected in orientation lectures and "Why We Fight" addresses, May 1941–December 1943 (classification 350.001), and in chaplain complaints about indecent literature available to the troops (250.1). Classification 000.77 consists of copies of scripts of a radio program, "Chaplain Jim," broadcast on commercial radio during the period April 1942–June 1946. Classification 726 includes copies of chaplains' lectures on sexual hygiene and chaplains' objections to Army distribution of prophylactics. Chaplain participation in organizing games, athletic competitions, and other recreational activities is documented in classification 353.8.

VI.342 Documentation of chaplains' participation in combat is scattered throughout the subseries. Classification 200.6 documents the awarding of combat decorations to chaplains, including extensive documentation of the incident involving the loss of four chaplains in the sinking of the troopship *Dorchester*, February 1943. A historical narrative of chaplain activities in the Aleutian Islands, 1941–44, including rosters and photographs, is located in classification 319.1 (Miscellaneous Reports). Data on casualty rates of chaplains is included among background correspondence for a proposed motion picture on Army chaplains (file 062.2 Vol. III). Chaplain activities on behalf of both American prisoners of war in enemy hands and German and Italian POWs in the United States can be found in classification 383.6.

VI.343 Finally, the subseries also provides information on religious services for African American soldiers, racial incidents, and the recruitment of African American chaplains (principally found in classification 291.2 Negro, with additional information scattered in classifications 080 and 337).

VI.344 In the 1946–48 subseries (41 ft.), classification 095 (thereunder arranged alphabetically by name of correspondent) comprises letters from private citizens (including clergymen) to the War Department relating to general religious or chaplain-related questions. Despite the dates indicated, the correspondence concerns only the 1939–45 period. Classification 291.1 furnishes some data regarding specific births, baptisms, and marriages on Army premises during the war, as does classification 293 for some specific reburials of American servicemen after the war; these files are not comprehensive, however, nor do they index or cross-reference the names of individuals identified in the files.

VI.345 **Formerly security-classified general correspondence, 1941–48** (2 ft.), also arranged according to the War Department decimal scheme, supplements the general correspondence with information of a more sensitive nature. Included among these is an inspection report of chaplain activities in the U.S. Army Forces, Pacific Ocean Areas command, February 1945 (classification 333.1), and documentation of prewar mobilization planning for the call up of chaplains, 1930–41 (classification 381).

VI.346 Chaplain monthly report files, 1917–50 (871 ft.), are arranged in four chronological subseries: (1) 1917-19, (2) 1920-45, (3) 1946-48, and (4) 1949-50. All but the first are divided between chaplains holding Reserve officer status and Regular Army chaplains, and thereunder alphabetically by name. The 1920-45 subseries (696 ft.) constitutes most of the series. For each chaplain, report files include (1) "201" fitness reports evaluating the performance of the chaplain, thus constituting privileged personal data, and (2) chronologically arranged monthly reports of such activities as the number of religious services held and number of attendees; lectures delivered; hospitals visited; marriages, baptisms, and funerals conducted (including names of individuals involved); and statistical data regarding the religious composition of the unit or installation for which the chaplain was responsible. At the end of the series is a separate alphabetical arrangement of Regular Army chaplains who served in the Philippine Islands, 1919–42, including information on chaplains who subsequently died in Japanese captivity. A listing of the chaplains in this separate arrangement and their dates of service in the Philippines is provided at the end of the arrangement. No such finding aid exists for the remainder of the series. Researchers must therefore have the name(s) of chaplain(s) to use this material.

VI.347 The information in the 1920–45 subseries includes some reports on chaplains' activities in the Civilian Conservation Corps prior to the war. Particularly significant is the data on burials and funerals of military personnel. A finding aid is the card index to chaplain reports relating to funerals for military and authorized civilian personnel filed in monthly chaplains' reports, 1923–55 (92 ft.). Arranged alphabetically by name of individual buried, each card includes the name of the relevant serviceman (in capital letters), the name of the chaplain performing the service (under whose name the funeral record will

be found), and the month and year of the service.

VI.348 Burial data in the monthly chaplains' reports is arranged according to location and/or chronologically, requiring some search within a month to locate a specific individual. There are no accompanying narratives that detail incidents or circumstances.

VI.349 Less significant are 29 volumes of **chapel registers**, **1902–23 and 1939–April 1951** (5 ft.), arranged alphabetically by name of Army installation; thereunder by type of service (baptism, marriage, funeral); and thereunder chronologically. The chapels constitute only a selection of Army installations, and for several the data concerns only the period 1949–51. Finally, wartime records for specific installations are often only partial in nature: Data for Ft. Clark, TX, for example, covers only January 1943, and the only records for Douglas Army Air Field (Douglas, AZ) concern marriages at the post, November 1942–November 1945.

VI.350 The Chief of Chaplains historical file, 1941–58 (3 ft.), consists of a draft manuscript and associated background materials (arranged by type of material) for the history issued by the OCC, Chaplains of the United States Army, by Roy J. Honeywell (Washington, DC, 1958). Background materials include research notes, correspondence, some original OCC wartime records, and related publications (both official and commercial).

VI.351 Related Records. Additional documentation of chaplain activities is located among the Records of Headquarters Army Service Forces, RG 160, particularly among records of the Office of the Director of Personnel. Within the latter's **general correspondence**, 1942–46, for example, information can be found in decimal classifications 000.3, 020 Chaplains, and 352 Chaplains. Records of U.S. Navy Chaplains are located among the Records of the Bureau of Naval Personnel, RG 24, described in chapter II. Records of chaplains' sections of U.S. Army field commands are described with the records of those commands in chapters XI-XIII.

VI.352 Approximately 3 feet of records of marriages, baptisms, and funerals conducted by Army chaplains during the war remain in the custody of the Department of the Army's Office of the Chief of Chaplains.

VI.353 Additional materials are held by various religious organizations' archives. The World War II Collection of the Jewish Welfare Board includes records of the Philadelphia chapters of the America First Committee and the Fight for Freedom Committee, 1939-41, and of the United Service Organization of Philadelphia, 1942-47; these records are in the custody of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1300 Locust St., Philadelphia, PA. World War II records of the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., Dept. of Chaplains and Service, are held by the Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, PA. These include correspondence and minutes of meetings of the Presbyterian Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains, 1941-46; the Presbyterian Wartime Service Commission, 1942-45; the Committee on Camp and Church Activities, 1942-45; and the Committee on Chaplains and Service Personnel, 1943–53. Additional materials concerning Roman Catholic chaplains are often found in the custody of regional dioceses; the Roman Catholic Diocese of Buffalo (Bowmansville, NY), for example, includes monthly reports sent to the local bishop from wartime chaplains.

RG 74, Records of the Bureau of Ordnance

VI.354. The Bureau of Ordnance (also known as BuOrd), an independent part of the Navy Establishment since 1862, was responsible for the design, development, improvement, production, and procurement of naval ordnance and related materials. These included armor, guns, torpedoes, mines, depth charges, bombs, ammunition, defensive nets and booms, and optical and control devices for the use of these weapons. As with its counterpart, the War Department's Office of the Chief of Ordnance, the Bureau maintained, operated, or contracted the use of gun and powder factories, ordnance plants, research and testing stations, and ammunition depots during World War II. BuOrd also worked closely with the Army on ordnance matters common to both services. Research and development in ordnance matters was divided between Bureau agencies and private companies under contract.

VI.355 Originally organized in a vertical fashion (with 20 sections grouped into 5 divisions), BuOrd experienced a major reorganization in September 1941 that decentralized authority along functional lines. For most of the war the Bureau comprised six divisions: administrative (including the Historical Section); Financial; Planning and Progress, responsible for general planning and overall policy; Research and Development; Production; and Fleet Maintenance, responsible for the distribution, stowage, and handling of ordnance material aboard ships and at designated installations. In August 1945, a seventh division, the Naval Ordnance Establishments Division, was created out of the Administrative Division's Ordnance Stations Section to handle the increased workload of naval ordnance stations and plants. More than 200 shore establishments served as BuOrd's field agencies, including torpedo stations, ordnance laboratories, ammunition and mine depots, powder factories, and proving grounds; the most significant of these was the Naval Gun Factory, Washington Navy Yard. At the peak of activity in late 1944, the Bureau had negotiated prime contracts with 1,800 private firms and roughly 25,000 subcontractors.

VI.356 The wartime Chiefs of the Bureau of Ordnance included Rear Adm. William R. Furlong (August 1937–February 1941); Rear Adm. (later Adm.) William H.P. Blandy (February 1941–December 1943); and Vice Adm. George F. Hussey Jr. (December 1943–September 1947).

VI.357 Records of the Bureau relevant to World War II comprise two major collections of central files, in addition to scattered records of individual offices.

VI.358 The first collection consists of the Bureau's formerly security-classified general correspondence, 1885–1944 (6,641 ft.), arranged in numerous chronological subseries and thereunder according to different filing schemes. Pertinent for the World War II period are the subseries for 1926–39, January 1940–April

1942, 1943, 1944, and 1940–43 (bulky enclosures), each divided between "formerly confidential" and "formerly restricted and unclassified" correspondence and arranged according to the *Navy Filing Manual (NFM)*. In addition, records relating to warships for the 1940–44 period have been segregated as separate subseries ("ship files") corresponding to the same chronological and classification divisions.

VI.359 The total volume of the 1926–44 subseries is roughly 4,275 feet. The organization of the files and the lack of a comprehensive index require the review of all subseries for any research topic that concerns the evolution of weapons systems or ordnance policy throughout the war.

VI.360 The 1926–39 subseries (ca. 130 ft.) not only provides documentation of ordnance matters during the interwar period, but includes ordnance data for individual warships; in addition, it includes some records for 1940. Files BB39/S72 and BB48/S72, for example, detail overhauls, repairs, and new installations of turreted guns aboard battleships Arizona and West Virginia, respectively, 1935-38. Classification FF2 documents general information concerning gunnery. File FF2-6/P11 (40-41), for example, comprises lectures and reports on antiaircraft and broadside gunnery school practices for light cruisers, 1939-40. Scattered throughout the subseries is correspondence and contracts negotiated with private companies for specific products; e.g., with General Electric for rangefinder stabilizers (file S71/NOS 68166) and with the Crucible Steel Company for 14inch armor-piercing shells (S78/NOD 985). The subseries also contains data on weapons in use early in the war: file EF30/ A89-3, for example, includes a report on the effectiveness of the German magnetic mine, January 1940, and file EF67/A8-3 documents a U.S. Navy test of the 40mm Bofors antiaircraft gun, September 1940.

VI.361 The January 1940–April 1942 subseries (ca. 84 ft.) is a continuation of its predecessor. Generally the same file classifications are used; e.g., classification S75 (Mk. XIV) documents the continued testing, development, and use of the standard torpedo for American submarines and other warships. With American entry into the war, a number of new file classifications appear; e.g., A7-2 for internal security surveys of private plants under BuOrd contract. Significant documentation of the standardization of aircraft bombs for naval aircraft is located in classification F41-6 (1). Extensive data on ballistic tests of armor plate submitted by various manufacturers can be found in classification S13-6.

VI.362 Classification EF13/A8-3 provides considerable documentation of British-American technical cooperation on ordnance matters, especially for the pre-Pearl Harbor period. File EF13/A8-3 (738), for example, consists of a detailed report on the gunnery systems aboard the British battleship *King George V*, January 1941. The subseries also contains more intelligence data on German and Japanese ordnance. File EF30/A8-3 provides additional information on German magnetic mines, 1940–41, and file EF37/A8-3 furnishes considerable data regarding Japanese naval ordnance, aircraft, and bombing techniques.

VI.363 The subseries for 1942 (98 ft.), 1943 (178 ft.), and 1944

(255 ft.) provide similar information for these war years, with some changes and additions in file classifications. The topic of internal security at BuOrd plants is documented under classification A8-6 throughout these years. Beginning in 1942, classification A16-2 documents the arming of American merchant vessels with deck guns manned by Naval Armed Guards; the records consist of standard form reports for each vessel armed, but are arranged only chronologically by date of arming for each year. Information regarding the development of, and problems encountered with, torpedoes can be found in classifications S75, FF12/S75, SS/S75, NB14/S75, and NP1-3 and 9/S75. Classification EF37/A8-3 consistently provides extensive intelligence data for Japanese naval ordnance, equipment, and aircraft, including translations of captured documents and interrogations of prisoners of war; similar data, but in much smaller quantities, is provided for German forces (EF30/A8-3). Information regarding the procurement and testing of specific metals can be found in classification JJ46; other materials are documented elsewhere in classification JJ (e.g., tests of bulletproof glass are located in the 1944 subseries file JJ59G1).

VI.364 Considerable information relating to combat operations can be found under classification QW19 in each of the confidential correspondence subseries, 1942-44. These include after-action reports by naval units; survivors' statements from U.S. and other Allied merchant ships sunk by Axis forces; reports of inspection tours of combat theaters in the Pacific; some interrogations of prisoners of war; and some battle damage reports for specific warships (e.g., British light cruiser H.M.S. Ilex, damaged in action June 1941 and assessed by BuOrd in April 1943). Among the extensive documentation of naval aircraft ordnance in classification F41 are summaries of unexploded bomb disposal activities (1944 file F41-6[L]) and operations analysis studies of aerial gunnery prepared by the VIII Fighter Command, U.S. Army Air Forces, December 1943-March 1944 (1944 file F41-7). Additional data concerning Army and Navy cooperation in aircraft ordnance matters can be found in classification EW18/F41 for each subseries. Inspections by BuOrd officials of conditions in Pacific theaters are documented in 1944 file classifications L5 and FF12.

VI.365 The formerly confidential 1940–43 general correspondence (bulky enclosures) subseries (ca. 150 ft.) consists of oversized documents withdrawn from the confidential 1940–43 subseries, arranged in part by subject and in part according to the *NFM*. Included are BuOrd statistical progress summaries, August 1941–February 1943; a 1941 submarine mining manual; reports of ordnance tests; and some artifacts of component parts of 20mm ammunition.

VI.366 Less sensitive in nature, but closely related to the confidential correspondence are six subseries of **formerly restricted general correspondence**, **1926–44** (totaling ca. 2,512 ft.). The chronological arrangement of these subseries duplicates that of the formerly confidential correspondence. Many records in these subseries consist only of routing slips and cover sheets for documents located in the confidential correspondence. The contents of other records only acquire significance when used in

combination with the confidential correspondence. Classification S78 in the restricted correspondence, for example, consists largely of simple radio telegrams noting ammunition shipments.

VI.367 The restricted correspondence subseries provide extensive documentation of the Navy's relations with private contractors in the routine procurement of ordnance items. Classification L4, for example, documents the negotiation of contracts; classification JJ46 contains data on the procurement of metals and finished metal products. Information regarding individual contractor plant sites, including inspections, is located in classification L24.

VI.368 In addition, the subseries furnish valuable information on U.S.-British technical cooperation; e.g., classification EF13/F41 in the 1940–42 subseries documents British purchases of naval aircraft and aircraft ordnance prior to Pearl Harbor. Extensive data concerning personnel manpower utilization and individual deferments from conscription can be found in classification P14-6.

VI.369 Much more significant for combat operations are five subseries of **formerly confidential ship files**, **1940–44** (ca. 230 ft.), arranged in the same chronological sequence as that for formerly confidential correspondence files. The records concern ordnance repairs, modifications, and modernizations aboard individual warships and include similar information applicable to specific warship classes and models. Additional data on operational use and problems encountered with torpedoes are also included among these files (classification SS/S75).

VI.370 Most significant are battle damage reports and loss reports for individual warships in combat, reports that appear to complement those for other warships located among Bureau of Ships central files for World War II (in RG 19, described in chapter IV). Their location in the chronological subseries depends on the date of the report rather than the date of the combat action. Examples in the 1942 subseries include accounts of the bomb damage to battleship Tennessee (file BB43/L11-1) and of salvage efforts of battleship West Virginia (BB48/L9) in the aftermath of Pearl Harbor, with additional data for the latter vessel in the formerly confidential ship file 1940-43 (bulky enclosures) subseries, file BB48/L9; in the 1943 subseries, a detailed report on damage suffered by battleship Arizona at Pearl Harbor (file BB39/L11-1), including photographs, annotated ship's plans, and narratives by survivors; and in the 1944 subseries, accounts of bomb damage to light cruiser Marblehead in the Java Sea, February 1942 (CL/L11-1), the loss of heavy cruiser Northampton at the Battle of Tassafaronga, November 1942 (CA/L11-1), and the loss of escort aircraft carrier *Liscombe* Bay (CVE56). In addition, file BB56/L9 in the 1942 subseries contains some observations by British Admiralty officers on the design and gunnery systems aboard U.S. battleship Washington, July 1942, with comparisons to British battleships of similar design.

VI.371 Routine information on ordnance repairs and replacements aboard warships forms most of the formerly restricted ship file subseries, 1940–44 (ca. 632 ft.). The four subseries document these activities for the periods 1940–42,

1942, 1943, and 1944. Regular overhaul reports for destroyers, for example, are arranged by individual destroyer number followed by classification number "L9" (e.g., file DD378/L9 for destroyer *Smith*); for destroyer escorts and smaller warships, overhaul reports are filed under the general warship classification (e.g., "DE" for destroyer escorts, "LSM" for landing ships, medium), suffix "L9," and thereunder chronologically by date of report. The restricted ship subseries also include acceptance trial reports for the same classes of smaller warships using the suffix "S8" (e.g., classification LST/S8 for acceptance trials of landing ships, tank), thereunder arranged chronologically by date of report.

VI.372 The index to general correspondence, 1926–August 1943 (39 ft.), provides a partial finding aid to all of the correspondence and ship file subseries. The index cards are arranged in three subseries, by subject, by ship name, and by name of firm, each of which is thereunder arranged alphabetically. The index cards furnish file numbers, dates, and synopses of documents; index cards for firms also include contract numbers. For many items indexed, however, there are no entries after 1939. Index cards for battleship *Arizona*, for example, conclude in 1938. A more pertinent finding aid for wartime records is located among the recently accessioned BuOrd records described below.

VI.373 Formerly secret general correspondence, 1918–41 (8 ft.), is arranged in four subseries, only two of which pertain at all to World War II: incoming letters, 1923–41, and outgoing letters, 1923–41, each thereunder arranged according to the NFM. These small segments of records are particularly useful for information regarding (1) early preparations for war, such as estimated requirements of ordnance materials, 1931–41 (file A16/JN), and summaries of underwater harbor defenses, 1941 (file A16-3[12], thereunder arranged by naval district number), and (2) cooperation with Great Britain, 1939–41; e.g., the British supply of intelligence data on German aircraft bombsights, November 1939 (in classification EF30/A8-3) and arrangements for repairs of British warships in U.S. shipyards, May 1941 (EF13).

VI.374 Nearly 6,000 feet of Bureau of Ordnance mixed files relating to organization, contracts, and weapons design and development, 1902–67, were accessioned by the National Archives in 1991. These represent a mixture of central and office files and include much material relevant to World War II. In view of the recent date of accessioning of these records, their volume, the necessary declassification review, and the possibility of changes in their organization and arrangement, the descriptions that follow must be regarded as partial and provisional.

VI.375 General correspondence, unclassified and formerly confidential, 1944–59 (3,370 ft.), is principally arranged in annual segments, which are divided into unclassified (including formerly restricted) and formerly confidential materials; each is arranged according to the *NFM*1. In addition, three subseries incorporate records of earlier dates (1907–49, 1912–46, and 1903–44).

VI.376 Within the 1907–49 correspondence subseries, arranged by year and thereunder according to either a numeric fil-

ing scheme (for the period 1907–22) or the *NFM* (for the period 1923–49), roughly 8 feet of records concern wartime events. Included are reports of problems with submarine torpedoes, August 1942 (1942 classification S75); a postwar translation of the log of German commerce raider *Atlantis*, December 1939–November 1941 (1941, FS); an analysis of officer utilization within BuOrd, November 1943 (1943 EN6/P16); historical reports of the Ammunition Section, Fleet Maintenance Division, 1941–44 (1944 S78); extensive test data and reports on the Mark 27 torpedo, 1945 (1945 file S75-1 [MK 27]); and tests of the effectiveness of a computer-directed fire control system against simulated kamikaze attacks, August 1945 (1945 S79-5).

V1.377 More extensive wartime documentation is located among secret general correspondence, 1942–59 (1,198 ft.), arranged in annual segments and thereunder divided between incoming and outgoing correspondence, each arranged according to the *NFM*. At the time of this writing, this series had not been systematically reviewed for declassification. The existing accession lists do not reveal any records for 1945.

VI.378 The most extensive finding aid to wartime records within the Bureau of Ordnance's general correspondence files is provided by correspondence control cards ("date briefs"), 1917–59 (ca. 12 ft.), arranged chronologically. Emphasizing the years 1942–59, the index cards consist of chronological references to BuOrd correspondence created on a daily basis: With this chronological focus, the index loses much of its potential usefulness. Some cards index individual documents, with identification of file numbers, originating offices, and synopses of contents; other cards provide references for four or five different documents in different files. For many cards, no information is provided concerning the security classification status assigned individual documents.

VI.379 Among other recently accessioned series, the most significant historical data is located in records relating to the official history of the Bureau 1939-53 (22 ft.), arranged by subject. The series comprises draft manuscripts and accompanying background materials for the official histories of BuOrd during World War II. Some topics are documented in several subject categories (e.g., "Mark 16 Type Torpedo," "Naval Torpedo Station Alexandria," "Report on Torpedoes," and "Torpedoes" all pertain to torpedo developments). Other subjects covered include aviation ordnance, depth charges, mines, rockets, fuzes (including VT fuzes), guided missiles, artillery of various calibers, and fire control mechanisms; also included are categories for BuOrd activities (e.g., contracts, contract procedures) and organizations (e.g., organizational manuals, Administrative Division, Maintenance Division). The final versions of 10 BuOrd historical studies for the World War II period are held by the Navy Department Library, Naval Historical Center, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC.

V1.380 Research and development records on guns, gun mounts, and breech mechanisms, 1925–53 (10 ft.), detail naval wartime developments in warship gunnery. Arranged by gun caliber (ranging from 20-inch to 20mm), the series includes blueprints and penciled computations and calculations for guns and

gun mounts, some of which remained only theoretical designs. Much of the material pertains to the design and estimated weights of gun turrets (unrelated to specific warships).

VI.381 Similar records for an earlier period compose research data on guns and torpedoes, Division of Research and Development, 1900-43 (31 ft.), arranged in separate subseries for guns and torpedo data. The first subseries, arranged according to gun size (16-inch to 3.7cm), is limited to naval ordnance through the 1920's. The torpedo data subseries, arranged in part by subject and in part according to two subject-numeric filing schemes, provides invaluable data on torpedo research and development throughout the interwar period. Additionally, the subseries includes numerous wartime records on torpedo development; e.g., correspondence and test results of glider attachments to aerial torpedoes, 1941-43 (file Re6a-188); tests of torpedo warheads, 1943 (file 59[2]); assessments of torpedo performance, November-December 1942 (file "Miscellaneous-Cmdr. Riley's Trip to Pearl Harbor"); transcripts of telephone conversations among BuOrd torpedo specialists, December 1941-December 1943 ("Phone Messages"); and a 1942 study of the German electrical torpedo, type G7e (file G-120, "Data for Annual Torpedo Record, 1941-42").

VI.382 Records relating to controlled mines in World War II, 1942–48 (7 ft.), arranged loosely by subject, are records of U.S. Army Coast Artillery commands responsible for the harbor defenses in the United States and overseas possessions (the Army maintained responsibility for coastal defenses until replaced by the Navy in 1949). Included are historical studies, firing test reports, and technical data for mine defenses in several American harbors, as well as for Panama and the Philippine Islands, 1941, and information on foreign mines (British, German, and Japanese) used during the war.

VI.383 Records relating to the Munitions Assignments Committee, 1942–44 (3 ft.), comprise agenda and minutes of meetings of this organization, arranged chronologically by meeting number (8 to 132). The degree to which these records duplicate or complement records for the same organization and its superior authority, the Munitions Assignments Board, can only be determined by comparison with the pertinent records in RG 333, described in chapter IV.

VI.384 Records relating to German submarines and other captured materials, 1945 (10 ft.), constitute a unique collection arranged by Office of Naval Intelligence numerical designations. They include German Navy technical publications concerning submarines and torpedoes, removed from submarines *U-505*, *U-234*, *U-858*, and *U-805*; technical manuals for German tanks and antiaircraft weapons, annotated with Japanese translations of titles, apparently carried aboard *U-234* for transmittal to Japanese forces; and Italian publications and design drawings of weapons. Particularly useful are the technical publications regarding the characteristics, maintenance, and firing procedures for different types of German torpedoes.

VI.385 Other series of recently accessioned records include research and development records relating to aircraft bombs, 1943–56 (3 ft.); ordnance status reports and related records,

1941–56 (5 ft.), concerning armament installed on individual warships; reports showing expenditure of ammunition and deficiencies in ordnance equipment, 1942–45 (1 ft.), a collection of raw data on ships' ammunition expenditures; "source books" on the history of fire control radar, World War II, 1947 (5 ft.); Bureau of Ordnance technical publications, 1902–67 (717 ft.), arranged by type of publication (e.g., Circular Letters, Ordnance Standards, Ordnance Pamphlets, and Ordnance Alterations) and thereunder by individual publication number; and scientific and technical reports, 1946–61 (1,242 ft.), arranged according to library-style call numbers based on contractors' names, but which include some interrogation reports of German scientists and translations of wartime German scientific and technical reports principally concerned with aerodynamics.

VI.386 RELATED RECORDS. BuOrd records are very closely related to records of the Bureau of Ships (RG 19), described in chapter IV. Records of the War Department's counterpart to BuOrd, the Office of the Chief of Ordnance (RG 156), are described in this chapter.

VI.387 Additional records pertaining to wartime activities of the Bureau of Ordnance remain in the custody of various offices of the Department of the Navy. Historical records of the Naval Ordnance Laboratory (redesignated the Naval Surface Weapons Center in 1974) are held at that installation by the Public Affairs Office, White Oak Laboratory, Naval Surface Weapons Center, Silver Spring, MD. They are scheduled for transfer to NARA with the closing of the Center. Similar materials for the Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, RI, are located at the Naval Underwater Systems Center, Newport Laboratory, Newport, RI. A valuable collection of oral histories pertaining to wartime research and development of naval ordnance can be found at the David W. Taylor Naval Ship Research and Development Center, Bethesda, MD.

VI.388 The papers of Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance Adm. William H.P. Blandy are held by the Naval Historical Foundation, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC.

RG 52, Records of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery

VI.389 Since its establishment in 1842, the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, also known as BuMed, has served as the medical service of the Navy Department. Under the direction of the Chief Surgeon of the Navy, the Bureau was responsible during World War II for the maintenance of the health of Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard personnel; care of the sick, injured, and dead; and professional and technical training of Navy Department medical personnel. BuMed managed naval hospitals and other naval medical establishments; controlled the preparation, storage, and issuance of medical supplies, administered the medical departments of ships and stations; and provided for the physical examination of officers and enlisted personnel entering the Navy. The Medical Corps, Dental Corps, Hospital Corps,

and Nurse Corps of the Navy Medical Department all came under the technical direction of the Surgeon General, although personnel assignments were made by the Bureau of Naval Personnel.

VI.390 The wartime organization of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery consisted of the Office of the Surgeon General and the following subordinate divisions: Administration, Planning, Personnel, Finance, Material (for centralized control of supply functions), Physical Qualifications and Medical Records, Inspection, Publications, Dentistry (replaced in August 1945 by the office of Assistant for Dentistry), Research, Preventive Medicine, Professional (to provide centralized administration for therapeutic programs), and Aviation Medicine. In August 1945, the Vital Statistics Section of the Preventive Medicine Division was expanded and redesignated as the Medical Statistics Division for the compilation and processing of medical statistical data. Throughout the war, Vice Adm. Ross T. McIntire served as Surgeon General of the Navy.

VI.391 BuMed records in RG 52 primarily consist of central files maintained by the Bureau's Administration Division. Many records describe illnesses or wounds suffered by individual Navy and Marine Corps personnel and are therefore restricted in their availability.

VI.392 The Bureau's general correspondence, January 1926–December 1951 (210 ft.), is arranged in three chronological subseries (1926–41, 1942–46, and 1947–51), each thereunder arranged according to the *NFM* and thereunder chronologically. Within each subseries, information can be found under the same classifications for such standard medical practices as the treatment of diseases (classification P3-2), surgery (P-4), dentistry (P-5), and the burial of personnel remains (P6-3 and P6-4). Information regarding specific naval hospitals is located under the hospital's designation and thereunder by the type of activity: In the 1926–41 subseries, file NH17/N9 documents planned construction and expansion projects at the Pearl Harbor Naval Hospital, and file NH17/L9-3 details contracts with private companies to perform the work.

VI.393 In addition to information on the interwar period, the 1926–41 subseries (ca. 67 ft.) contains medical data concerning the Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor, December 1941, including observations on burn victims and a listing of casualties and survivors aboard target ship U.S.S. *Utah* (classification QW/A14-6). The subseries also documents the accelerated mobilization of medical personnel from the Naval Reserve, 1940–41 (QR/OM); arrangements for the hospitalization of British naval personnel in U.S. facilities, June–December 1941 (P3-2/EF13); summary data on naval casualties during the war (A9-10/QW); and proposals for lifeboat equipment and survival at sea (A16-3/FS).

VI.394 The 1942–46 subseries (67 ft.) is useful for routine medical matters during the war, but provides little information regarding operations. An exception is file NH19/A1-1, which includes a recommendation for a Presidential Unit Citation for the naval hospital at Canacao, Philippine Islands, with a unit roster and descriptions of combat conditions there, December

1941–January 1942. (Additional data on this hospital is located among the records of the Navy Nurse Corps, described below.) The subseries also furnishes data on the air evacuation of casualties (file A16-3/A21), disease control and countermeasures for malaria (P2-3/P3-1) and venereal disease (P3-1/P3-2), and the availability of critical civilian items (QW20/A16-3). There are also reports on medical conditions in the War Relocation camps for Japanese Americans (A16-3/EF37) and inspections of Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps and V-12 unit facilities at various college campuses in the United States (QR/P14-2). The standard procedures in the identification and burial of remains of Navy and Marine Corps personnel are located in classification P6-3. Classification A4-1 documents outbreaks of illness aboard U.S. warships, such as an epidemic of dysentery aboard battle-ship U.S.S. *Mississippi* in July, 1945 (file A4-1/BB41).

VI.395 The 1947–51 subseries (ca. 75 ft.) pertains mostly to the postwar period, but includes extensive documentation concerning the identification and interment of individual Navy and Marine Corps personnel killed during the war, 1943–46 (file QW20/P6-1). This data is arranged chronologically by date of burial and includes much data regarding unidentified remains of servicemen. Also included are lists of Navy personnel buried in specific areas; e.g., a 23-page listing of personnel buried in cemeteries in the Solomon Islands as of November 1945.

VI.396 Access to the above series is facilitated by the index to general correspondence, January 1926–December 1951 (35 ft.), which is arranged in the same three chronological subseries and thereunder alphabetically by name of subject, vessel, or individual. Within each subseries, every subject or name entry includes references to dates, offices of origin, summaries of contents, and file designations of pertinent correspondence in the series. The names of individuals buried or identified for burial, however, are not included within this index. Index entries also appear to include references to classified correspondence not found in the general correspondence.

VI.397 The World War II materials among annual sanitary reports, 1907, 1919, 1927, and 1943 (18 ft.), compose the majority of the series. These are arranged alphabetically by name of facility or ship and include reports for warships ranging from battleships to landing ships, tank (LST's); naval air stations; Marine camps (e.g., "Camp Lejeune"); naval hospitals; and naval training units (V-12) located on college campuses. The "1943" dating is not uniform in application, in some cases referring to conditions in calendar year 1942 and in others to calendar year 1943. Some entries are arranged under purely geographic designations; e.g., "Naval Construction Battalions on Attu, Aleutian Islands." The annual reports summarize medical conditions and statistics for each unit; availability or limitations of equipment; and such standards of environmental control as cleanliness, ventilation, water supply, and heating. Annual sanitary reports for other war years were deemed to be routine in nature and destroyed; the 1943 reports were retained as samples.

VI.398 At the end of the series are disarranged annual sanitary reports for various Fleet Marine Force units for the 1942–43 period, including the 1st and 3rd Marine Divisions, the 1st

Marine Aircraft Wing, the 3rd Marine Brigade, and the 1st Marine Raider Battalion.

VI.399 Reports relating to rescued survivors of wrecked ships and aircraft, 1942-45 (1 ft.), resulted from a BuMed directive of April 1942 that sought the experiences of survivors recovered from sunken or wrecked vessels or aircraft by U.S. Navy ships. Nominally arranged by category (e.g., "Belgian Vessels," "H.M.S. British"), most data for various U.S., British, and other Allied warships and merchant vessels sunk is alphabetically arranged by vessel name in files "SS Vessels." The survivors' accounts apply only to those recovered by U.S. Navy vessels after April 1942; the total number of sunken vessels involved is less than 200. Included are survivor narratives, questionnaire interviews with survivors, and descriptions of wounds and injuries and the immediate medical treatments applied. Most of the reports pertain to losses incurred in the Battle of the Atlantic, but also included are reports of survivors recovered from U.S. destroyers lost in a typhoon off Luzon, Philippine Islands, December 1944, and from the heavy cruiser Indianapolis, sunk by submarine in the Pacific, July-August 1945. Among the reports are a small number of interviews with survivors of German Uboats and Japanese vessels, and downed aviators.

VI.400 Central files also include a number of historical files. Records relating to the history of naval medicine, 1775–1945 (6 ft.), are arranged according to a numerical classification scheme, an explanation of which is included at the beginning of the series. World War II activities are documented under classifications 700.00–751.23. Many records are duplicates of historical reports found elsewhere (e.g., file 741.211 comprises a history of the Marshall Islands Operation prepared by the Marine Corps' Historical Division). File 751.213 "Ryukyus Operation," however, includes a number of reports of survivor interviews for U.S. warships lost during the battles off Okinawa, April–July 1945: These survivors' reports appear to supplement those described earlier in a separate series. The series also includes useful operational data for Guadalcanal (721.26), the Normandy invasion (741.112), and Iwo Jima (751.212).

VI.401 Historical supplements submitted with sanitary reports, 1941–46 (7 ft.), are arranged in two chronological subseries (1941–43 and 1941–46) and thereunder alphabetically by name of ship or facility. The supplements consist of summary historical data reports for individual warships (from aircraft carriers through landing ships, tank); base hospitals; and medical establishments. For some units, only cover letters are found in the file. For hospital ship *Bountiful* (AH-9), however, there is a lengthy report of its medical activities during a cruise of all Pacific theaters, March 1944–August 1945, particularly including observations on the fighting on Saipan, June 1944.

VI.402 There is also Volume I (in three parts) of a History of the Naval Medical Department, 1941–45 (1 ft.), arranged by combat theater and thereunder chronologically. This is a narrative account of Navy medical activities in the various combat theaters during the war, accompanied by many photographs and source citations to original records, a number of which are no longer extant. Particularly extensive is the information

regarding the Pearl Harbor attack, December 1941, including information on the types and treatments of wounds and the burial of Navy dead. Subsequent volumes in the history, if completed, are not included.

VI.403 Records relating to the history of the Navy Nurse Corps, 1908-75 (2 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject, consist of a mix of original records and printed studies and pamphlets. Apparently prepared under the auspices of the BuMed's Department of Public Affairs, they include biographical sketches of former superintendents of the corps and of 15 Navy nurses captured by the Japanese on Guam and in the Philippine Islands, 1941-42. For the nurses captured in the Philippines, there are also press releases, correspondence concerning their repatriation, and some summaries of their period in captivity. Other subjects covered include the use of African American nurses; World War II demobilization; the establishment and operation of the Cadet Nurse Corps, 1944–48; and a copy of the journal of the naval hospital at Canacao, Luzon ("The Canacao Journal"), November 1941–May 1942. (The most significant collection of Navy nurse records are discussed in the Related Records section below.)

VI.404. In addition to central files, there are two series of records (totaling 11 ft.) of the Division of Preventive Medicine, 1940-44. The two series are closely related and may duplicate each other in part. They comprise formerly security-classified minutes, publications, reports, and correspondence of committees and subcommittees of the Division of Medical Science, National Research Council. Each Committee or Subcommittee was concerned with a specific medical subject, including Surgery, Aviation Medicine, Venereal Diseases, War Neuroses (Neuropsychiatry), Malaria, Food and Rations, Insect Repellants, Wound Ballistics, Treatment of Gas Casualties, and Shipwrecked Personnel. There are also separate entries for "Conferences, General" for all committee organizations, for the Medical Research Council of England, and for the subordinate committees of the National Research Council of Canada. Included is documentation of medical research tests and surveys in all of these fields.

VI.405 In addition to accessioned records in National Archives custody, a number of wartime BuMed records are being appraised for accessioning and permanent retention. Identified series within these records include formerly security-classified Bureau correspondence, 1942-66 (ca. 4 ft.), including evaluations of captured Japanese equipment and studies on medical treatment of combat casualties in the Pacific theater, and Bureau central files (interfiles), 1928–55 (ca. 33 ft.), with diverse subject matter. Office files in these records include the Preventive Medicine Division's Communicable Disease Control Section general correspondence, 1942-52 (ca. 13 ft.); Research Division terminated research project case files, 1940-66 (ca. 77 ft.); and Undersea and Radiation Medicine Division correspondence, 1939-80 (ca. 104 ft.). For information regarding the eventual accession and availability of these records, researchers should contact the appropriate National Archives custodial unit.

VI.406 **RELATED RECORDS.** Copies of BuMed's quarterly publication, *United States Naval Bulletin*, are located among Pub-

lications of the U.S. Government, RG 287. Wartime issues of the *Bulletin* include articles concerning medical aspects of specific battles and combat theaters: Data regarding casualties at Pearl Harbor, for example, can be found in the April 1942 and July 1942 issues.

VI.407 Additional documentation of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery are scattered among the General Records of the Department of the Navy, 1798–1947, RG 80, Records of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, RG 38, and Records of the Bureau of Naval Personnel, RG 24, described in chapters II and IX. Records of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, RG 227, described in chapter VIII, include materials of that organization's Committee on Medical Research. Related

personnel records are in the custody of the National Personnel Records Center (Military Personnel Records), St. Louis, MO.

VI.408 The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery retains custody of some World War II records. A significant collection of records of the OSRD's Committee on Medical Research and its many subordinate organizations are in the custody of the National Academy of Sciences, Washington, DC. The records of the Director of the Nurse Corps are held by the Operational Archives, Naval Historical Center, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC, as are some original records pertaining to the medical conditions of American POWs held by the Japanese in Bilibid Prison, Manila. The personal papers of Vice Adm. Ross T. McIntire are held by the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, NY.

Appendix A

EXPLANATION OF WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENT FILING SYSTEMS

Recordkeeping by the American military and naval bureaucracy during World War II reflected a variety of practices, but throughout this period the War Department and the Navy each employed one major organizational scheme in the maintenance of records. The War Department (including the Army Air Forces) followed a decimal classification scheme; the Navy utilized a complex alpha-numeric classification system, known as the *Navy Filing Manual* after the publication that explained it. Although both systems were in use prior to the outbreak of war, the massive expansion of records and recordkeeping that accompanied wartime activities led to inconsistencies and variations in practice. The following explanations describe these classification systems in theory and practice.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT DECIMAL FILING SCHEME

The War Department's adoption of a decimal classification system (or scheme) dates to the recommendations of the President's Commission on Economy and Efficiency, established by President William H. Taft in 1910. Despite initial opposition, the War Department gradually adopted a decimal scheme over the period 1913–17, finalized in a revised version published by the Army in June 1918. Throughout the interwar years this system remained in effect with little change, despite the expansion and addition of information subject categories with the growth of the Air Corps and the introduction of new technology. During this period the Adjutant General's Office (AGO) served as the War Department's central recordkeeping agency.

The coming of war soon revealed shortcomings in the existing recordkeeping arrangements. In April 1942, a special War Department board recommended several changes in the classification scheme to allow for expanded subdivisions for Engineer and Army Air Forces activities; these changes were finalized and published in a new manual in early 1943. April 1942 also marked the decentralization of recordkeeping authority from the AGO to the growing number of Army organizations and commands.

The decimal filing scheme in use during the war organized correspondence, reports, memorandums, issuances, and other materials collectively within decimal number classifications. The principal subject classifications, and some common examples of subordinate subject classifications, are as follows:

000 GENERAL

- 010 Laws and legal matters
- 040 Executive departments of the U.S. Government
- 070 Inventions

100 FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING

- 110 Appropriations
- 130 Accounting for funds and money
- 160 Contracts

200 PERSONNEL

- 201 Personal records
- 210 Commissioned and warrant officers
- 220 Enlisted men
- 230 Civilian employees

300 Administration

- 310 Business methods and procedure
- 320 Organization of the Army
- 350 Education
- 360 Aviation and aeronautics
- 370 Employment, operation, and movement of troops
- 381 National Defense

400 Supplies, Services, and Equipment

- 410 Materials, machines, and hardware
- 420 Clothing and equipage
- 430 Subsistence stores
- 452 Aircraft and aeronautical supplies
- 470 Ammunition, armament, and other similar stores

500 Transportation

- 520 Transportation of supplies or property
- 530 Transportation by land
- 540 Transportation by water
- 580 Transportation by air

600 Buildings and Grounds

- 620 Barracks and quarters
- 660 Fortifications
- 680 Reservations

700 Medicine, Hygiene, and Sanitation

- 704 Casualties, wounded, and wounds
- 710 Afflictions, diseases, injuries, etc., and remedies therefor
- 720 Health and prevention of disease

800 RIVERS, HARBORS, AND WATERWAYS

- 813 Harbors
- 820 Artificial divisions and accessories

For larger classifications, alphabetical subdivisions were added for specific subjects, activities, or organizational units. For example, the classification for aircraft, 452, can include separate subdivisions for bombers, pursuit planes, and training planes. The smallest filing units within all classifications and subdivisions are arranged chronologically. A description of the decimal system, together with a comprehensive listing of classifications and an alphabetical index to subjects, was published by the AGO in 1943 under the title *War Department Decimal File System (Revised Edition)*.

The most significant group classification is the 300 subject group, which includes much more extensive information than the "administration" designation suggests. Classification 381, for example, became the most common filing location for operational plans. Listed below are some of the subjects and types of records included within the 300 subject group:

300.4	Orders (general, special, court-martial)
300.5	Bulletins and circulars
311.5	Confidential and secret communication,
	methods of transmittal
314.7	Military histories
319.1	Reports
320	Organization of the Army
320.2	Strength
322	Organizations and tactical units
333.5	Investigations
334	Boards, committees, commissions, and missions
337	Conferences
350	Education and instruction
353	Training
370	Employment and movement of troops
373	Employment of aviation
381	Operational plans
383.6	Prisoners of war

The above listing also reveals some of the shortcomings of the decimal file system, especially in the combination of subject-matter topics with record-type classifications. The most common example of this occurs in classification 319.1 "Reports," which became the filing location for regular and special reports on virtually any military topic. Similarly, the subjects discussed in conferences (337) or disseminated through bulletins and circulars (300.5) might deal with any topic regularly documented in a separate subject classification.

Another shortcoming concerns overlapping subject classifications, which allowed individual file clerks considerable discretion in filing materials. Organizational data on specific units, for example, can often be found among classifications 320, 320.2, and 322 without any clear distinctions. Burials of deceased personnel can be recorded in classification 293 (funerals, burials, and reports) or 722.2 (disposal of dead); negotiations with private firms might be alternately documented in classifications 095 (commercial firms), 160 (contracts), or 400.14 (bids, awards, and contracts for supplies). Researchers must consider all of

these characteristics in using War Department records.

Within the 200 subject group, classification 200.6 concerns the awarding of decorations, medals, and citations to individuals and units; 210.31 is useful for information on the assignment of officers to specific units; 250.4 relates to courts-martial; and 291.2 concerns racial issues, including information on military service of American blacks, Native Americans, and Filipinos.

Within the 400 subject group, classification 452 (extending through 452.41) concerns aircraft procurement, parts, types, and associated systems. Other significant classifications include 421 (uniforms), 421.4 (the wearing of insignia and ornaments), 441.1 (medical drugs), 451 (motor vehicles), 470.8 (tanks and armored cars), 471 (ammunition), 472 (artillery pieces and machine guns), and 474 (rifles and small arms).

The 700 subject group is the principal filing location for medical and casualty information, including 704 (casualties, wounded, and wounds); 705 (admissions to hospitals); 720.3 (immunization); 722 (disposal of the dead); and 726.1 (venereal disease).

It was also common practice to append "project" (subject) files to the end of the decimal file arrangment. These project files typically include special projects (e.g., the Army Reserve, the Womens' Auxiliary Army Corps), general geographic areas within the United States, airfields, military posts and reservations, and foreign countries. Oversized documents (such as bound reports) are often systematically filed in a supplemental decimal arrangement following the main decimal files.

In addition to the specific characteristics of the decimal filing system, War Department practices generally resulted in (1) the grouping of organization and command files in multiyear chronological blocks (often for the entire war period) and (2) the integration of documents with security classifications below the top secret level (i.e., restricted, confidential, and secret) into consolidated correspondence files. These practices facilitate access to the records today.

THE NAVY FILING MANUAL

At the end of World War I the Navy began to review its recordkeeping practices, based on numerical filing arrangements, with a view to a more modern system. In 1923 the Navy adopted a complex subject-numeric classification scheme prescribed in the *Navy Filing Manual* issued that year, and the identification of the filing system with the manual has endured. The manual, reissued with changes and additions in four editions through 1941, provided for the filing of correspondence and reports according to 7 subject groups and 24 name title groups, often used in combination. Each of these groups was identified by an alphabetical designation, and subordinate subjects by letter-number designations.

The seven subject groups are:

A Administration

Н	Hydrography, meteorology, navigation, astronomy	SM
L	Logistics	SS
N	Shore Establishments' materials	VB
P	Personnel	YA
S	Ships' materials	ZK

Each subject group is subdivided into letter-number subgroups. The Administrative Group, for example, has 21 subgroups, including:

A4	Operations of vessels or aircraft
A5	Exercises, practices, and competitions
A6	Communications
A8	Intelligence
A9	Reports and statistics
A10	Publications
A12	Historical matters
A16	War, preparation for and conduct of
A21	Aviation

Plans, projects, and policies

These subgroups are further divided into smaller units; for example, A16 War, preparation for, and conduct of, has four subdivisions:

A16-1	National Defense
A16-2	Belligerents, combatants, policies of
A16-3	Warfare operations, defensive and offensive; reports of;
	problems; war games
A16-4	Lend-lease program

The name-title groups, consisting of 24 categories of letter symbols, provide designations for all ships, organizations, and installations in the Navy. The 24 categories listed in the 1941 edition of the manual are:

Auviliary voscols

Patrol vessels

Miscellaneous name titles

PC-PYc

OA-OZ

AD-AZ	Auxiliary vessels
ВВ	Battleships
CA-CL	Cruisers (heavy and light)
CM	Minelayers
CV	Aircraft carriers
DD-DM	Destroyers and light minelayers
DMS	Minesweepers
EA-EZ	U.S. Government executive departments and
	foreign governments
FA-FV	Fleets
GA-HZ	Government establishments, independent
IX	Unclassified vessels, naval
JC-JS	Materials
KA-KW	Marine Corps organizations
LA-LV	Civilian personnel
MA-MZ	Enlisted personnel
NA-NZ	Shore establishments
OA-OZ	Officer personnel

SM	Minelaying submarines
SS	Submarines
VB-VT	Heavier-than-air aircraft
YA-YY	District craft
ZK-ZZ	Lighter-than-air aircraft

The name-title groups are further subdivided into both subgroups (for subordinate categories) and numbers (for individual vessels and installations). For example, the name-title group for officer personnel, OA–OZ, consists of 21 subordinate categories (e.g., OA Marine Corps, OB Reserve Corps, OK Staff officers, OL Line officers, OV Aviation officers). Individual naval installations are designated by both name-title subgroup and number. Thus, within the subgroup for naval schools (NC), the U.S. Naval Academy is designated NC2; within the subgroup for naval air stations (NA), the station on Ford Island at Pearl Harbor, HI, is designated NA12. Individual naval vessels are identified by number within their subgroup. Thus the battleship Arizona is designated BB39 and the destroyer escort Pillsbury is designated DE133.

File citations often consist of a combination of subject and name-title group letters and numbers, with a "slant" (/) separating the individual file designations. For example, a report on battle damage repairs to the aircraft carrier Yorktown would be filed under CV5/L11-1, indicating the name-title group and ship, followed by the subject group designation for salvage and repairs. Intelligence reports on the Japanese Navy might be filed under A8/EF37, indicating the subject group for intelligence followed by the name-title group designation for Japan. File citations might also combine two subject letters and numbers (for example, A1-4/L1-1 for appropriations for public works) or two name-title letters and numbers (e.g., NY3/LL for civilian personnel at the New York Navy Yard). Additional numbers can be used as further subdivisions; for example, A16-3(1) through A16-3(5) might document operations in various areas of the Pacific theater, while A16-3(6) through A16-3(8) concerned operations in the Atlantic.

The 1941 edition of the Navy Filing Manual provides a detailed listing of subject and name-title groups and letters and subordinate designations, together with an alphabetical index of subjects, vessels, and installations with corresponding symbols. Omitted, of course, are the designations for vessels and installations built or established during the war.

Among the subject group designations, A16-3 most commonly documents wartime operations. Intelligence data can be most readily located within A8, although interrogations of POWs are often filed in A16-2 (for example, those of survivors of German U-Boats are filed in A16-2[3]/EF30). Subject group F1 through F49 relates to naval aircraft design, parts, and associated systems; it is often combined with name-title group VB-VT for specific aircraft models and tactical units (e.g., reports of design defects in the Catalina PBY patrol bomber were filed in VPBY/F1-1). Procurement activities are generally found within L8. Personnel (subject group P) provides information on deaths and casualties (P6), appointments (P14), commendations and

medals (P15), rank and promotion (P17), and morale (P21). The numerous categories within Ships' material (subject group S) for individual vessels include documentation of sea trials (S8), armor protection (S13), machinery plant (S40), interior communication (S65), radio and radar equipment (S67), sonar equipment (S68), fire control (S71), turrets (S72), ammunition (S78), and damage control (S88).

Although U.S. Navy records contain scattered information relating to the U.S. Marine Corps, most records of that service remained a separate entity. These materials, and the unique filing arrangement by which they were organized, are described in appropriate chapters of this guide.

As with the War Department decimal filing system, the *Navy Filing Manual* left much to the judgment of individual file clerks. For example, a 1944 controversy over the alleged desecration of Japanese war dead is filed in one series under subject designation A16-2 (policies of the belligerents) and in another series under subject designation P6-3 (remains of casualties). In sharp contrast to War Department practice, however, Navy bureaus and commands sometimes arranged files by individual year, and thereunder by individual security classification level (e.g., restricted, confidential, secret, top secret). This greatly

complicates research, particularly given the intrinsic complexity of the subject and name-title groups and numbers.

Perhaps because of these recordkeeping complexities, Navy archivists and historians developed the practice of withdrawing significant documents from original files to establish historical collections. Most World War II war diaries and action reports of Navy warships and tactical units, for example, were collected for deposit in the Operational Archives, Naval Historical Center, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC; these materials are only now in the process of transfer to the National Archives.

Records originated by the U.S. Marine Corps did not follow the *Navy Filing Manual*, but were arranged according to a unique classification system known as the Ells-Dran Filing System. A full explanation of this system is provided in National Archives Inventory No. 2, *Records of the United States Marine Corps* (Washington, DC, 1970).

For both the War and Navy Departments, personnel records from the World War II period are no longer integrated with other wartime records but are separately maintained at the National Personnel Records Center, St. Louis, MO. These materials document personnel actions and contain medical data for specific individuals.

Appendix B

MICROFILMED RECORDS CITED

- M911 Index to the War Production Board Policy Documentation File, 1939–1947. 86 rolls [IV.29]
- M1176 Captured Japanese Ships' Plans and Design Data. 10 rolls [IV.297]
- M1239 War Production Board Press Releases and Indexes, 1940–1947. 53 rolls [IV.46]
- M1506 The *Stars and Stripes*: Newspaper of the U.S. Armed Forces in Europe, the Mediterranean, and North Africa. 138 rolls [VI.68]
- M1624 Stars and Stripes: Newspaper of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific. 166 rolls [VI.68]
- T84 Miscellaneous German Records Collections. 440 rolls [V.111]

Other microfilmed records are cited at IV.36, IV.37, IV.44, IV.45, IV.58, IV.289, V.59, V.99, V.101, V.380, V.386, V.387, V.393, V.395, V.402, V.407, V.408, V.409, VI.19, VI.52, and VI.177.

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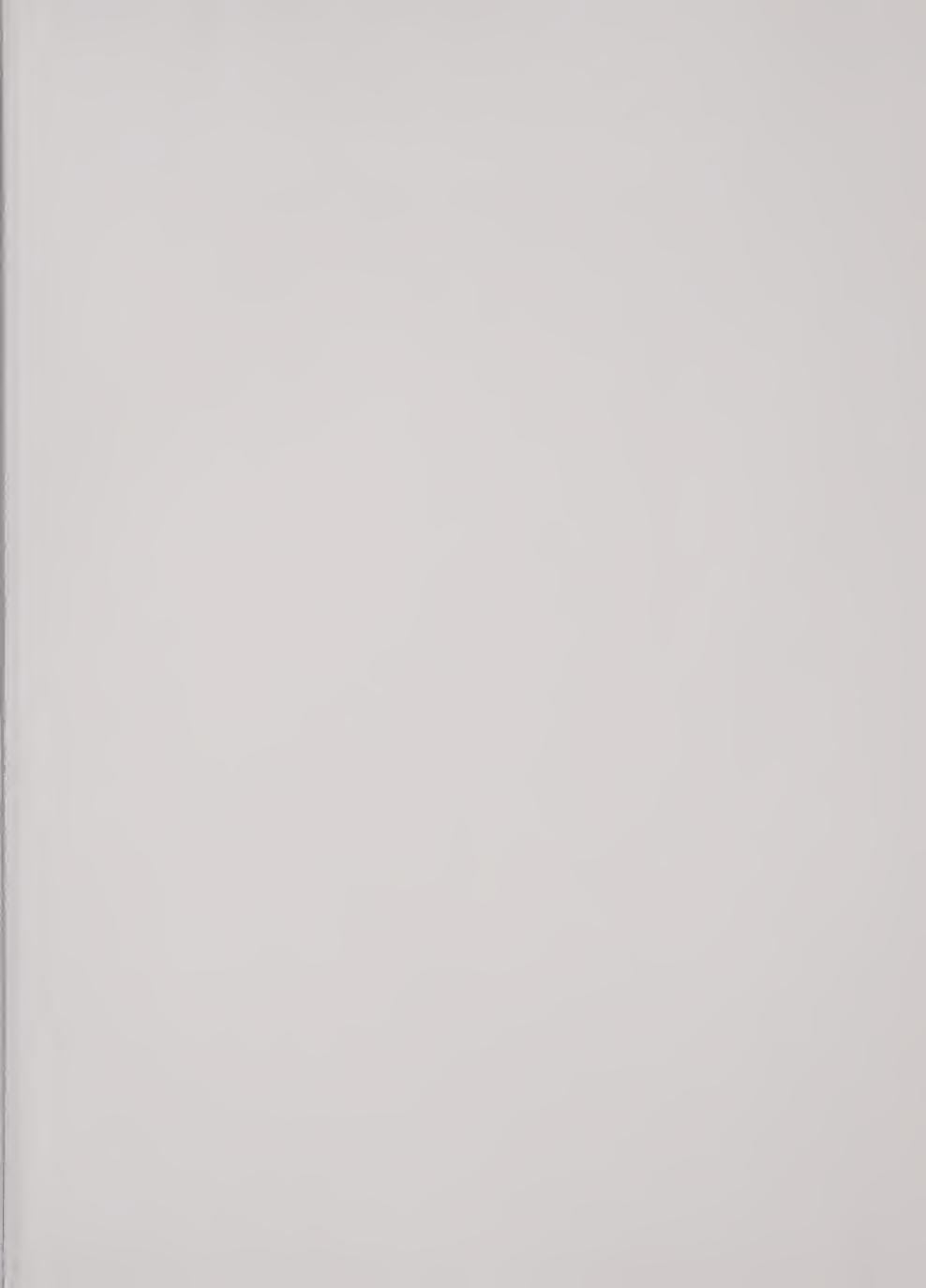
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U.S. Military Participation in World War II

Part II

Supply and Support

COMPILED BY TIMOTHY P. MULLIGAN

his second volume of the Guide to Records Relating to U.S.

Military Participation in World War II identifies and describes records in the National Archives of the United States that document the activities of the many military agencies involved in:

- ★ armaments production and procurement
- ★ lend-lease
- ★ stockpiling and consumption of strategic and conventional industrial materials
- ★ ship building
- ★ military construction
- ★ protection of the Western Hemisphere
- ★ logistical support
- * services furnished to personnel
- ★ surveys of soldier attitudes
- ★ detention of POW's and civilian internees

RECORDS INCLUDE those of the War Production Board, the Joint Army and Navy Munitions Board, the Bureau of Ships, International Military Agencies, the Provost Marshall General, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Office of the Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army Commands, the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Naval Districts and Shore Establishments, the War Department General Staff, the Army Staff, the Joint Board on Welfare and Recreation, the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, and the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

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- ★ the contributions of science and technology
- ★ intelligence activities
- ★ the war at sea
- ★ the war in the air
- ★ general military operations on the European theater
- ★ general military operations in the Pacific and Asia
- * general military operations in the Mediterranean and other theaters
- ★ the prosecution of Axis war crimes

